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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

WARREN, PENN'A.

1881.



WARREN, PENN'A:

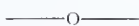
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1881.

PPW 145/9.1 1881-1895 c.1
State Hospital for the
Insane at Warren (Pa.)
Annual Report of the
Trustees of the State

P38.36
24.1
1881-95

Officers of the Hospital.



TRUSTEES.

L. D. WETMORE, PRESIDENT, *Warren, Penn'a.*
G. N. PARMLEE, SECRETARY, *Warren, Penn'a.*
GEORGE W. STARR, *Erie, Penn'a.*
GEORGE W. WRIGHT, *Mercer, Penn'a.*
J. D. HANCOCK, *Franklin, Penn'a.*
JOHN FERTIG, *Titusville, Penn'a.*
R. S. HUNT, M. D., *Brookville, Penn'a.*
WM. H. OSTERHOUT, *Ridgway, Penn'a.*
R. B. STONE, *Bradford, Penn'a.*

PHYSICIAN IN CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENT.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

M. S. GUTH, M. D.

STEWARD.

JOHN H. PALMER.

TREASURER.

M. BEECHER, *Warren.*

All communications relative to the admission, and inquiries in regard to the patients, to be addressed to Dr. John Curwen, Warren, Pa.

254429

TO DILLER LUTHER, M. D., *General Agent and Secretary of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania :*

SIR :—On June 24, 1881, the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a., appointed by His Excellency, Gov. H. M. Hoyt, met in Warren and organized by the appointment of L. D. Wetmore, President, and G. N. Parmlee, Secretary.

On the same day they unanimously elected John Curwen, M. D., Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent of the Hospital.

On July 21, 1881, they met again and adopted the By-laws for the government of the Hospital and also elected M. S. Guth, M. D., Assistant Physician, and John H. Palmer, Steward. On the same day, the Commissioners for the erection of the Hospital, under whose management the operations of the Hospital had been conducted from the first of December, 1880, passed over the control and direction of the household arrangements to the charge of the Trustees, the Trustees assuming the same from and after August 1, 1881.

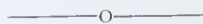
At their regular meeting, adjourned from October 13 to November 10, 1881, the Trustees decided to reduce the rate of charge for board and medical attendance of all indigent insane persons sent and paid for by the county and township authorities, to two dollars and fifty cents a week from and after January 1, 1882, in the hope and expectation that those authorities would take advantage of this reduction and remove all the insane under their care to the hospital for care and treatment.

At the close of the Hospital year, September 30, 1881, the

number of patients in the hospital was 199 ; males, 39, females, 160 ; the large preponderance of females being accounted for by the transfer of the females from the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, at the time of the destruction of the wards for females of that Hospital in March, 1881.

Respectfully Yours,

L. D. WETMORE,
G. N. PARMLEE,
GEO. W. STARR.
GEO. W. WRIGHT,
JAS. D. HANCOCK,
JOHN FERTIG,
R. S. HUNT,
W. H. OSTERHOUT,
R. B. STONE.



TO THE TRUSTEES of the *State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Penn'a.*

GENTLEMEN :—Assuming on July 7, 1881, the position of Physician-in-chief and Superintendent of this hospital, so generously tendered to me, I propose to devote my best energies to the duty devolved on me of placing this hospital in the position to meet most fully the demands of the community, and to promote the comfort and welfare of the inmates to the highest degree, in accordance with those views which have been found most fully to express the enlightened opinions entertained by those whose ideas have been founded on a careful study of, and an extended experience in, the treatment of mental disorders.

No one who has spent years in the care of the insane, and in diligent study of the different phases of mental disorder, will fail to reach the conviction that that course of treatment will most surely promote the best interests of the insane which aims to elevate all to a higher plane, and make each one feel that,

while suffering from the severest affliction which can come upon man, those who have the immediate care of them seek to alleviate that distress, and make their path in life as pleasant and cheerful as can be done. A genuine sympathy in their affliction and distress, a kindly word and a friendly disposition to do all that they can to relieve and comfort, will win the way to the heart of those who seem least amenable to any influences. It has been truly said that there is a key to unlock the most obdurate heart if we only know the art of fitting that key to the wards of the lock; and it is that art which every one devoted to the care of the insane is in honor and duty bound to study with the most earnest care and practice with the most assiduous attention. To succeed in this, as in every other vocation in life, those who engage in it must carry into all the duties involved a heartiness and a steadfastness which will enable them to face every trouble and go forward persistently, whatever obstacles may be in the path and whatever influences may oppose. They must have an abiding faith in the truth of the principles which guide their conduct and management of those entrusted to their care, and they must go forward with an unflinching determination, not turned aside by the beautiful visions or Utopian schemes of theorists who look upon the matter from the outside, and have no realizing sense of the practical bearings of what they advocate, and no genuine knowledge of what is really constantly in progress before their eyes. No one with any clear and definite knowledge of what the insane really are, and what is required for their proper treatment, will fail to acknowledge that there are difficulties to be overcome and trials to be met in the advancement of their cause, but these are of such a nature as should only stimulate to more active effort and labor for their removal so that with each year a nearer approach may be made to the true ideal which every earnest, whole-hearted superintendent of a hospital for the insane should keep before him. That ideal should be to use every appliance which the science and learning of the time has placed in his possession to promote the restoration of all who come under his care, not only in the application

of every remedial means, but in the adoption and execution, to the extent of the means placed within his reach, of all those methods of attraction and diversion of the mind which can be made available; and those who have at heart the true interests of the insane will always be ready to provide the means for this purpose.

While the medical means must be utilized for the removal of all diseased or disordered conditions, it is a fact clear to every observing mind that this alone is not all that is needed. There are faculties of the mind which require to be called into constant regular exercise, emotions to be controlled, erroneous views to be corrected and peculiarities to be observed and properly directed, which call for a great variety of means, mental, moral and physical; and these must be so employed in their endless variety and diversity as to produce to the utmost extent one grand unity, the comfort, the welfare and the restoration of those for whom hospitals for the insane are constructed.

It has been, and is constantly, objected that these things imply and involve the expenditure of money, but what end is money intended to subserve if it be not to promote the welfare of all classes, and above all the benefit of those from whom the light of hope is too often cut off and who need a guiding hand and a mental force outside of themselves to direct them, to cheer them, and lift them up from the depression into which they have been forced, and to bring them out into the light and liberty of hope, health and usefulness.

Such are the objects to be kept constantly before us, and while the attainment of these high aims and desires may not, in all respects, be fully reached, it is our whole duty to be constantly exercised with all the powers with which we are endowed to come as near perfection as can possibly be done. No one ever yet succeeded in any great undertaking whose ideal was not far above the actual, and the earnest striving to bring the actual up to the ideal is the only true way in which success in any work

can be attained, and the labor requisite must be steady, persistent, and unremitting.

To Dr. M. S. Guth, Assistant Physician, I am indebted for hearty and intelligent co-operation in all the efforts to place the institution in the best possible condition.

Mr. J. H. Palmer, as Steward, has given himself earnestly and thoroughly to the discharge of the duties of his position.

To the Supervisor, the Clerk, the attendants and others employed, I am under obligations for the manner in which they have discharged their duties under circumstances requiring more than usual care and labor.

With the sincere conviction that in all efforts to advance the interests of the insane and place the hospital in the front rank of such institutions, your cordial co-operation and best counsel will be given, the duties of another hospital year will be entered on, trusting to an all-wise Providence to give wisdom and strength to discharge aright all that may be devolved upon us.

JOHN CURWEN.

October 13, 1881.



The tables by which this report is accompanied are those adopted by the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, and where any tables are omitted the facts called for in them are those which can be given only when an institution has been in operation more than one year. As the first patient was admitted into this hospital on December 5, 1880, it is evident that only those facts can be given which have been observed since that date. It is proper also to state, to account for the great preponderance of female patients, that by far the larger proportion of the female patients in the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville were transferred

shortly after the fire to this hospital. It is also proper to state in this connection that, as most of the records of the Hospital at Danville were destroyed by fire, it has been found next to impossible to make up the deficiencies thus created in many cases. A previous acquaintance with the majority of the patients has enabled me to make up these defects in great part, but in regard to a certain number no reliable information could be obtained.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males, Females, Total.		
Admitted during the year.....	46	179	225
Discharged. Restored.....	3	2	5
Improved	1	8	9
Stationary	1	1	2
Died	2	8	10
Remaining at the end of the year.....	39	160	199

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TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN THE YEAR.

	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years		2	2		6	6
15 to 20 years	1	5	6	5	9	14
20 to 25 years	10	9	19	9	23	32
25 to 30 years	6	15	21	10	21	31
30 to 35 years	9	24	33	8	25	33
35 to 40 years	8	15	23	5	26	31
40 to 45 years	5	28	33	3	31	34
45 to 50 years	1	23	24	2	23	25
50 to 60 years	5	30	35	2	11	13
60 to 70 years		16	16	1	1	2
70 to 80 years	1	9	10	1		1
Over 80 years						
Unknown.....		3	3		3	3
	46	179	225	46	179	225

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	19	100	119
England.....		5	5
Ireland	6	34	40
Scotland		1	1
Wales		4	4
Germany	3	8	11
Austria.....	1		1
New York.....	7	10	17
New Jersey.....		2	2
Switzerland	1		1
France	1	2	3
Sweden	3	1	4
Ohio.....	1	1	2
Wisconsin		1	1
Kansas.....	1		1
Virginia		1	1
Maine	1		1
Illinois	1		1
Vermont.....	1		1
Unknown.....		9	9
	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 179	<hr/> 225

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Residence.	Males.	Females.	Total
Allegheny	1	1	2
Bradford.....		8	8
Centre		13	13
Clarion.....	2	1	3
Clearfield		8	8
Clinton.....		13	13
Columbia		6	6
Crawford	8	16	24
Elk.....	3	1	4
Erie	12	4	16
Forest.....	1		1
Lackawanna.....		5	5
Luzerne		26	26
Lycoming.....		14	14
McKean.....	2	4	6
Mercer	1	1	2
Monroe		2	2
Montour		6	6
Northumberland		4	4
Pike.....		1	1
Potter.....	1	4	5
Snyder		1	1
Sullivan		2	2
Susquehanna.....		7	7
Tioga		15	15
Union.....		1	1
Venango.....	3		3
Warren.....	12	6	18
Wayne.....		4	4
Wyoming		5	5
	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 179	<hr/> 225

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Barber.....	1		1
Cabinet Maker, wife of.....		1	1
Carpenters.....	2		2
Carpenters, wives of.....		4	4
Clerks.....	5		5
Cooper.....	1		1
Cooper, wife of.....		1	1
Dairyman, wife of.....		1	1
Domestics.....		19	19
Engineer, wife of.....		1	1
Farmers.....	15		15
Farmers, wives of.....		6	6
Farmers, widows of.....		2	2
Fireman.....	1		1
Hair Dresser.....		1	1
Harness Maker, wife of.....		1	1
Housekeepers.....		14	14
Laborers.....	14		14
Laborers, wives of.....		33	33
Laborer, widow of.....		1	1
Merchants.....	3		3
Milliners.....		2	2
Miners, wives of.....		4	4
Painter, wife of.....		1	1
Pedlar.....	1		1
Pedlar, wife of.....		1	1
Plasterer, wife of.....		1	1
Seamstress.....		1	1
Shoemaker, wife of.....		1	1
Tailor.....		1	1
Tailor, wife of.....		1	1
Teachers.....	1	2	3
Tinsmith.....	1		1
No occupation.....	1	79	80
	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 179	<hr/> 225

TABLE VIII.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	27	60	87
Married.....	15	87	102
Widowed.....	3	25	28
Divorced.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....		6	6
	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 179	<hr/> 225

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
By friends.....	9	19	28
By Directors of the Poor.....	10	61	71
By Court.....	27	99	126
	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 179	<hr/> 225

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED BY THOSE COMMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
By friends.....	9	19	28
By Directors of the Poor.....	4	61	65
By County Commissioners.....	33	99	132
	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 179	<hr/> 225

254429

TABLE XI.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Change of Life		2	2
Childbirth		1	1
Desertion by Husband.....		1	1
Disappointment		3	3
Disordered Menses		2	2
Domestic Trouble.....		8	8
Epilepsy.....	2	9	11
Fear of Poverty		1	1
Fright		3	3
Grief.....		2	2
Ill Health.....	2	9	11
Intemperance	3		3
Injury of Head.....	3		3
Loss of Money.....		1	1
Loss of Property.....		1	1
Masturbation	9		9
Not Assigned.....	20	113	133
Over Exertion.....	3	1	4
Puerperal.....		7	7
Religious Excitement.....		2	2
Sunstroke.....	1	1	2
Trouble.....	3	9	12
Uterine Disorder.....		3	3
	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 179	<hr/> 225

TABLE XII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Form of Disease.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania.	Acute	12	15	27
	Chronic	8	86	94
	Epileptic	2	8	10
	Puerperal		5	5
Monomania		1	1	2
Melancholy.	Acute	2	6	8
	Chronic	7	3	10
Dementia.	Acute	2	4	6
	Chronic	12	47	59
Imbecile			4	4
		<hr/> 46	<hr/> 179	<hr/> 225

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 week.....	1	1	2
2 weeks.....	3		3
3 weeks.....	2		2
4 weeks.....	4	2	6
6 weeks.....	1		1
2 months.....	2	2	4
3 months.....		4	4
4 months.....		2	2
5 months.....			
6 months.....	1	8	9
7 months.....			
8 months.....		2	2
9 months.....			
10 months.....		4	4
12 months.....	2		2
15 months.....			
18 months.....		6	6
2 years.....	4	7	11
3 years.....	5	7	12
4 years.....	2	7	9
5 years.....	1	8	9
6 years.....	3	4	7
7 years.....	3	4	7
8 years.....	2	7	9
9 years.....	1	4	5
10 years.....	1	7	8
11 years.....		5	5
12 years.....		6	6
13 years.....		2	2
14 years.....		4	4
15 years.....		3	3
18 years.....			
19 years.....		2	2
20 years.....		4	4
21 years.....		2	2
24 years.....		3	3
26 years.....		1	1
29 years.....		2	2
32 years.....		1	1
Unknown.....	8	58	66
	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 179	<hr/> 225

TABLE XV.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL
AGES FROM THE BEGINNING.

Age When Attacked.	Males.	Females.	Total.
15—20	1	1	2
25—30	1		1
30—35	1	1	2
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 5

—o—

TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE
DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	2		2
1 to 2 months	1		1
2 to 3 months		1	1
12 to 18 months		1	1
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 5

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED.

Duration.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2 to 3 months.....		2	2
3 to 6 months.....	3		3
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 5

—O—

TABLE XIX.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED.

Form of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania. Acute.....	2	2	4
Melancholy	1		1
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 5

TABLE XX.

CAUSE OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED.

Cause.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Injury of Head.....	1		1
Masturbation.....	1		1
Uterine Disorder.....		1	1
Unknown.....	1	1	2
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 5

—o—

TABLE XXI.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RECOVERED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	2
New York.....		1	1
Ohio.....	1		1
Germany.....	1		1
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 5

TABLE XXII.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Exhaustion of Chronic Mania.....	1	7	8
Paresis.....	1		1
Paralysis.....		1	1
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 10

—O—

TABLE XXIII.

AGES AT DEATH.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total
20 to 25 years.....	1		1
30 to 35 years.....	1	1	2
45 to 50 years.....		2	2
50 to 60 years.....		1	1
60 to 70 years.....		2	2
Unknown.....		2	2
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 10

TABLE XXIV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM
THE BEGINNING.

Duration.	FROM ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	1	1	2			
2 to 3 months.....		1	1	1		1
3 to 6 months.....	1	5	6			
6 to 9 months.....		1	1			
9 to 12 months.....					1	1
2 to 3 years.....					1	1
5 to 10 years.....					2	2
10 to 15 years.....					1	1
15 to 20 years.....					1	1
Unknown.....				1	2	3
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 10

—o—

TABLE XXV.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF
THE YEAR.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....		2	2
15 to 20 years.....		3	3
20 to 25 years.....	8	14	22
25 to 30 years.....	5	10	15
30 to 35 years.....	9	21	30
35 to 40 years.....	7	12	19
40 to 45 years.....	3	20	23
45 to 50 years.....	1	24	25
50 to 60 years.....	5	30	35
60 to 70 years.....		16	16
70 to 80 years.....	1	6	7
80 to 90 years.....			
Unknown.....		2	2
	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 160	<hr/> 199

TABLE XXVI.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Duration.	SINCE ENTERING THE HOSPITAL.			SINCE THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	1		1	1	1	2
1 to 2 months	4	1	5	1		1
2 to 3 months	5	4	9	3		3
3 to 6 months	13	8	21	1		1
6 to 12 months	16	147	163	1	11	12
12 to 18 months					9	9
18 to 25 months					5	5
2 to 3 years				4	8	12
3 to 5 years				9	14	23
5 to 10 years				10	25	35
10 to 15 years				2	21	23
15 to 20 years					7	7
20 to 25 years					5	5
25 to 30 years					5	5
Over 30 years					1	1
Unknown.....				7	48	55
	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 160	<hr/> 199	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 160	<hr/> 199

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

RECEIPTS:

From board of patients from August 1, 1881, to September 30, 1881, inclusive.....	\$3,175 98
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PAYMENTS:

Steward's Orders paid.....	\$1,511 67
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A large number of Steward's Orders were issued too late in the month of September to be paid in that month, but were paid in October.

M. BEECHER, *Treasurer*

October 13, 1881.

STATEMENT

Of Orders issued by the Steward of the STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, WARREN, PENN'A, from August 1, 1881, to September 1, 1881, inclusive:

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

Apples, 9½ bushels.....	\$ 4 75
Apples, (dried) 359 lbs.....	23 33
Berries, 336 quarts.....	28 70
Butter, 647¾ lbs.....	139 49
Coal, (gas) 34.45 tons.....	155 02
Coffee, 431 lbs.....	58 31
Eggs, 68 dozen.....	11 29
Fresh Fish, 407 lbs.....	40 95
Flour, 17 barrels.....	117 50
Grapes, 1390 lbs.....	69 50
Hams, 719 lbs.....	98 87
Honey, 46⅞ lbs.....	9 37
Lard, 774 lbs.....	98 24
Meat, (fresh) 3574 lbs.....	288 09
Oil, 18½ gallons.....	1 85
Peaches, (dried) 490 lbs.....	39 20
Rice, 559 lbs.....	43 32
Sugar, 715 lbs.....	58 09
	<hr/>
	\$1,285 87

CLOTHING.

Men's Slippers.....	\$ 80 23
Women's Slippers.....	81 30
Men's Clothing.....	72 73
	<hr/>
	\$ 234 26

MEDICINE AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Whiskey, 21 gallons.....	\$ 83 15
Sherry Wine, 40½ gallons.....	58 73
Galvanic Battery.....	45 00
Medicines.....	31 33
	<hr/>
	\$ 218 21

FURNITURE.

Counter Scale.....	\$	6	30
Crockery.....		127	50
	\$	133	80

FARM AND GARDEN.

Feed, 37 lbs.....	\$	4	88
Oats, 35½ bushels.....		16	98
Repairs to wagon.....		3	50
Seed.....		1	05
Stock.....		185	00
Straw.....		3	23
Threshing Wheat.....		10	78
	\$	225	42

WAGES.

Attendants.....	\$	26	12
Assistant.....		10	00
	\$	36	11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffins.....	\$	58	00
Freight.....		73	31
Papers, books, &c.....		134	65
Expenses of Trustees.....		106	26
Sundries.....		4	25
	\$	376	47

RECAPITULATION.

Household expenses.....	\$1,285	87
Clothing.....	234	26
Medicines and Medical Supplies.....	218	21
Furniture.....	133	80
Farm and Garden.....	225	42
Wages.....	36	12
Miscellaneous.....	376	47
	\$2,510	15

J. H. PALMER, *Steward*.

October 13, 1881.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient (unless when committed by order of a court,) the Superintendent must be furnished with a certificate from the legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends that the following Act of Assembly has been complied with: "That insane persons may be placed in a Hospital for the Insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends, in case they have no guardians, but never without the certificate of two or more reputable Physicians, after a personal examination, made within one week of the date thereof, and this certificate to be duly acknowledged and sworn to or affirmed before some magistrate or judicial officer who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures, and to the respectability of the signers." All private patients thus received, shall make a payment of thirteen weeks board in advance when brought to the Hospital; and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent, within that period, no part of said payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital, by the order of any court, justice, judge, directors of the poor of a county, or the overseers of the poor of a township or poor district, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

Those who may bring a patient with any such order or warrant, will be required to pay at the time of the admission of the patient for those supported by county or township authorities, thirty-nine dollars.

3. Each patient before admission shall be made perfectly clean, and free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases, the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual, should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

8. The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be three dollars a week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price will vary from three dollars to ten dollars a week, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. When patients are sent by the county or

township authorities, payment is required at the time of admission, for thirteen weeks in advance, and quarterly afterwards. When the patient is supported by the friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

9. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged. Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond ; and if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.



FORMS AND BONDS.



FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

WHEREAS,.....
 of.....of the county of
 has been admitted a patient in the State Hospital for the Insane,
 at Warren, Penn'a, we.....
 the Directors of the Poor of the county of.....
 in behalf of the inhabitants of said county, do hereby promise
Treasurer of said Hospital,
 to pay him, or his successor in office, the sum of.....
 Dollars and.....cents per week, for the board of said
so long as....shall continue a patient in said Hospital,
 with such extra charges as may be occasioned by.....requiring

more than ordinary care and attention, to provide for . . . suitable clothing, and to pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for . . . by the Steward of the said Hospital, and to remove . . . from the said Hospital whenever the room occupied by . . . shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law to be received into said Hospital; and if . . . shall be removed at the request of . . . before the expiration of six calendar months after admission, to pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless . . . shall be sooner cured. Also, to pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages . . . may do to the furniture and other property of said Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case of death.

Payment to be made quarterly in advance, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due.

Witness our hands this . . . day of . . . A. D. 18..

.....

Directors of the Poor of the county of



FORM OF BOND FOR TOWNSHIPS.

WHEREAS . . . a resident of . . . of the county of . . . has been admitted a patient in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, we . . . the Overseers of the Poor of the township of . . . in the county of . . . in behalf of the inhabitants of said township, do hereby promise . . . Treasurer

of said Hospital, to pay him or his successor In said office, the sum of.....dollars and....cents per week, for the board of said.....so long as he shall continue a patient in said Hospital, with such extra chargés as may be occasioned by....requiring more than ordinary care and attention, to provide for....suitable clothing, and to pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be provided for.... by the Steward of said Hospital, and to remove....from said Hospital whenever the room occupied by....shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law to be received into said Hospital; and if he shall be removed at the request ofbefore the expiration of six calendar months after admission, to pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless he shall be sooner cured. Also, to pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of said Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case of death.

Payment to be made quarterly, in advance, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due.

Witness our hands this.....day of.....A. D. 18..

.....	{	Overseers of the Poor of.....
.....		.....Township,
.....		in the county of

—o—

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We.....of.....
in the county of.....do certify that we have this
day seen and personally examined.....

of.....in the county of.....
and believe.....to be insane, and a proper patient to
be sent to the State Hospital for the Insane.

.....M. D.

.....M. D.

.....18..

I,.....of.....
in the county of.....do certify that the above
certificate has been sworn to, or affirmed, before me, and that
the signatures are genuine, and the signers are respectable physi-
cians of

.....[L. S.]

.....18..

—o—

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION.

I,.....of.....
hereby request that.....of.....
the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the
State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a.

.....

.....18..

—o—

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we,.....
.....of.....in the
county of.....are held and firmly bound unto
.....
Treasurer of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a,
and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars,

for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents.

WHEREAS, of of the county and who is insane, has been admitted a patient in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is that if the said obligor shall pay to the said Treasurer or his successors in office, the sum of dollars and cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for suitable clothing, and shall pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for by the Steward of said Hospital, and shall remove from said Hospital whenever required to do so by the Superintendent; and if shall be removed by the request of either of us or by any one, before the expiration of three calendar months after the reception, then if said obligors pay board for thirteen weeks, unless should be sooner cured, and if they also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages may do to the furniture or other property of the Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death, such payment for clothing and board to be made in advance, quarterly, and at the time at removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Sealed with our seals and dated the day of
..... 18..

..... [L. S.]
..... [L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of

.....
.....
.....

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

WARREN, PENN'A.

1882.



WARREN, PENN'A :

E. COWAN & CO., PRINTERS.

1882.

Officers of the Hospital.

Trustees.

L. D. WETMORE, PRESIDENT, *Warren, Penn'a.*

G. N. PARMLEE, SECRETARY, *Warren, Penn'a.*

GEORGE W. STARR, *Erie, Penn'a.*

GEORGE W. WRIGHT, *Mercer, Penn'a.*

J. D. HANCOCK, *Franklin, Penn'a.*

JOHN FERTIG, *Titusville, Penn'a.*

R. S. HUNT, M. D., *Brookville, Penn'a.*

WM. H. OSTERHOUT, *Ridgway, Penn'a.*

R. B. STONE, *Bradford, Penn'a.*

Physician in Chief and Superintendent.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

Assistant Physician.

M. S. GUTH, M. D.

Steward.

JOHN H. PALMER.

Treasurer.

M. BEECHER, *Warren.*

All communications relative to the admission, and inquiries in regard to the patients, to be addressed to Dr. John Curwen, Warren, Pa.



TO DILLER LUTHER, M. D., *General Agent and Secretary of the
Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania :*

Sir :—The number of patients admitted into this Hospital during the year ending September 30, 1882, was 234 ; males 119, females 115.

The number discharged during the same period was 78 ; males 32, females 46, leaving in the Hospital on September 30, 1882, 355 ; males 126, females 229. The whole number under treatment was 433.

Of those discharged, 17 were restored, 23 improved, 15 stationary and 23 died.

The change in the rate of board to two dollars and fifty cents a week for patients supported by the county and township authorities has given general satisfaction to those who are more immediately interested in the care of the insane in the different counties of the district, and they have shown their appreciation of the effort to assist them by the prompt payment of the accounts due by them, and also by the friendly feeling they have manifested to promote the welfare of the Hospital as much as lay in their power.

In order, however, to make the experiment entirely successful it will be necessary to have a larger number of patients, so that the receipts shall more nearly meet the expenses. If all the accounts for board and medical attendance of patients were promptly paid when due, the ordinary current expenses of the institution would very nearly be met by them, but unfortunately certain parties are rather dilatory, in some cases chiefly from the

difficulty of making the collections for the purpose, but in most cases from want of attention to the matter, because when their attention is directed to the delay they remedy it promptly.

The broad principle, which underlies the action taken by the Trustees, is that every effort should be made, consistent with justice to the community and the proper care and maintenance of the insane, to place the amount to be charged for those sent and supported by the authorities of the counties and townships at such a rate as to be most readily met and be least burdensome to the taxpayers, and enable the institution to maintain a high standard in all its appointments so as to meet fully the expectations of the community and those most interested in the care of the insane.

In addition to this, as insanity is no respecter of persons, no one in the community knows on whom the affliction may fall, and the Trustees therefore feel it incumbent on them to have all the appointments and arrangements of the Hospital so carefully maintained that any one who may require its care and attention may obtain them in the full confidence that whatever can be done for the relief of those so afflicted may be had in the institution under their care at such reasonable rates as shall be within the reach of every individual.

In order to aid them in this course of justice and humanity they hope the Legislature will make the appropriations asked for and required to enable them fully to carry out the purpose indicated: For the support of the Hospital for the year commencing June 1, 1883, twenty thousand dollars, and for the support of the Hospital for the year commencing June 1, 1884, twenty thousand dollars; for furniture twenty thousand dollars; for the improvement of the grounds, the erection of the walls enclosing exercising yards and for the erection of summer houses for the comfort of the patients while exercising in the grounds, twenty thousand dollars, and to enable them to complete in the best manner the farm buildings and to provide them with all the needed improvements, ten thousand dollars.

The Trustees have appointed a committee of their number resident in Warren, and also a committee of those resident in other counties, the first of which shall visit weekly and the other monthly, and these committees have been able to make such visits with very few intermissions during the year.

It is but just to add that the Superintendent has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the Board, and the other officers appointed by the Board have been faithful to their trusts to the Institution and the State.

L. D. WETMORE,
G. N. PARMLEE,
R. S. HUNT,
W. H. OSTERHOUT,
GEO. W. WRIGHT,
GEO. W. STARR,
R. B. STONE,
JOHN FERTIG,
JAS. D. HANCOCK.

October 12, 1882.

TO THE TRUSTEES of the *State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Penn'a* :

GENTLEMEN :—A Hospital for the insane is an institution founded for the care and treatment of a class peculiarly and differently affected from other classes of the sick, and, by reason of the peculiarities of the disease, the arrangements and organization are of a character specially appropriate to that purpose, and such as have been found by long experience best calculated to answer the objects required and sought to be attained. The building is arranged in a way to meet most readily the requirements of the various classes which may demand treatment, and the form best adapted for that purpose is where all the wards are closely connected together under the same roof and so arranged that everything needed for the immediate use of the inmates is either in the ward, or so placed that it could be conveyed with the least trouble and labor to the ward.

Each ward constitutes a family by itself and has about the same relation and connection with the other wards that houses in the same street and square in a city may have, and the inmates of any one ward have the same amount of intercourse with those of other wards that may exist between the dwellers in the different houses in any given square of a city, and that intercourse will be confined to occasional visits of personal friends, to their meeting on the grounds when walking for exercise, in the amusement room where they go for diversion and recreation, and in the chapel to which they resort at usual evening hour of prayer, and at the regular worship on the Sabbath.

Each ward has in it the sleeping apartments, the parlor, the bay windows so much used as sitting rooms, the dining room, the bath room and other conveniences, and everything in the ward is arranged to meet the special requirements of the class for which that particular ward may be provided. In the wards for the most excited class the rooms cannot be furnished in the same manner as in the wards for those who are calm and quiet and can appreciate many comforts and conveniences, which those whose minds are more disturbed and who are restless and excitable cannot properly take care of ; but every ward should be furnished in that manner which will give a homelike character to it, and impart the feeling to those who are to occupy it that those things most needed for their comfort and happiness while resident and for their restoration will be provided, so that they may feel that as little restraint will be thrown around them as is consistent with a due regard to their welfare and that of those with whom they are brought in contact.

The impression is so general in the community that those whose minds are disturbed are all of one general type that it is of the greatest importance to insist very positively on the idea that there are as great diversities in the form in which mental disorders are manifested as in the lineaments of the face or the stature of the individual ; and that, from that form where there is only the slightest deviation from the healthy action of the mind to that where every thought and act betrays the most extreme disorder and excitement, there is every degree and grade, and that these differences must be met by a classification into the different wards which will have the effect of placing those most similarly affected together, and separating them from whatever might prove detrimental to their restoration, or have the effect of making them troubled and uncomfortable. From this fact arises the division of this Hospital into eleven wards for each sex, and though a few cases might probably be benefited by a more minute division, this is considered amply sufficient for the great majority of the cases which come under treatment in a Hospital of this character.

Situated in the beautiful valley of the Conewango, surrounded with hills which on every side protect it from the winds, about two miles from Warren, and with bright and cheerful surroundings and pleasant though limited views in every direction, the Hospital, by the plainness of its exterior and the massiveness of its structure presents the appearance it was designed to have of a substantial building for the care and protection of the unfortunate class for whose residence and treatment it was erected.

The structure itself has the exterior walls of grey sandstone obtained in part from the farm and from property in the immediate neighborhood, and is arranged in the linear form, or that plan which of late years has been so ably described by Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, of Philadelphia, with a centre building and the wings on each side, the first at right angles to the centre and the others parallel with the first and directly connected at the end and thrown back so far that each wing shall be open at both ends and thus have an abundance of light.

Standing on a broad plain about twenty-five feet above the level of the Conewango river, the Hospital presents a front of eleven hundred and eighty-four feet, broken by the retreating wings on each side, so that the whole extent is not at first noticeable, but requires to be carefully viewed before its extent and character become fully perceptible.

The building fronts to the east and is so located that the sun shines directly into every room during some part of the day. The grounds in front of the building have not yet been laid out and planted, but a plan has been prepared in accordance with which they will be gradually arranged so as to give pleasant and cheerful views from the building and have walks and seats scattered among the trees for exercise and rest to those who may be able and inclined to enjoy them. The greater part of the work in the improvement of these grounds will be done by the labor of the patients, and it will require some time to place them in that position which the plan calls for, but it can be done steadily

and with little outlay of money except for trees, shrubbery and summer-houses. The main road of approach will lead into a road around a large oval directly in front of the centre building, and in this oval will be a central circle with a foot walk around it, and between this circle and each end of the oval will be a large fountain.

Entering the centre by a large door so constructed with glass as to give entrance to all the light which can be admitted, the visitor enters the main hall on the right of which are the Steward's offices and the parlors for visitors, and on the left the office of the Superintendent, a room for the Trustees, a parlor for visitors and a stairway leading from the office of the Superintendent to the second story.

This main hall is paved with encaustic tile and wainscoted in walnut and ash and oak, and all the doors and other wood of the rooms are of the same woods.

Passing from this hall through large doors of heavy glass, the hall from which the main stairways ascend to the upper stories is reached. This hall is paved with marble and the stairs are of slate with a heavy walnut balustrade. In the rear of this hall are the rooms for the family of the Steward and also for the house-keeper, and still further in the rear and separated by a cross hall are the kitchen, the bakery and other rooms connected with the domestic management of the Hospital, and this part of the Hospital is of one story. The kitchen is furnished with all the latest improvements for cooking by steam, and the bakery with a superior oven heated by coal. In the second story of the front centre are the rooms intended for the Superintendent, but not yet furnished, and in the rear of the main stairways the rooms for the Assistant Physicians, the Apothecary Shop and the dining room of the Superintendent, and in the rear of these, extending across the whole width of the centre building is the sewing room, amply lighted and very bright and cheerful.

In the third story of the front centre are the rooms now occu-

pied by the Superintendent, but originally designed for the accommodation of the visiting Trustees, and covering the whole of that part in the rear of the main stairway is the Chapel, about thirty-five by seventy feet, with seating capacity for more than six hundred persons. The ceiling is very handsomely and brightly frescoed in oil, the windows are of stained glass, and a large Boston organ furnishes the music. The expense of the frescoing, the windows, the organ, the chandeliers, the carpet and several other articles of furniture was met by the proceeds of the sale of oil obtained on the farm.

In the fourth story of the centre is the amusement room, arranged for all kinds of entertainments, handsomely and appropriately frescoed in oil. The expense of this frescoing, the large grand piano, the magic lantern, with a large number of slides for the instruction and entertainment of the inmates, were met by the fund from the sale of the oil, and from the same fund also was paid the bill for the tile of the main entrance hall.

In the rear of the centre at a distance of one hundred feet is the building for the boilers, the fans for the forced ventilation of the Hospital, the Laundry, with rooms over it for all the women employed in the laundry and kitchen, and on the opposite side the rooms for the men employed outside of the wards, with the carpenter shop, the machinist's shop, with other rooms for the storage of bedding and furniture, and, in close proximity to the boilers, the vaults for the storage of coal, with a rail road track leading directly into the house over these vaults, so that the coal can be unloaded directly into them and thus avoid frequent handling.

This building is connected with the main building by an underground archway, so that all the females employed can pass from one building to the other without exposure at all seasons and in all weather. There is a large fan, twelve feet in diameter, to ventilate the apartments for the patients, one for the male and one for the female wards, driven by a steam engine, while the air is supplied by a tower about fifty feet high directly over

the fan and passes into the rooms through large underground air ducts. The radiators into which the steam passes for heating the rooms are placed under the main halls in all the wings, and the air in the winter season is heated by passing over these radiators and thus enters each of the rooms warm, so as to maintain a mild uniform temperature in all parts of the Hospital.

Passing from the main centre building into the wards a long hall is entered. In those immediately adjoining the centre an open space ten feet wide with windows in the outer wall from floor to ceiling is introduced in order to give ample light at that point on both sides of the hall.

The main hall is twelve feet wide and twelve feet high, with rooms on each side. These rooms are eight feet wide by ten feet long and twelve feet high, and each room is a brick box, all the walls being of the best quality of brick and the outer wall being also of brick, lining the stone wall, with a space of three inches between the brick and the stone, thus insuring dryness and warmth in winter and coolness in summer.

The floor of each of these rooms, and in fact of every room in the Hospital, is formed of brick arches between iron beams, and the top of these arches is covered with concrete in which the timber is laid, to which the wooden floor of the room is nailed. This wooden floor is formed of the best quality of Georgia pine, cut and dried five and six years before it was laid. The doors of the rooms and all the wood work in every part of the Hospital are finished in the native wood and no paint used in any part.

The sash of the windows in every room is wooden and moveable, and on the outside a neat plain guard of iron rods is placed and securely fastened to the frame.

The window sills in nearly all the rooms are made of slate.

In every room is a flue for the admission of the fresh air from the fans and another for the exit of the foul air which is carried into large flues in the attic and from them by large brick flues into towers from which it passes into the outer air. The flues to

each room are not connected with any other flues, but are distinct for each and every room.

In the centre of each ward, extending across the whole width of the wing, are the bay windows, calculated to give ample light to the centre of the hall and affording very pleasant places in which the inmates of the ward can sit and occupy themselves in any way they may desire.

Immediately adjoining these bay windows are on one side the clothes drop through which the soiled clothing is sent down to the basement and thence conveyed to the laundry, and on the other side the dust flue leading also to the basement, and a large water pipe to which hose can be attached. In these bay windows are large closets on each side for the storage of such articles as may be needed in the ward. In the dining room is a steam table for keeping the food warm, and adjoining the dining room a closet or pantry in which all the crockery for the dining room can be kept, and also the dumb waiter by which the food is elevated from the basement, being brought to that point in cars specially provided for the purpose. In this pantry is also a sink with hot and cold water for the use of the dining room. The parlor for the use of the patients is at one end of the main hall in the front of the Hospital, and is designed for the social gathering of the inmates of the ward.

There are also in the ward a clothing room, bath room, lavatory with stationary marble basins, water closet, drying room heated by steam pipe in which the wet clothing and other articles in use in the ward may be dried.

The pipes for the conveyance of water in all parts of the institution are copper, to avoid the filling up of the pipe with rust as in the case of iron pipe. All the pipes pass through the walls inside of another pipe, so that they do not come in contact with either floor or ceiling and can thus be easily removed without any break of plastering or cutting of the floor. The plastering throughout the Hospital is hard finish, lime and white sand, well

troweled and finished so as to shine, and as it crystalizes and becomes more solid with years, it can be scrubbed and washed down, and thus be kept free from the impurities so likely to be found in plastering mixed with plaster of paris. Each ward is a counterpart of that just described, except that in the wards for the most excited class, the windows are all protected with a movable inside wire screen to prevent the breaking of the glass; and at the extreme end on each side of the main hall are cross halls, in each of which are three rooms for the most noisy class; and in one of each of these halls is a small bath-room, to avoid the necessity of taking this class of patients to the main bath-room at the other end of the hall, and thus prevent unusual noise and confusion in many cases.

The bedsteads are made of wood, strong, and well put together with woven wire sacking, and on these a good mattress of prepared felt, except in the rooms for the most excited and violent class, to whom no bedsteads can be given.

In the wards for more quiet classes the rooms have in addition, a bureau and such other articles of furniture as may add to the comfort and convenience of the inmates.

The design is to make every part of the wards have constantly a cheerful, homelike appearance. Up to this time only such articles of furniture have been provided as are most needful, with the exception of a piano in one ward and an organ in another, but the piano was provided from the same fund which gave so much ornamentation to the Chapel.

It is hoped that before long we will be able to have ward libraries of well selected books in each ward, pictures, and a variety of other things which will serve as means of diversion, occupation and amusement, using the word diversion in its strictly etymological sense.

The windows of the rooms have been furnished with bright and cheerful curtains, in as great a variety as of style and pattern

as could be obtained, so as to give a bright and cheerful appearance.

In the rear of two of the wings on the female side of the Hospital large yards have been arranged, each containing an acre of ground, surrounded with a brick wall nine feet high, so as to give privacy to the patients when out for exercise, for these yards are designed for that large class who cannot be taken out for walks away from the building, from various causes connected with their disordered condition, while here they can have abundant exercise, for hours at a time, without intrusion or exposure to that prying curiosity which is so annoying.

The corresponding enclosures on the male side will, it is hoped, be arranged during the coming summer.

It is intended to place in these yards, summer houses, where those who go out for exercise can sit and rest during the heat of summer and in damp days when they cannot walk about ; and shrubbery will also be planted about the yards to add to their pleasant appearance, and in time it is hoped also that fountains may be placed in them to render them more attractive.

Mental diversion is one great source of treatment in institutions like this, and everything which can be made available without too great an outlay of money, should be provided. With this object in view it is designed so to arrange the grounds which surround the Hospital as to present a pleasing appearance from every part of the wards, and every available device of landscape gardening will be resorted to to render every part present the most cheering and picturesque appearance.

A strong downward ventilation is obtained in all the water closets by the construction of the main chimney-stack for the boilers for heating the Hospital, which has a large central iron pipe through which the smoke and gases from the boilers are carried up, and outside of this is a space between the pipe and the brick work into which the pipes from the closets are carried, and

as the iron pipe is kept constantly warm a strong ventilation is thus effected.

The gas works and the pumps for supplying the institution with water are placed near the Conewango river. The gas is made from bituminous coal. The water is pumped by a large Worthington pump into the reservoir on the hill, in the rear of the Hospital, at an elevation of about one hundred and fifty feet, capable of holding one million and a half gallons of water, and thence distributed to all parts of the building and grounds.

A large and convenient carriage house has been erected in the rear of the Hospital. The farm buildings have not yet been erected though it is hoped they may be erected in the course of the coming season, so that abundant room may be obtained for the milk cows and for the stock which it will be necessary to feed in case the supply of meat for the Hospital is secured from the stock cattle fed on the property.

The garden will be arranged and cultivated so as to afford all the vegetables for the use of the household, and the farm will, by care and attentive cultivation be brought into such a state as to afford, in the course of a few years, the greater part of the feed needed for the stock.

It must of course be understood that the process of putting an institution of this character into successful operation, with all that may be required in the building itself and on the grounds and garden and farm attached, must, from the nature of the case, be the work of several years carefully and steadily pursued in accordance with a definite plan and steady perseverance in carrying out that plan in all its details, with the hearty and harmonious cooperation of all in every position.

One of the most difficult problems to be solved in the organization of a hospital for the insane is the character and attainments of those to whom the immediate care and attendance on the patients must be committed, for very much will depend on the manner in which they perform their duties. With the gen-

erally erroneous impressions which prevail in the community at large in regard to the character of insanity, it cannot be expected that those who are taken from any section of the community to have charge of the insane will be any better informed in reference to the peculiarities of the disease of those they are called upon to look after, and it requires line upon line, and precept upon precept, to impress on their minds the all important fact that those who are placed in an institution for treatment require the exercise of a large amount of patience and forbearance in their waywardness and excitement, and that if they were not disordered in mind, and consequently not responsible for their conduct, they would not act as they so generally do.

Then it must also be recollected how small a portion of the members of the community exercise in their daily intercourse with each other that command of temper and tongue which will prevent the use of expressions or the performance of actions which would be likely to give rise to ill-feeling or displays which will leave unpleasant impressions in the minds of both parties. In the selection of attendants for the wards no one can tell until tried how far they may be able properly to discharge the duties required of them, so that the necessity arises of giving those who apply a trial and in that way learn whether they are of the proper quality for the position.

As a matter of course in such trials many will be found who from infirmity of temper or a variety of other causes are unsuited for the position, and with the best intentions they may not be able to overcome those infirmities so as to properly discharge the duties required of them. In the course of such trials many will be found who from inability to control their temper treat those entrusted to their charge improperly, and must in consequence be discharged; and it is from this class that so much of the abuse of patients in a hospital comes, and, with every effort to avoid such abuse, with the class from which attendants have to be taken it seems impossible in all cases to prevent their violation of rules, though that violation is met by prompt discharge.

This is more particularly the difficulty in a new institution in a section of country where nothing of the kind has before existed and all the requirements of the position are entirely new and strange to those who may seek such positions.

The difficulty in ascertaining clearly and definitely the abuses which may occur arises from the unreliability of the testimony of those directly interested who, as in all cases in the community at large, will endeavor to make it appear that what they did could not be avoided, or was justifiable under the circumstances ; and every one familiar with the subject knows that in addition to this difficulty there is in one of the parties interested an irresponsibility which in all courts of law impairs their testimony to a large extent.

Add to these the feeling of ill-will or jealousy, or any such feeling which will lead either party to color the statements to the detriment of the other, and the solution of the problem will not, any more than in such cases in courts of law, be attainable without the evidence of others who are entirely unbiased to either party.

It is neither right nor just to discharge any one on simple suspicion of wrong doing, and each one should have a fair opportunity to prove their innocence or disprove the charges made, and every one is entitled to the full benefit of the legal maxim that every person is supposed innocent until proved guilty. That seems to be the only just rule to follow, but at the same time every effort should be made to obtain all the evidence which can be had bearing on the case, even if this course involves a longer delay than in some cases and to some persons may seem requisite.

With the institution thoroughly equipped with all that is essential for its economic and effective working, and everything so carefully and systematically arranged to afford the most thorough facilities for carrying out the object for which the Hospital was

designed, much of the expense attending the administration is removed, and by care and strict attention to all those matters of detail which involve loss and improper consumption, the belief may be confidently entertained that the plan adopted by your Board of reducing the rate of charge for those supported by the county and township authorities can be carried out without special difficulty and with a moderate appropriation from the Legislature. The argument heretofore so earnestly pressed that the sum of three dollars a week charged previous to the reduction by your Board was much more than the cost in the different county institutions, has been in a measure met by this reduction, and while it may not meet the views of those who think that it should have been greater, yet it must be admitted to be a step in the right direction of giving relief in a measure to those on whom the burden of taxation falls.

The reason which governed your Board in making the reduction ought most certainly to have a convincing influence on all interested in the subject, that by this reduction the authorities would be able to remove to this Hospital and maintain at a trifling advance in the cost in the poorhouses all their insane, and the advantages of greater freedom from restraint, more careful classification, a greater variety of amusement and occupation, and more thorough systematic treatment, ought to counterbalance the slight difference in cost and induce all interested to use every effort to enable the institution fully to maintain the stand taken in the interest of the suffering insane.

Rightly to adjust all the conflicting views on a subject of this kind would seem to be extremely difficult. While on the one hand the authorities of the county and township may think that they should not be charged as much as even this reduction would imply, on the other hand it must be conceded that, as the Commonwealth has expended a large sum in the erection of the building, and each year makes an appropriation for all special objects and also to keep down the cost to the reduced rate, it does not seem right and just to all concerned, looking at the subject in the

broad and comprehensive view as applied to all the other institutions of a charitable character, to insist that a larger sum should be appropriated. The revenues of the Commonwealth are derived from taxes levied on a variety of different industries, and these may naturally feel that every tax laid on them is an additional burden, not only on them but on those who must use the product of that industry, and they are consequently not only jealous of but resist every attempt to increase the taxation; and if the amount to be appropriated by the Commonwealth be increased one-third or one-half, or as some would contend, twice as much as at present, the inevitable result would be either a special tax to meet such an increase, or increased taxation on those who now insist that they are too heavily assessed.

Besides it seems no more than fair and just that each section should bear its own share of the burden of support of those who are residents of that section and have contributed their share of labor and taxation to advance the material interests of that section. Every increase of taxation by the Commonwealth must necessarily be laid upon every portion of the Commonwealth, while the local taxation for special purposes will be always heaviest on those sections which by reason of their larger population and consequently larger resources will be better able to meet the demand, for it is an undisputed fact that the largest number of the dependent class will be found in the most populous districts, and it does not accord with the true principles of equity and justice that such communities should be doubly taxed for the same object by both the State and the special county or district, as would necessarily be the case if the Commonwealth must assume a larger share of the payments for such purposes.

The views now expressed have not been recently adopted, but have been held for a long period of years and are believed to be founded on those principles of equity, justice and truth which should regulate all the dealings of States as well as of individuals.

During the last winter a series of entertainments was kept up regularly every week, consisting of readings, vocal and instrumental music and plays, in which those connected with the Hospital took part and which were much enjoyed by the inmates.

It is proposed to make these more frequent during this coming winter by means of the magic lantern and a large number of very fine photographic slides of buildings and scenery in different parts of the world.

Too great diversity cannot be given to these entertainments, as they must be considered the principal source of amusement, diversion and instruction which can be most readily obtained for the benefit of the patients ; and as mental diversion to produce if possible a change in direction of the thought, must always be held to be a most essential part of the treatment of mental disorders, the greater the variety in these entertainments, the more likely to reach the greater number of those who require to be benefited, and no expenditure of money yields a more ample return than that for objects of this character.

We are indebted to Mrs. Bernard and the young ladies under her charge for the very pleasing entertainment of the Cantata of Ruth.

Special services were held in the Chapel on the first Sunday in October, both morning and afternoon, at which Rev. Dr. Cattell, President of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn'a, officiated.

Regular services are held both morning and afternoon in the Chapel, and also prayers every evening, at all of which services a large number of patients are present and appear to enjoy them and derive as much benefit from them as the majority of those who attend church in any other place.

To Mrs. E. Cowan, of Warren, we are under obligations for a large number of periodicals and illustrated papers.

Our thanks are due to the editors and proprietors of a large number of papers in the district for the regular issue of their

papers which they have so kindly sent us, and which have given much gratification to the patients, who are always anxious to learn all they can of what is transpiring in the world at large from which they are to a certain extent excluded. Very many enjoy newspapers and periodicals who cannot read satisfactorily more extended articles, and the illustrated papers give great pleasure to a large number, and though we subscribe for a large number it is a matter of regret that we are not able to obtain many more.

Dr. M. S. Guth has continued faithfully and earnestly to discharge the duties of Assistant Physician.

Mr. J. H. Palmer has fulfilled the duties of Steward in a very efficient and satisfactory manner.

Mrs. S. T. Boyer discharged the duties of Housekeeper during the greater part of the year very faithfully and satisfactorily.

Mrs. E. R. McMillan entered on her duties as Housekeeper very nearly at the close of the year, and gives promise that she will perform her duties in an efficient manner.

The Supervisors, the clerks, the attendants and others who have been in service for different periods during the year, have discharged the duties devolved on them with an earnest desire to promote the welfare of the patients and the interests of the institution.

Some among those employed as attendants have been found unfitted for the proper fulfillment of their duties and have been discharged.

Firmly believing that some measure of success has attended the labors of the year, we enter on the duties of another year thankful for the wisdom which has been granted, and with a firm reliance on that all-wise superintending Providence which has guided and directed all that has been rightly performed.

JOHN CURWEN.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Number at the beginning of the year.....	39	160	199
Admitted during the year.....	119	115	234
Total present in the year.....	158	275	433
Discharged— Restored.....	9	8	17
Improved.....	11	12	23
Stationary.....	4	11	15
Died.....	8	15	23
Remaining at the end of the year.....	126	229	355

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TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Admitted.....	165	294	459
Discharged— Restored.....	12	10	22
Improved.....	12	20	32
Stationary.....	5	12	17
Died.....	10	23	33
Total discharged.....	39	65	104

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN THE YEAR.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	1	1	2	1	3	4
15 to 20 years.....	4	5	9	10	13	23
20 to 25 years.....	8	7	15	12	12	24
25 to 30 years.....	11	15	26	13	19	32
30 to 35 years.....	13	18	31	10	17	27
35 to 40 years.....	10	18	28	7	10	17
40 to 45 years.....	14	24	38	6	13	19
45 to 50 years.. ..	12	4	16	7	6	13
50 to 60 years.....	12	8	20	8	3	11
60 to 70 years.....	5	3	8	3	1	4
70 to 80 years.....	2	1	3			
Over 80 years.....						
Unknown.....	27	11	38	42	18	60
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	119	115	234	119	115	234

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TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	1	3	4	1	9	10
15 to 20 years.....	5	10	15	15	22	37
20 to 25 years.....	18	16	34	21	35	56
25 to 30 years.....	17	30	47	23	40	63
30 to 35 years.....	22	42	64	18	42	60
35 to 40 years.....	18	33	51	12	36	48
40 to 45 years.....	19	52	71	9	44	53
45 to 50 years.....	13	27	40	9	29	38
50 to 60 years.....	17	38	55	10	14	24
60 to 70 years.....	5	19	24	4	2	6
70 to 80 years.....	3	10	13	1		1
Over 80 years.....						
Unknown.....	27	14	41	42	21	63
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	165	294	459	165	294	459

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	70	75	145	90	175	265
England.....	6	2	8	5	7	12
Ireland.....	13	11	24	19	45	64
Scotland.....	2		2	2	1	3
Wales.....					4	4
Germany.....	10	11	21	13	19	32
Austria.....				1		1
New York.....	6	11	17	13	21	34
New Jersey.....					2	2
Switzerland.....				1		1
France.....				1	2	3
Sweden.....	2	1	3	5	2	7
Ohio.....	5	2	7	6	3	9
Wisconsin.....					1	1
Kansas.....				1		1
Virginia.....					1	1
Maine.....				1		1
Illinois.....		1	1	1	1	2
Vermont.....				1		1
Unknown.....	1		1	1	9	10
Canada.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
Poland.....	1		1	1		1
Kentucky.....	1		1	1		1
	<hr/> 119	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 234	<hr/> 165	<hr/> 294	<hr/> 459

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
Allegheny.....			1	1	2	3
Armstrong.....	1		1	1		1
Bradford.....					8	8
Butler.....	2	2	4	2	2	4
Centre.....		1	1		14	14
Clarion.....	15	8	23	17	9	26
Clearfield.....		2	2		10	10
Clinton.....	1	2	3	1	15	16
Columbia.....					6	6
Crawford.....	13	20	33	21	36	57
Dauphin.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Elk.....	5	2	7	8	3	11
Erie.....	37	37	74	49	41	90
Fayette.....	1		1	1		1
Forest.....	4	1	5	5	1	6
Greene.....	1		1	1		1
Jefferson.....	4	2	6	4	2	6
Lackawanna.....					5	5
Lawrence.....		1	1		1	1
Luzerne.....		1	1		27	27
Lycoming.....	1	3	4	1	17	18
McKean.....	5	6	11	7	10	17
Mercer.....	6	3	9	7	4	11
Monroe.....					2	2
Montour.....		1	1		7	7
Northumberland...		1	1		5	5
Pike.....					1	1
Potter.....	2		2	3	4	7
Snyder.....					1	1
Sullivan.....	1		1	1	2	3
Susquehanna.....		1	1		8	8
Tioga.....	1	3	4	1	18	19
Union.....					1	1
Venango.....	9	7	16	12	7	19
Warren.....	9	8	17	21	14	35
Wayne.....		1	1		5	5
Wyoming.....					5	5
	119	115	234	165	294	459

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agent, wife of.....			1 1		1	1
Barber.....				1		1
Barber, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Barkeeper, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Blacksmith, wives of.....		2	2		2	2
Cabinet maker, wife of....					1	1
Carpenters.....	3		3	5		5
Carpenters, wives of		3	3		7	7
Civil Engineer.....	1		1	1		1
Clerk.....	2		2	7		7
Clerk, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Cooper.....				1		1
Cooper, wife of.....					1	1
Dairyman, wife of.....					1	1
Domestic.....		15	15		34	34
Drayman, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Engineer, wife of.....					1	1
Farmers.....	25		25	40		40
Farmers, wives of.....		14	14		20	20
Farmers, widows of.....					2	2
Farmers, daughters of.....		1	1		1	1
Fireman.....				1		1
Grocer.....	1		1	1		1
Gunsmith, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Hairdresser.....					1	1
Harnessmaker, wife of....		1	1		2	2
Housekeepers.....		4	4		18	18
Jeweler, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Laborers.....	53		53	67		67
Laborers, wives of		14	14		47	47
Laborers, widows of.....					1	1
Merchant.....	1		1	4		4
Merchant, wife of... ..		1	1		1	1
Miller.....	1		1	1		1
Miller, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Milliners.....		2	2	4		4
Miners.....	2		2	2		2
Miner, wife of.....		1	1		5	5
Moulder, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Oil producer.....	1		1	1		1
Painter, wife of.....					1	1
Pedler.....				1		1
Pedler, wife of.....					1	1
Plasterer, wife of.....					1	1
Printer.....	1		1	1		1
Seamstress.....		1	1		2	2
Shoemaker, wife of.....					1	1

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
Stonecutter, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Surveyor, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Tailors.....	2		2	2	1	3
Tailors, wives of.....		1	1		2	2
Teachers.....	2		2	3	2	5
Teachers, wives of.....		4	4		4	4
Tinsmith.....				1		1
Upholsterer.....	1		1	1		1
Wagon maker.....	1		1	1		1
No occupation.....	22	40	62	23	119	142
	<hr/> 119	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 234	<hr/> 165	<hr/> 294	<hr/> 459

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TABLE VIII.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
Single.....	62	34	96	89	94	183
Married.....	39	63	102	54	150	204
Widowed.....	7	12	19	10	37	47
Divorced.....		1	1	1	2	3
Unknown.....	11	5	16	11	11	22
	<hr/> 119	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 234	<hr/> 165	<hr/> 294	<hr/> 459

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
By friends.....	18	31	49	27	50	77
By Directors of the Poor	30	30	60	40	91	131
By Co. Commissioners.....	48	38	86	62	45	107
By Court.....	23	16	39	36	108	144
	<u>119</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>459</u>

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TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
By friends.....	19	32	51	28	51	79
By Directors of the Poor	30	30	60	34	91	125
By Co. Commissioners.....	70	53	123	103	152	255
	<u>119</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>459</u>

TABLE XI.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
Change of life.....			5			7
Childbirth.....			1			2
Desertion by husband....						1
Disappointment.....	2		2	2	3	5
Disordered menses		8	8		10	10
Dissipation.....	1		1	1		1
Domestic trouble.....	3	2	5	3	10	13
Epilepsy.....	7	1	8	9	10	19
Excessive use of tobacco..	1		1	1		1
Fear of poverty.....					1	1
Fright.....	3	2	5	3	5	8
Grief.....					2	2
Ill health.....	12	16	28	14	25	39
Intemperance.....	6		6	9		9
Injury of head.....	2	1	3	5	1	6
Loss of money.....		1	1		2	2
Loss of property.....	2		2	2	1	3
Loss of sleep.....		1	1		1	1
Masturbation.....	4	1	5	13	1	14
Nostalgia.....	1		1	1		1
Not assigned.....	66	60	126	86	173	259
Overexertion.....	1	3	4	4	4	8
Puerperal.....		6	6		13	13
Religious excitement.....					2	2
Sunstroke.....	1		1	2	1	3
Trouble.....	6	1	7	9	10	19
Typhoid fever.....	1		1	1		1
Uterine disorder.....		6	6		9	9
	119	115	234	165	294	459

TABLE XII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
Mania, acute.....	20	28	48	32	43	75
Mania, chronic.....	54	52	106	62	138	200
Mania, epileptic.....	5	1	6	7	9	16
Mania, puerperal.....		2	2		7	7
Mania, periodic.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
Monomania.....				1	1	2
Melancholy, acute.....	8	9	17	10	15	25
Melancholy, chronic.....	18	18	36	25	21	46
Demented, acute.....	3	3	6	5	7	12
Demented, chronic.....	7		7	19	47	66
Demented, senile.....	1		1	1		1
Imbecility.....	1		1	1	4	5
Paresis.....	1		1	1		1
	119	115	234	165	294	459

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TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
First.....	117	113	230	163	292	455
Second.....	2	2	4	2	2	4
	119	115	234	165	294	459

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
1 week.....	3	7	10	4	8	12
2 weeks.....	4	3	7	7	3	10
3 weeks.....		1	1	2	1	3
4 weeks.....	3	7	10	7	9	16
6 weeks.....		3	3	1	3	4
2 months.....	2	6	8	4	8	12
3 months.....	4	3	7	4	7	11
4 months.....	3		3	3	2	5
5 months.....		1	1		1	1
6 months.....	3	3	6	4	11	15
8 months.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
9 months.....					2	2
12 months.....	10	9	19	12	13	25
15 months.....	1		1	1		1
18 months.....		3	3		9	9
2 years.....	6	8	14	10	15	25
3 years.....	3	4	7	8	11	19
4 years.....	8	9	17	10	16	26
5 years.....	6	12	18	7	20	27
6 years.....	1	5	6	4	9	13
7 years.....	4	3	7	7	7	14
8 years.....	2	4	6	4	11	15
9 years.....	3	1	4	4	5	9
10 years.....				1	7	8
11 years.....					5	5
12 years.....	2	1	3	2	7	9
13 years.....					2	2
14 years.....	1		1	1	4	5
15 years.....	2	2	4	2	5	7
16 years.....	2		2	2		2
17 years.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
18 years.....	1		1	1		1
19 years.....		1	1		3	3
20 years.....	3		3	3	4	7
21 years.....					2	2
24 years.....					3	3
26 years.....					1	1
29 years.....					2	2
32 years.....	1		1	1	1	2
Unknown.....	38	17	55	46	75	121
	119	115	234	165	294	459

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
Under 15 years.....						
15 to 20 years.....		1	1	1	2	3
20 to 25 years.....	5	1	6	5	1	6
25 to 30 years.....	1		1	2		2
30 to 35 years.....	1	1	2	2	2	4
35 to 40 years.....		1	1		1	1
40 to 45 years.....		4	4		4	4
45 to 50 years.....						
50 to 60 years.....	2		2	2		2
60 to 70 years.....						
70 to 80 years.....						
	9	8	17	12	10	22

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TABLE XVI.

RECEIVED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE
BEFORE TREATMENT.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
Under 1 month.....	6		6	8		8
1 to 2 months.....		3	3	1	3	4
2 to 3 months.....	1	2	3	1	3	4
3 to 6 months.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
6 to 9 months.....						
9 to 12 months.....						
12 to 18 months.....		1	1		2	2
18 to 24 months.....						
2 to 3 years.....	1		1	1		1
	9	8	17	12	10	22

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED.

		WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
		Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
From	2 to 3 months	2	2	4	2	4	6
	3 to 6 months	2	4	6	5	4	9
	6 to 9 months	4		4	4		4
	9 to 12 months	1	1	2	1	1	2
	12 to 18 months		1	1		1	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		9	8	17	12	10	22

— O —

TABLE XVIII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED.

		WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
		Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
Mania, acute.....		7	6	13	9	8	17
Mania, chronic.....		1	1	2	1	1	2
Mania, puerperal.....							
Monomania							
Melancholy		1	1	2	2	1	3
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		9	8	17	12	10	22

TABLE XIX.

CAUSE OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED.

CAUSE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
Ill health.....			1			1
Injury of head.....				1		1
Masturbation	1		1	2		2
Over work.....	1		1	1		1
Puerperal		1	1		1	1
Menopause		1	1		1	1
Sunstroke.....	1		1	1		1
Menstrual disorder.....		2	2		2	2
Trouble.....	1		1	1		1
Uterine disorder.....					1	1
Unknown.....	5	3	8	6	4	10
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 22

—o—

TABLE XX.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RECOVERED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
Pennsylvania	6	4	10	7	5	12
Ireland	1	2	3	1	2	3
Germany		1	1	1	1	2
New York.....		1	1		2	2
Ohio				1		1
Sweden	1		1	1		1
Illinois	1		1	1		1
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 22

TABLE XXI.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES.	Males. Females. Total			Males. Females. Total		
Apoplexy	2	1	3	2	1	3
Disease of brain.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
Disease of lungs.....		1	1		1	1
Exhaustion of acute mania...	3	1	4	3	1	4
Exhaustion of chronic mania	1	6	7	2	13	15
Enteritis		1	1		1	1
Paralysis.....		1	1		2	2
Paresis		1	1	1	1	2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....		2	2		2	2
	8	15	23	10	23	33

—o—

TABLE XXII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
From 15 to 20 years.....		1	1		1	1
20 to 25 years.....		1	1	1	1	2
25 to 30 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
30 to 35 years.....		2	2	1	3	4
35 to 40 years.....		1	1		1	1
40 to 45 years.....		1	1		1	1
45 to 50 years.....	3	1	4	3	3	6
50 to 60 years.....	3	5	8	3	6	9
60 to 70 years.....		1	1		3	3
70 to 80 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Unknown.....					2	2
	8	15	23	10	23	33

TABLE XXIII.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED, FROM THE
BEGINNING.

	FROM ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
Under 1 month.....	3	4	7	1	1	2
1 to 2 months.....	1	1	2			
2 to 3 months.....				2	2	4
3 to 6 months.....	3	6	9		1	1
6 to 9 months.....	2	4	6			
9 to 12 months.....		3	3		1	1
12 to 18 months.....	1	3	4	1		1
18 to 24 months.....		2	2			
2 to 3 years.....				2	5	7
3 to 4 years.....						
4 to 5 years.....						
5 to 10 years.....				1	2	3
10 to 15 years.....					1	1
15 to 20 years.....					1	1
20 to 25 years.....					1	1
Over 25 years.....						
Unknown.....				3	8	11
	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 33	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 33

TABLE XXIV.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE
YEAR.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	1	3	4
15 to 20 years.....	1	4	5
20 to 25 years.....	4	7	11
25 to 30 years.....	20	25	45
30 to 35 years.....	18	24	42
35 to 40 years.....	26	35	61
40 to 45 years.....	13	40	53
45 to 50 years.....	16	29	45
50 to 60 years.....	17	39	56
60 to 70 years.....	7	15	22
70 to 80 years.....	3	8	11
80 to 90 years.....			
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	126	229	355

TABLE XXV.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	SINCE ENTERING THE HOSPITAL.			SINCE THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
Under 1 month.....	2	3	5			
1 to 2 months.....	4	4	8		1	1
2 to 3 months.....	10	14	24	2	2	4
3 to 6 months.....	15	13	28	4	7	11
6 to 12 months.....	66	60	126	6	11	17
12 to 18 months.....	10	9	19	11	11	22
18 to 24 months.....	19	126	145	4	5	9
2 to 3 years.....				6	22	28
3 to 5 years.....				14	17	31
5 to 10 years.....				27	49	76
10 to 15 years.....				6	27	33
15 to 20 years.....				5	13	18
20 to 25 years.....				3	5	8
25 to 30 years.....				1	5	6
Over 30 years.....				1	2	3
Unknown.....				36	52	88
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	126	229	355	126	229	355

REPORT OF THE TREASURER,

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1881, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

O

RECEIPTS :

Cash on hand September 30. 1881,.....	\$ 52 09
State Appropriation,.....	12,852 75
From Board of Patients,.....	43,906 73
	<hr/>
	\$56,811 57

PAYMENTS :

Salaries of Officers,	\$ 4,237 50
Steward's Orders paid,.....	52,374 91
Paid for Exchange on Collections,.....	43 00
	<hr/>
	\$56,655 41

M. BEECHER, *Treasurer.*

STEWARD'S ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF EXPENDITURE EMBRACED IN ORDERS DRAWN ON THE
TREASURER FROM OCTOBER 1, 1881, TO SEPTEMBER 30,
1882, INCLUSIVE.

HOUSEHOLD.

Apples, 160 bushels.....	116 76
Apples and peaches, dried, 1,165 lbs.....	82 21
Butter, 9,695 lbs.....	2,694 29
Baking powder, spices and extracts.....	46 69
Beef, fresh, 45,749 3-4 lbs.....	4,080 10
Beans, rice and barley.....	391 00
Berries, 1,003 quarts.....	89 38
Corn starch, tapioca and vermicelli.....	44 31
Coal, (furnace,) 1,651 tons.....	8,252 75
Coal, (gas,) 148 tons.....	665 10
Coffee, (green,) 3,293 lbs.....	414 93
Eggs, 730 dozen.....	144 55
Flour, 311 3-4 barrels	1,882 30
Fish, (fresh,) 5,800 lbs.....	499 40
Fish, (salt,) 13 3-4 barrels.....	192 92
Fish, (cod,) 1,090 lbs.....	84 60
Fruit, (small).....	28 41
Grapes, 494 lbs.....	19 76
Hams, 5,355 lbs.....	827 27
Hominy and oat meal.....	65 30
Lard, 2,216 lbs.....	270 98
Matches and gas lighters.....	30 56
Molasses, 95 1-2 gallons.....	55 39
Milk, 7,384 quarts.....	394 19
Oil, kerosene, 75 1-2 gallons.....	10 30
Potatoes, 344 bushels.....	527 45
Pork, 84 lbs.....	10 72
Potash	42 00
Starch and indigo.....	31 06
Sugar, 14,537 lbs.....	1,218 92
	<hr/>
	23, 203 60

Amount forward.....	\$23,203 60
Syrup, 612 gallons.....	224 24
Salt, 10 sacks.....	15 40
Sal Soda, 300 lbs.....	6 00
Soap, laundry, 1,200 lbs.....	72 00
Soap, carbolic, castile and sand.....	59 39
Tea, 441 lbs.....	154 35
Tomatoes and peas, canned, 33 cases.....	94 60
Vegetables and pickles.....	55 19
Vinegar, 92 gallons.....	12 88
Yeast, 27 lbs.....	9 45
	<hr/>
	\$23,917 10

FURNITURE.

Bedding.....	\$ 635 13
Brooms and brushes.....	185 85
Baskets and spittoons.....	36 50
Beef slicer.....	7 50
Curtains and material.....	189 21
Cutlery.....	198 52
Carpet lining.....	10 00
Clocks.....	66 15
Cabinet organ.....	60 00
Glassware.....	48 48
Keys and door gong.....	22 00
Platform scales.....	31 85
Queensware.....	319 10
Sewing machines.....	53 00
Step ladders.....	28 80
Tin and hardware.....	362 47
Towels and napkins.....	46 00
Wash stands.....	17 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,317 56

CLOTHING.

Hats and caps.....	\$ 16 30
Material for clothing.....	1,756 30
Ready made clothing.....	391 21
Shoes and slippers.....	720 64
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,884 45

Medicine and medical supplies.....	\$ 508 28
------------------------------------	-----------

FARM, STABLE AND GARDEN.

Blankets, harness and repairs.....	\$ 135 38
Chop feed, 20,776 lbs.....	325 70
Implements and repairs.....	118 31
Lap covers.....	9 00
Manure, 17 loads.....	17 00
Oats, 252 bushels.....	140 28
Repair of carriages and wagons.....	64 55
Reaping and threshing.....	44 38
Straw.....	66 73
Shoeing horses.....	22 45
Seeds and plants.....	218 10
Stock bought.....	311 37
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,473 25

REPAIRS ORDINARY.

Building refrigerator.....	\$ 145 33
Brass tubes and plumbing material.....	173 48
Carbon pipes.....	6 00
Globe valves and stop cocks.....	129 86
Iron pipe and fittings.....	165 31
Iron Wheel Barrow.....	22 00
Iron Gearing.....	13 97
Lime for gas works.....	64 90
Machine oils and tallow.....	91 97
Packing for steam joints.....	40 80
Repairs general.....	7 50
Plastering.....	85 00
Tinner's tools.....	145 19
Urinals and basins.....	16 78
Water-guage glasses.....	15 75
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,123 84

WAGES.

Attendants.....	\$ 5,902 14
Assistants.....	4,961 06
Engineer and Firemen.....	2,212 48
Farm and garden.....	2,547 50
Tinner.....	358 72
	<hr/>
	\$15,981 90

MISCELLANEOUS.

Books for secretary.....	\$ 60 85
Coach hire.....	53 75
Express charges.....	38 85
Freights.....	1,341 35
Games and entertainments for patients.....	39 43
Hymnals	94 54
Medical works.....	20 12
Organ rent.....	8 00
Postage, box rent and stationery	279 47
Printing	389 50
Pulpit bible.....	13 00
Shoe-making tools.....	13 93
Surveying grounds.....	30 00
Spectacles	10 50
Telephone rental.....	180 00
Telegrams.....	9 83
Tobacco for patients.....	25 32
Traveling expenses of trustees.....	261 07
Traveling expenses for Hospital.....	128 22
Undertaking	122 61
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,120 34

RECAPITULATION.

Household.....	\$23,917 10
Furniture	2,317 56
Clothing	2,884 45
Medicine and medical supplies.....	508 28
Farm, stable and garden.....	1,473 25
Repairs ordinary.....	1,123 84
Wages	15,981 90
Miscellaneous.....	3,120 34
Money advanced patients.....	7 29
Money refunded patients.....	80 50
	<hr/>
	\$51,414 51

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.



1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient (unless when committed by order of a court,) the Superintendent must be furnished with a certificate from the legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends that the following Act of Assembly has been complied with: "That insane persons may be placed in a Hospital for the Insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends, in case they have no guardians, but never without the certificate of two or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination, made within one week of the date thereof, and this certificate to be duly acknowledged and sworn to or affirmed before some magistrate or judicial officer who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures, and to the respectability of the signers." All private patients thus received, shall make a payment of thirteen weeks board in advance when brought to the Hospital; and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent, within that period, no part of said payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital, by the order of any court, justice, judge, directors of the poor of a county, or the overseers of the poor of a township or poor district, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

Those who may bring a patient with any such order or warrant, will be required to pay at the time of the admission of the patient for those supported by county or township authorities, thirty-two dollars and fifty cents.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases, the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

8. The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be two dollars and fifty cents a week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price will vary from three dollars to ten dollars a week, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. When patients are sent by the county

or township authorities, payment is required at the time of admission, for thirteen weeks in advance, and quarterly afterwards. When the patient is supported by the friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

9. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged. Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond; and if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.



FORMS AND BONDS.



FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

~~62-~~ "That insane persons may be placed in a Hospital for the Insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends, in case they have no guardians, but never without the certificate of two or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination, made within one week of the date thereof, and this certificate to be duly acknowledged and sworn to or affirmed before some magistrate or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures, and to the respectability of the signers."—*Law of April, 1869.*

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of.....
in the county of....., do certify that we have
this day seen and personally examined.....

of.....in the county of.....
and believe.....to be insane, and a proper patient to be sent
to the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....M. D.

.....M. D.

.....188

I....., of....., in the
county of....., do certify that the above cer-
tificate has been sworn to, or affirmed, before me, and that the
signatures are genuine and the signers are respectable physicians
of.....

.....[L. S.]

.....188

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that.....of.....
the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the
State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense
of the county of.....

.....
.....188

County Commissioners of County of.....

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

“That insane persons may be placed in a Hospital for the Insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends, in case they have no guardians, but never without the certificate of two or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination, made within one week of the date thereof, and this certificate to be duly acknowledged and sworn to or affirmed before some magistrate or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures, and to the respectability of the signers.”—*Law of April, 1869.*

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of.....
in the county of....., do certify that we have
this day seen and personally examined.....
of.....in the county of.....
and believe.....to be insane, and a proper patient to be sent
to the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....M. D.

.....M. D.

.....188

I,....., ofin the
county of....., do certify that the above cer-
tificate has been sworn to, or affirmed, before me, and that the
signatures are genuine and the signers are respectable physicians
of.....

.....[L. S.]

.....188

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that.....of.....

the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....

.....188

Directors of the Poor of the County of.....

—o—

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FORM OF BOND FOR TOWNSHIPS.

WHEREAS....., a resident of.....
of the county of..... has been admitted a patient
in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, we....
.....the Overseers of the Poor of the township
of.....in the county of.....in behalf
of the inhabitants of said township, do hereby promise.....
.....Treasurer of said Hospital, to pay him or his
successor in said office, the sum of.....dollars and
.....cents per week, for the board of said.....
.....so long as he shall continue a patient in said
Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by....
requiring more than ordinary care and attention, to provide for
....suitable clothing, and to pay for all such necessary articles
of clothing as shall be provided for ...by the Steward of said
Hospital, and to remove....from said Hospital, whenever the
room occupied by....shall be required for a class of patients
having preference by law to be received into said Hospital; and
if he shall be removed at the request of.....
before the expiration of three calendar months after admission,

to pay board for thirteen weeks, unless he shall be sooner cured. Also, to pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of said Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case of death.

Witness our hands this.....day ofA. D. 18..

.....

{ Overseers of the Poor of.....

.....Township,

{ in the county of

.....



FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.



PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We.....of.....in the county of.....do certify that we have this day seen and personally examined.....of.....in the county of.....and believe.....to be insane, and a proper patient to be sent to the State Hospital for the Insane.

.....M. D.

.....M. D.

.....18..

I,.....of....., in the county of.....do certify that the above certificate has been

sworn to, or affirmed, before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and the signers are respectable physicians of.....
[L. S.]
18..

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION.

I,.....,of.....hereby request
 that.....of....., the patient
 above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hos-
 pital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

18..

— O —

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we,.....
of.....in the
 county of.....are held and firmly bound unto

 Treasurer of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a,
 and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars,
 for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves
 by these presents.

WHEREAS,.....of.....of the
 county of.....and who is insane, has been
 admitted a patient in the State Hospital for the Insane, at War-
 ren, Penn'a. Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation
 is that if the said obligor shall pay to the said Treasurer or his

successors in office, the sum of.....dollars and..... cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as..... shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by.....requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for.....suitable clothing, and shall pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured forby the Steward of said Hospital, and shall remove.....from said Hospital whenever required to do so by the Superintendent ; and if....shall be removed by the request of either of us or by any one, before the expiration of three calendar months after the reception, then if said obligors pay board for thirteen weeks, unless.....should be sooner cured, and if they also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages..... may do to the furniture or other property of the Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death, such payment for clothing and board to be made in advance, quarterly, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Sealed with our seals and dated theday of.....
.....188..

.....[L. S.]

.....[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of

.....
.....
.....



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

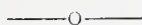
WARREN, PENN'A.

1883.



WARREN, PENN'A:
E. COWAN & CO., PRINTERS.
1884.

Officers of the Hospital.



Trustees.

GEO. W. STARR, *Erie, Penn'a*, PRESIDENT.
G. N. PARMLEE, *Warren, Penn'a*, SECRETARY.
L. D. WETMORE, *Warren, Penn'a*.
GEORGE W. WRIGHT, *Mercer, Penn'a*.
J. D. HANCOCK, *Franklin, Penn'a*.
W. H. OSTERHOUT, *Ridgway, Penn'a*.
R. B. STONE, *Bradford, Penn'a*.
T. J. SMILEY, *Titusville, Penn'a*.
JOHN O. SHERRED, *Cambridge, Penna*.

Physician in Chief and Superintendent.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

Assistant Physician.

M. S. GUTH, M. D.

Steward.

JOHN H. PALMER.

Treasurer.

G. N. PARMLEE, *Warren, Penn'a*.

All communications relative to the admission, and inquiries in regard to the patients, to be addressed to Dr. John Curwen, Warren, Penn'a.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
WARREN, PENN'A, November 6, 1883.

TO DILLER LUTHER, M. D., *General Agent and Secretary of the
Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania :*

SIR :—The number of patients admitted to this Hospital during the year ending September 30, 1883, was 185 ; of whom 99 were males and 86 were females. The number discharged during said year was 83 ; of males 31, of females 52. Of the number discharged, 34 were restored ; 27 were improved ; 22 were stationary ; 34 patients have died, 20 of whom were males and 14 were females. Remaining in Hospital at the end of the year, 423, to-wit : 174 males and 249 females.

Two years have elapsed since this Hospital was placed in the hands of Trustees. Its transfer involved many difficulties. The main building was unfinished. Many of its wards were unfurnished. This condition imposed the necessity upon the Trustees of forming themselves into a Building Committee to complete the proposed designs of the original builders, which included the completion of the building and the furnishing of its wards ; of the approaches to the Hospital ; of the erection of farm buildings ; of the improvement of the grounds by ornamentation, not only, but the necessity of bringing up the farm into such a state of fertility and productiveness as should make it a valuable auxiliary to the support of the institution.

The Trustees, new to the management of a Hospital, felt that they had an additional burden laid upon them. They had to plan and build, as well as to administrate—to devise ways and

means for the accommodation of patients, as well as to see that their physical wants were fully supplied and their mental needs were carefully ministered to.

During the year two yards for exercise in rear of the southern wings of the Hospital have been enclosed, embracing each an acre of ground in its area, and two pavilions built in each, substantial and ornamental, for the protection and comfort of the female patients. The foundation walls for similar enclosures and of buildings of similar design, are also laid for the northern side. These latter will be completed in time for use in the coming summer.

A site has been selected and excavations made for a farm barn and necessary annexes, and this will be pushed to completion at as early a day as possible. The approaches to the Main Building with fountains as originally designed, are partly constructed and will be finished early next year.

A careful examination of all matters connected with the administration of the Hospital reveals no malfeasance on the part of any of its officers. There is reason to commend the faithfulness of their administration. With strict economy it is hoped and expected that the expenses will come within the limits of the appropriations made by the Legislature.

The Trustees have endeavored to reduce expenses so far as is consistent with a liberal and judicious policy. And in this connection it would appear proper to state the general outline of policy adopted by the Board. It may be summarised in a sentence, viz: A careful, economical management of affairs, and a steady, persistent effort to make the institution to its fullest extent a Hospital for the restoration to health of those placed in its care; and where this cannot be effected, a home, in which its inmates shall be surrounded with such care and such influences as shall tend to make life to them as comfortable and cheerful as possible. Supported, as this Hospital is, by the liberality of the citizens of the State, the Trustees believe, that in regard to the

buildings yet to be provided, the expenditures should be made with no needless outlay of money, but with a wise economy, looking to the demands of the future and the constantly increasing number of patients to be maintained in Hospital. The Hospital Building itself, both in its general management and in its details, constructed with reference to permanency and convenience, would seem to require but a small outlay for repairs for many years. The work yet to be done, in the attachments and surroundings of the Hospital, should be of like durability, convenience and economy; and it will therefore be required that it shall be done in the most substantial manner.

The welfare of the patients demands that whatever is required for their benefit should be furnished and done in the light of the best, practical, advanced and growing experience. A full, nutritious and varied diet will be insisted on, as one of the essential necessities of physical restoration. Writers on the subject of mental aberration agree that disease of the mental faculties is generally traceable to physical disorder or disease, in which case the bodily health must be first restored. It is also admitted that there exist certain states or conditions of mind which are beyond the reach of the physician. But these conditions from whatever cause, if they cannot be removed, may be alleviated. Other means than medicine must be resorted to. Varied occupations, music, plays, amusements, one or all are needed. They serve to rouse the patient, and for the time at least, to drive away an imaginary grievance, a phrensy of fear, a morbid fancy. These aids to cure, and all else which tend to restore the natural mental vigor or induce a healthful tone, must be brought into service—diversion from a groove into healthful channels, the end to be attained. If but one new or different idea can gain a lodgment however temporary in the disordered brain, a barrier has been broken down, an advance has been made, and the succeeding steps are easier. These diversions are essential to successful treatment, as proper food and medicine for the body can be pro-

cured and efficiently directed only by the expenditure of money, and this must be a constant outlay to be provided for like other necessities of the Hospital, avoiding every expense where there does not result a corresponding benefit, but on the other hand expending freely where it is seen to be clearly for the welfare of those committed to the Hospital.

The Trustees are receiving supplies under the new act requiring proposals to be advertised for. The precise effect on the economy of administration in that department, it is too early yet to determine.

The transfer to this Hospital, of patients whose homes are in the district assigned to Warren, has been attended with good effects upon the patients and with satisfaction to their friends and the public authorities having them in charge. Generally, the cost of transportation is less—the means of access by their friends easier, and in most cases their nearness to their homes renders the patients more contented and hopeful.

The increase in number of patients admitted to this Hospital within the year would seem to indicate the increase of mental disease ; but this Board is satisfied after much careful investigation, that this would be a hasty and incorrect conclusion. Rather does it appear to be the result of increased means and facilities of treatment of mental disorders, and the knowledge of such fact made more evident by the location in this portion of the State of an Institution established solely for that purpose, and brought to public attention by frequent reports of the friends of the inmates. It is satisfactory to believe that it has been the means of rescue of many from close and unhealthy confinement—a change from utter hopelessness and despair, to a cheerful atmosphere, and a chance at least of eventual recovery. This constant increase betokens a deeper interest in the unfortunate subjects of mental disease. It foreshadows a greater earnestness in warding off the worst results of such maladies. It indicates greater hopefulness

in eventual cures. It demonstrates the growing confidence of the public in the usefulness of such institutions.

It will be the aim of this Board to retain and increase such confidence.

GEO. W. STARR,
R. B. STONE,
W. H. OSTERHOUT,
GEO. W. WRIGHT,
JAS. D. HANCOCK,
T. J. SMILEY,
JOHN O. SHERRED,
GEORGE N. PARMLEE,
L. D. WETMORE.

TO THE TRUSTEES of the *State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Penn'a* :

GENTLEMEN :—What may be called the legitimate work of a hospital for the insane seems to be very indifferently understood by the majority of the members of the community. It is not a prison in which persons are to be confined because of some fancied connection between disorder of the mind and a violation of law, neither is it simply a place in which individuals are to be kept so that the family or friends may be relieved of the care and responsibility devolved on them by the mental condition of the sufferer. There are higher, nobler and more enlightened objects to be attained by the establishment of hospitals for the insane while these lesser matters are not to be neglected.

It is now a generally accepted doctrine that mental disorders

are to be classed among those affections which should be treated like ordinary diseases of the body, not that the mind itself can become diseased, but because in the reciprocal action of mind and body, the mind becomes disordered in its action and manifestations by diseases or disorders of some of the organs of the body, and this disease must be treated and, if possible, removed before any positive change can be effected in the mind.

The causes producing disorder of mind are as various as the individuals affected, but they may all be resolved into some condition which so affects the nervous system, of which the brain forms a large part, as very materially to change its action and general character. Many individuals inherit a disordered tendency of the nervous system which renders them peculiarly susceptible to unfavorable influences and they are consequently more easily disturbed than those of more robust organizations.

It must also be borne in mind that in no two individuals will the action of mind be alike, but each will have such a condition of the affections, passions, emotions and intellectual powers as will clearly and distinctly mark that one from every other, and while education and religious training may modify certain faculties and affections they will not so alter the distinct personality as to take away the identity any more than they will change the lineaments of the countenance.

If then each individual has a distinct mental identity which cannot be confounded with any other, it will be clearly evident that when, from any cause, the mind of that individual becomes disordered, the manifestations of that disorder will be peculiar to that individual even though the form which the disorder assumes may be such as to be classed under some general head or class of mental disorders; and, for this reason among others, while the general form of the disorder must be treated as if it were one of a class, a special treatment must be directed to reach the peculiar form which it may assume in the individual. As in the ordinary affairs of life one man can be reached and influenced by one class

of motives, another by a different class, and so on through a great variety, so in the treatment of the same individuals when their minds become disordered, one may be reached and affected in one way and another in another way, while certain general principles may be made to influence and control all to a greater or less extent.

Recognizing in the care and treatment of those whose minds are disordered the same general principles which govern in the management of classes of men in ordinary life; it must be apparent to every one that a hospital for the insane must be arranged and managed so as to meet all the varying conditions which such a community may present. Then the degree to which each individual may be affected will depend on a variety of causes and influences, direct or remote, to which that individual may be exposed, and on the state of the bodily system at the time of the exposure. As exposure to certain conditions of change of temperature may produce in one person a slight cold in the head, in another inflammation of the lungs, in another inflammation of the bowels, and so on through a variety of diseases, so in the production of mental disorders the form which the mental trouble may assume will depend on the peculiar condition of the nervous system, inherited and acquired and on a variety of other causes which cannot be clearly and definitely specified. These affections will range from that mild form which may only involve peculiarities of conduct or moral perversion through the deep shades of melancholy to the violent outbreaks of maniacal excitement. In many of these the morbid manifestations may be such as will only be directed towards certain members of the family or certain individuals in the community, and in the presence of strangers these may be kept under control, as the individual may be only so far deranged as not to seriously interfere with the exercise of that self control which each one feels necessary when he feels his reputation may be involved or some interest which concerns him may be affected. Self interest exercises as strong power in the insane as in the sane, and among the insane this is

almost uniformly so strongly manifested that every act and thought of the individual centres in self. It is an acknowledged fact of experience that the moral powers first become disordered in mental disorders, manifested by changes in the conduct and conversation of the individual and the disorder may only go by reason of some special bodily condition to the extent of this manifestation for many months or until the disordered bodily condition may be so extended as to involve other parts of the nervous system and lead to more decided intellectual manifestations. Men may reason as they may about these things and deny certain plain conditions, but if the fact be admitted, and no one familiar with what has been argued and written for ages on the mind can deny the statement, it must be obvious that, if the mental powers, or whatever else men may choose to call them, be divided into states of knowledge, states of feeling and states of will, then one of these may be temporarily affected without any perceptible serious impairment of the others, and the states of will are those last affected.

In mental disorders every gradation of morbid action will be found and every hospital for the insane will have in its wards all these gradations in varying intensity, and a proper classification must be made to meet all these variations. For this reason every hospital must be divided into such a number of wards that those of nearly similar condition may be placed together, and those who visit the wards will find some who are apparently very slightly deranged, while in others the disordered condition may be detected at a glance.

A recollection of this fact would remove the impression of so many who expect to find no traces of mind or else violent disordered action in all they see and would also have an effect in removing the idea that one unvarying condition prevails among all classes. One other fact of very great importance needs to be called to mind in this connection, that in these varying conditions of mental disorders, the sensibilities of the individuals affected are neither blunted nor destroyed, but are often, and

most generally indeed, acutely active, and they are often touched very keenly by the unfeeling remarks so often made by many in their hearing or directly to them.

This principle of the variation of the disordered condition prevails in the furniture and arrangements of the wards for the different classes of the disorder. For those who are only moderately affected objects must be presented which will attract the attention, and as far as possible give a source of constant diversion to pleasing, hopeful subjects, while in others again the excited condition may so prevail that none of these things will attract to any perceptible extent, though evidence is not wanting in abundance to prove that very trifling things apparently may change the current of thought in all classes and conditions. The influence of little things is nowhere more manifest than in the treatment of the different forms of mental disorders, and a kind and pleasing word, or a little act of good nature and good feeling will produce marked beneficial tendency, just as the reverse conduct will produce a bad effect and often turn the course downward to inevitable mental death.

This principle must also prevail in all the course of treatment. A certain class will need constant careful medical treatment in conjunction with a duly regulated hygienic course to remove a diseased physical condition dragging down the mental, while another will require a large combination of hygienic treatment with all those appliances of amusement, occupation and diversion which can serve and be obtained to influence the different states of knowledge and feeling and give tone and proper direction to the governing power of the will. This course of diversion and occupation must be carefully watched and regulated in its effects on different persons in their different stages and conditions, adapting them to the states which may arise in the course of the treatment from the graver and more violent forms up to the period of complete restoration. One may require urging while another needs repression, and the degree of each which will be requisite must be carefully studied and cautiously applied, lest in the weak

condition arising from the disordered state such a degree of effort may be attempted that injury may be done to the already feeble organs and restoration delayed or prevented.

The primary object of every hospital is the restoration of the disordered mental state, and the execution of that object will necessarily involve a great amount of care, attention and carefully regulated treatment for the successful attainment of that object, and the greater the number of appliances which can be brought to bear on this point in the manner indicated, the greater probability of successful issue in the case, and herein is involved one of the main causes of the expense in the management of such institutions.

It must also be admitted that in every institution a large number will be found in whom the disorder has passed from the acute to the chronic state, and in whom the expectation of a favorable result is not so great as in those of more recent origin, but it must be a prime object to prevent all of this class from passing down to a lower grade, and endeavor to raise them to a higher plane and as far as may be done infuse into them brighter hopes and more cheering prospects. All must be made to feel a measure of that hope which springs eternal in the human breast, and that they can and should partake in all that may be done for others. Every one must have felt in his own daily experience the difficulty of maintaining in himself that steady persistence which must be exerted to keep himself up to a certain state, and how varied the condition of his mind will be in the course of the day, and from his own experience he can readily infer the great difficulty in so engaging the mental powers of those in whom some part of the guiding and governing principle may be defective that the attention may be directed and fixed for a time on some object which shall lead on and up to sounder and healthier views and actions.

Some may ask why waste time, money and labor on those who show so little hope of any benefit from the application of all

those appliances, and the answer may be given in the question why bestow time, labor and money on the education of certain children who are apparently unable to reach and hold that which is held out before them as attainable objects in their education and development.

As a boy dull and unable to gain certain forms of knowledge may develop into a Walter Scott who may astonish and charm the world by his writings, so in the care and training of those who may be mentally disordered a persistent effort to draw out and strengthen certain powers may result in an occasional restoration which will amply repay all the time and money spent in the effort.

Even if a restoration may not be effected such efforts may result in making the life more pleasant and comfortable, and certainly no one would be so devoid of the true principles of humanity and benevolence as to deny to any one so sorely afflicted any means or effort which would help to raise or put aside the dark veil which shrouds their prospects of life and give a view into brighter and happier scenes, even if that view should be only for a limited period.

Believing that mental diversion is one great element in the successful treatment of mental disorders, it has been my aim to have such diversion in as great variety as possible, and to this end when the evenings are growing longer some entertainment is provided in the amusement room for all who can be induced to attend. Magic lantern exhibitions with a great number of objects of interest in different countries, including photographic views of the finest buildings and most noted historical localities have been selected, and during several months of last winter were exhibited, with explanations, on three evenings of each week. Readings from celebrated authors in prose and poetry and musical and dramatic entertainments were given on one or two other evenings, and these always gave much amusement to those for whom they were designed.

It is not the intention to stop with these but to endeavor to provide other matters which will serve to occupy the mind and draw attention from self to objects of interest and profit. The extent to which these can be carried will depend on the means at our disposal.

In accordance with a resolution of your Board a number of handsome steel engravings, bright, cheerful and interesting were purchased and placed in the wards where they would attract attention. Two billiard tables and one pool table were also procured by the same direction and have proved sources of much interest and amusement. The money to pay for these was derived from the oil fund.

Thus far nearly all the appliances for the diversion of the inmates have been derived from that fund, and its steady increase in a larger degree would be hailed by all as a joyful thing from the fact that it would place the institution in a position very largely to increase its opportunities of providing such a diversity of appliances that all could be reached in some way.

Work on the improvement of the grounds has been pushed forward slowly but steadily, and a point has been reached which will enable all these operations to be pushed forward with much greater vigor and with a larger appearance of improvement than has yet been done. The foundation of all such work must be carefully prepared, and that is a part which shows very little for the amount of labor spent on it, as it is all in a measure hidden from view ; and that part having in good measure been prepared during the last summer, it is hoped that much greater progress can be made in the coming season in the planting of trees and other ornamental work which will serve to add greater attractiveness to grounds even in their present plainness beautiful.

The summer houses in the two yards for the females in the rear of the building have been erected, two in each yard, forty by sixteen feet each, neat and ornamental and will afford a very pleasant resort at all times when the weather is such as to allow

those for whom they are intended to be out doors. The foundations for the walls of the yards of the same character for the men have been laid and if the season continues favorable part of the walls will also be erected. The foundations for the summer houses in these yards will also be laid. The pavement directly in front of the centre has been partly put in place and the whole will be finished at an early day. The curbing around part of the wall and that on the sides of the walks is now in place and a neat walk of flagging for those walks has been in part laid down and the whole will be completed at an early day. The basins for the foundations have been lined with brick laid in cement and a neat stone coping placed on their edges. The whole will soon be in a condition to prove a greater ornament to the front of the hospital building and be what it was designed to be, an attractive point for the eye to rest upon.

While urging these matters forward attention has also been directed to the farm and garden to place them in such a position as to yield ample returns for the labor expended on them, but the cold and backward season was not favorable for certain garden products, and the wet weather during the harvest did not improve the facilities for securing the hay and grain.

A large amount of labor has been performed on the grounds, on the farm and in the garden by the inmates which has enabled the institution to do the work more economically, and at the same time give employment to a large number of men who would otherwise be listless and indifferent and in some cases mischievous and troublesome, and their physical health and mental quiet and composure have been promoted by the outdoor exercise. For those who are physically unable to do such work, it is hoped that the yards in course of construction and the summer houses in them will provide abundant opportunities for outdoor exercise.

Much has been said of occupation and employment of the insane and some have been so visionary as to believe that it could be made remunerative to them, but that assumption is based on

the idea that they are, as a rule, physically able to do steady, regular work. But with a disordered nervous system and the regulating powers out of proper accord, it cannot be expected that more than a moiety of work can in the great majority be attained ; and while it is desirable in every point of view that the ability to perform that moiety should be increased and strengthened, it must be done cautiously and under careful direction, consulting more the benefit of the individual than the pecuniary advantage to be gained.

It has been proved by carefully conducted experiments and observation derived from these experiments that the amount of supervision required to have work properly done by such labor, and the expense of the breakage of tools more than compensates any pecuniary advantage, and that the gain to be sought is more in the benefit to the mental and physical improvement than in any other direction.

As it is the grains which go to make the mountain, so every little done in this way by such labor makes in time a large aggregate, much larger in fact than those unacquainted with such matters have any clear conception of, and while anxious to secure as much as possible in the way of the material aggregate, it is far more desirable to secure that which is of infinitely greater importance in every point of view, the happiness, the composure and in many cases the mental restoration which comes to those who assist in making that material aggregate.

The services in the Chapel continue to be held in the morning and afternoon of every Sabbath and prayers every evening, and they are attended and enjoyed by a large number of the inmates.

To Mr. Wm. Talbot, of Warren, we are indebted for a large number of newspapers regularly sent throughout the year.

We have also received from the office of the Titusville *Morning Herald* on several occasions large packages of their exchanges. All these newspapers were much enjoyed by the patients.

We have received regularly during the year a number of week-

ly papers from the different counties of the district which are eagerly sought after by the patients from the respective counties,

Mr. — Skinner, of Titusville, gave a very interesting exhibition of some of his beautiful magic lantern pictures which was very much enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience.

The names of some who have favored us in different ways may have been omitted unintentionally and if so we can assure them that what they have done has been appreciated by all who enjoyed their favors.

No change has taken place among the officers who continue to discharge their duties in the most faithful manner, Dr. Guth as Assistant Physician and Mr. Palmer as Steward. The house-keeper, the supervisors, the clerks, the attendants and others who have been in service for the greater part of the year have discharged the various duties assigned them faithfully and with an earnest desire to promote the welfare of the institution.

Some of those employed failed from a variety of causes to meet the requirements of the positions in which they were placed and their places have been filled by others who seem more willing and earnest in the discharge of their duties.

Whatever measure of success has been attained during the year has been due to the advice, the cordial sympathy and hearty co-operation which has been accorded by each of the Trustees, and earnestly commending the Hospital in all its varied interests to the same heartfelt attention which it has received at your hands, and invoking the wisdom and guidance of an all-wise Providence in all our efforts, we enter on the duties of another year in the hope that each month may mark a steady advance in all that pertains to the welfare and restoration of those for whose special care this Hospital was established.

JOHN CURWEN.

November 7, 1883.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Number at the beginning of the year.....	126	229	355
Admitted during the year.....	99	86	185
Total present in the year.....	225	315	540
Discharged—Restored.....	14	20	34
Improved.....	14	13	27
Stationary.....	3	19	22
Died.....	20	14	34
Remaining at the end of the year.....	174	249	423

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TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF
THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Admitted.....	264	380	644
Discharged — Restored.....	26	30	56
Improved.....	28	33	59
Stationary.....	8	31	39
Died.....	30	37	67
Total discharged.....	90	131	221

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN THE YEAR.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Under 15 years.....	1		1	5	2	7
15 to 20 years.....	4	4	8	8	9	17
20 to 25 years.....	12	5	17	13	10	23
25 to 30 years.....	15	15	30	15	15	30
30 to 35 years.....	15	11	26	20	12	32
35 to 40 years.....	13	10	23	6	11	17
40 to 45 years.....	12	17	29	17	9	26
45 to 50 years.....	9	5	14	4	6	10
50 to 60 years.....	6	10	16	7	7	14
60 to 70 years.....	10	6	16	3	4	7
70 to 80 years.....	2	3	5	1	1	2
Over 80 years.....						
Unknown.....						
	99	86	185	99	86	185

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Under 15 years.....	2	3	5	6	11	17
15 to 20 years.....	9	14	23	23	31	54
20 to 25 years.....	30	21	51	34	45	79
25 to 30 years.....	32	45	77	38	55	93
30 to 35 years.....	37	53	90	38	54	92
35 to 40 years.....	31	43	74	18	47	65
40 to 45 years.....	31	69	100	26	53	79
45 to 50 years.....	22	32	54	13	35	48
50 to 60 years.....	23	48	71	17	21	38
60 to 70 years.....	15	25	40	7	6	13
70 to 80 years.....	5	13	18	2	1	3
Over 80 years.....						
Unknown.....	27	14	41	42	21	63
	264	380	644	264	380	644

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania	71	52	123	161	227	388
England	1	1	2	6	8	14
Ireland	3	9	12	22	54	76
Scotland		2	2	2	3	5
Wales		1	1		5	5
Germany.....	6	4	10	19	23	42
Austria.....				1		1
Switzerland.....	1		1	2		2
France.....				1	2	3
Sweden	3	2	5	8	4	12
Poland				1		1
Isle of Man.....	1		1	1		1
West Indies.....		1	1		1	1
Canada.....	1		2	4	1	5
Nova Scotia.....	1		1	1		1
New York.....	9	9	18	22	30	52
New Jersey.....					2	2
Ohio.....		2	2	6	5	11
Wisconsin.....					1	1
Kansas				1		1
Virginia.....					1	1
Maine.....				1		1
Vermont.....		1	1	1	1	2
Massachusetts.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Illinois.....				1	1	2
Kentucky.....				1		1
Unknown.....		1	1	1	10	11
	99	86	185	264	380	644

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Allegheny	1	1	2	2	3	5
Armstrong	3		3	4		4
Bradford		1	1		9	9
Butler	2	1	3	4	3	7
Cameron	2		2	2		2
Centre		2	2		16	16
Clarion	9	3	12	26	12	38
Clearfield		4	4		14	14
Clinton	1	1	2	2	16	18
Columbia					6	6
Crawford	9	17	26	30	53	83
Dauphin		1	1	1	2	3
Erie	13	16	29	62	57	119
Elk	1		1	9	3	12
Fayette				1		1
Forest	1	1	2	6	2	8
Greene				1		1
Jefferson	7	2	9	11	4	15
Lackawanna					5	5
Lawrence					1	1
Luzerne		1	1		28	28
Lycoming	1		1	2	17	19
McKean	5	13	18	12	23	35
Mercer	8	4	12	15	8	23
Monroe					2	2
Montour					7	7
Northumberland					5	5
Pike					1	1
Potter	3	2	5	6	6	12
Snyder					1	1
Sullivan				1	2	2
Susquehanna		1	1		9	9
Tioga	4	5	9	5	23	28
Union					1	1
Venango	9	5	14	21	12	33
Warren	19	2	21	40	16	56
Wayne		1	1		6	6
Wyoming					5	5
New York		1	1		1	1
Canada	1		1	1		1
Westmoreland		1	1		1	1
	99	86	185	264	380	644

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agent, wife of.....		1	1		2	2
Artist.....	1		1	1		1
Barber.....				1		1
Barber, wife of.....					1	1
Barkeeper, wife of.....					1	1
Blacksmith.....	1		1	1		1
Blacksmith, wives of.....		2	2		4	4
Bricklayer.....	1		1	1		1
Bricklayer, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Cabinet maker, wives of...		1	1		2	2
Carpenters.....	4		4	9		9
Carpenters, wives of.....		3	3		10	10
Civil engineer.....				1		1
Clergyman, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Clerks.....	2		2	9		9
Clerks, wives of.....		1	1		2	2
Cooper.....				1		1
Cooper, wife of.....					1	1
Dairyman, wife of.....					1	1
Dentist.....	1		1	1		1
Domestics.....		21	21		55	55
Drayman, wife of.....					1	1
Druggist.....	1		1	1		1
Engineer, wife of.....					1	1
Farmers.....	33		33	73		73
Farmers, widows of.....					2	2
Farmers, wives of.....		5	5		25	25
Farmers, daughters of.....					1	1
Fireman.....				1		1
Grocer.....				1		1
Gunsmith, wife of.....					1	1
Hairdresser.....					1	1
Harnessmaker, wives of....					2	2
Housekeepers.....					18	18
Jeweler, wife of.....					1	1
Laborers.....	33		33	100		100
Laborers, wives of.....		9	9		56	56
Laborers, widow of.....					1	1
Landlord.....	1		1	1		1
Lumberman.....	1		1	1		1
Lumberman, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Merchant.....	3		3	7		7
Merchant, wife of.....		2	2		3	3

TABLE VII. (Continued).

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Miller.....				1		1
Miller, wife of.....					1	1
Milliners.....					4	4
Miners.....				2		2
Miners, wives of.....	4		4		9	9
Moulder, wives of.....	1		1		2	2
Oil Producer.....	1		1	1		1
Painter.....	1		1	1		1
Painter, wives of.....		1	1		2	2
Pedlar.....				1		1
Pedlar, wife of.....					1	1
Physician, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Plasterer.....	1		1	1		1
Plasterer, wife of.....					1	1
Printer.....				1		1
Sailor, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Seamstress.....		2	2		4	4
Shoemaker.....	1		1	1		1
Shoemaker, wife of.....					1	1
Stonecutter, wife of.....					1	1
Stonemason, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Surveyor, wife of.....					1	1
Tailors.....	1	1	2	3	2	5
Tailors, wives of.....					2	2
Teachers.....	3	3	6	6	5	11
Teachers, wives of.....					4	4
Tinsmith.....				1		1
Upholsterer.....				1		1
Wagonmaker.....				1		1
No occupation.....	9	23	32	32	142	174
	99	86	185	264	380	644

TABLE VIII.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Single	56	35	91	155	129	274
Married	36	39	75	90	189	279
Widowed	6	10	16	16	47	63
Divorced	1	2	3	2	4	6
Unknown.....				11	11	22
	<hr/> 99	<hr/> 86	<hr/> 185	<hr/> 264	<hr/> 380	<hr/> 644

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TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By friends.....	26	18	44	53	68	121
By Directors of the Poor	51	43	94	91	134	225
By Co. Commissioners...				62	45	107
By Court	22	25	47	58	133	191
	<hr/> 99	<hr/> 86	<hr/> 185	<hr/> 264	<hr/> 380	<hr/> 644

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TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
By friends.....	25	18	43	53	69	122
By Directors of the Poor	52	46	98	86	137	223
By Co. Commissioners...	22	22	44	125	174	299
	<hr/> 99	<hr/> 86	<hr/> 185	<hr/> 264	<hr/> 380	<hr/> 644

TABLE XI.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Change of life		1	1		8	8
Childbirth.....					2	2
Desertion by husband.....					1	1
Disappointment		1	1	2	4	6
Disordered menses.....		5	5		15	15
Dissipation.....				1		1
Domestic trouble.....	1	3	4	4	13	17
Epilepsy	6	1	7	15	11	26
Excessive use of tobacco..		1	1	1	1	2
Fear of poverty.....					1	1
Fright.....		1	1	3	6	9
Grief					2	2
Ill health.....	8	10	18	22	35	57
Intemperance	6	1	7	15	1	16
Injury of head	3		3	8	1	9
Loss of money.....					2	2
Loss of property.....	1		1	3	1	4
Loss of sleep.....					1	1
Masturbation	6		6	19	1	20
Nostalgia.....				1		1
Not assigned.....	43	37	80	129	210	339
Over exertion	5	5	10	9	9	18
Puerperal.....		8	8		21	21
Religious excitement.....					2	2
Sunstroke.....	1		1	3	1	4
Trouble.....	14	5	19	23	15	38
Typhoid fever.....				1		1
Uterine disorder.....		1	1		10	10
Anxiety		1	1		1	1
Paralysis.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Exposure.....	2	2	4	2	2	4
Excitement.....		1	1		1	1
Syphilis.....	1		1	1		1
Injury to spine.....	1		1	1		1
Opium eating		1	1		1	1
	99	86	185	264	380	644

TABLE XII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Mania, acute	39	24	63	71	67	138
Mania, chronic	33	33	66	95	171	266
Mania, epileptic	2	1	3	9	10	19
Mania, periodic		1	1	1	3	4
Mania, puerperal		1	1		8	8
Monomania	1		1	2	1	3
Melancholy, acute.....	13	16	29	23	31	54
Melancholy, chronic.....	8	7	15	32	28	61
Demented, acute.....				5	7	12
Demented, chronic.....	3	2	5	22	49	71
Demented, senile.....				1		1
Imbecility		1	1	1	5	6
Paresis				1		1
	99	86	185	264	380	644

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TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First.....	97	83	180	260	375	635
Second	2	3	5	4	5	9
	99	86	185	264	380	644

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 week.....	7	3	10	11	11	22
2 weeks.....	5	1	6	12	4	16
3 weeks.....	1	2	3	3	3	6
4 weeks.....	7	1	8	14	10	24
6 weeks.....	3	3	6	4	6	10
2 months.....	3	7	10	7	15	22
3 months.....	12	11	23	16	18	34
4 months.....	2	2	4	5	4	9
5 months.....	1	1	2	1	2	3
6 months.....	6	3	9	10	14	24
8 months.....	2	2	4	3	3	6
9 months.....					2	2
12 months.....	9	5	14	21	18	39
15 months.....		1	1	1	1	2
18 months.....	2		2	2	9	11
2 years.....	7	11	18	17	26	43
3 years.....	3	6	9	11	17	28
4 years.....	1	1	2	11	17	28
5 years.....	11	6	17	18	26	44
6 years.....	1	1	2	5	10	15
7 years.....	3	2	5	10	9	19
8 years.....	2	3	5	6	14	20
9 years.....	1	2	3	5	7	12
10 years.....	1	5	6	2	12	14
11 years.....	1		1	1	5	6
12 years.....	1		1	3	7	10
13 years.....					2	2
14 years.....	2		2	3	4	7
15 years.....	2	1	3	4	6	10
16 years.....	1		1	3		3
17 years.....		1	1	2	2	4
18 years.....				1		1
19 years.....					3	3
20 years.....		3	3	3	7	10
21 years.....					2	2
24 years.....		1	1		4	4
26 years.....					1	1
29 years.....		1	1		3	3
30 years.....	2		2	2		2
32 years.....				1	1	2
Unknown.....				46	75	121
	99	86	185	264	380	644

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....						
15 to 20 years.....		2	2	1	4	5
20 to 25 years.....	3	2	5	8	3	11
25 to 30 years.....	1	6	7	3	6	9
30 to 35 years.....	2	2	4	4	4	8
35 to 40 years.....		2	2		3	3
40 to 45 years.....	1	4	5	1	8	9
45 to 50 years.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
50 to 60 years.....	2	1	3	4	1	5
60 to 70 years.....	3		3	3		3
70 to 80 years.....						
	14	20	34	26	30	56

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TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE
DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	5	8	13	13	8	21
1 to 2 months.....	2	1	3	3	4	7
2 to 3 months.....		2	2	1	5	6
3 to 6 months.....	1	1	2	2	3	5
6 to 9 months.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
12 to 18 months.....	2	2	4	2	4	6
18 to 24 months.....		1	1		1	1
2 to 3 years	2	4	6	3	4	7
	14	20	34	26	30	56

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED.

From		WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 to 2 months	.....	1		1	1		1
2 to 3 months	.....	1		1	3	4	7
3 to 6 months	.....	5	8	13	10	12	22
6 to 9 months	.....	4	3	7	8	3	11
9 to 12 months	2	1	3	3	2	5
12 to 18 months	1	7	8	1	8	9
2 to 3 years		1	1		1	1
		14	20	34	26	30	56

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TABLE XVIII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute	9	13	22	18	21	39
Mania, chronic		1	1	1	2	3
Mania, puerperal						
Menomania						
Melancholy	5	6	11	7	7	14
	14	20	34	26	30	56

TABLE XIX.

CAUSE OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health.....	4	9	13	4	10	14
Injury of head	1		1	2		2
Masturbation				2		2
Over work.....	1	2	3	2	2	4
Puerperal		1	1		2	2
Menopause					1	1
Sunstroke				1		1
Menstrual disorder.....		1	1		3	3
Trouble	5	3	8	6	3	9
Uterine disorder.....					1	1
Unknown.....	3	4	7	9	8	17
	14	20	34	26	30	56

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TABLE XX.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RECOVERED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania	9	19	28	16	24	40
Ireland.....	2		2	3	2	5
Isle of Man.....	1		1	1		1
Germany				1	1	2
New York	1	1	2	1	3	4
Ohio.....				1		1
Sweden	1		1	2		2
Illinois.....				1		1
	14	20	34	26	30	56

TABLE XXI.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males	Females	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
Apoplexy.....	2		2	4	1	5
Disease of brain.....	7	5	12	9	6	15
Disease of Lungs.....	3		3	3	1	4
Exhaustion of acute mania...	1		1	4	1	5
Exhaustion of chronic mania	3	7	10	5	20	25
Enteritis.....					1	1
Paralysis.....	1	1	2	1	3	4
Paresis.....				1	1	2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....					2	3
Disease of liver.....		1	1		1	1
Erysipelas.....	1		1	1		1
Strangulation.....	1		1	1		1
Peritonitis.....	1		1	1		1
	20	14	34	30	37	67

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TABLE XXII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
From 15 to 20 years.....					1	1
20 to 25 years.....		1	1	1	2	3
25 to 30 years.....	3	2	5	4	3	7
30 to 35 years.....	2		2	3	3	6
35 to 40 years.....	3	1	4	3	2	5
40 to 45 years.....	4	2	6	4	3	7
45 to 50 years.....	1	1	2	4	4	8
50 to 60 years.....	2	4	6	5	10	15
60 to 70 years.....	3	2	5	3	5	8
70 to 80 years.....	2	1	3	3	2	5
Unknown.....					2	2
	20	14	34	30	37	67

TABLE XXIII.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED, FROM
• BEGINNING.

	FROM ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	5	4	9	2	1	3
1 to 2 months.....	3	1	4			
2 to 3 months.....	4	1	5	3	2	5
3 to 6 months.....	6	8	14	3	2	5
6 to 9 months.....	5	4	9	2		2
9 to 12 months.....	2	5	7	1	2	3
12 to 18 months.....	3	5	8	2	1	3
18 to 24 months.....	2	6	8	4	2	6
2 to 3 years		3	3	2	8	10
3 to 4 years					1	1
4 to 5 years					2	2
5 to 10 years				3	3	6
10 to 15 years					2	2
15 to 20 years				2	1	3
20 to 25 years				1	1	2
Over 25 years.....						
Unknown.....				5	9	14
	30	37	67	30	37	67

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TABLE XXIV.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....		2	2
15 to 20 years.....	4	4	8
20 to 25 years.....	14	9	23
25 to 30 years.....	21	27	48
30 to 35 years.....	31	25	56
35 to 40 years	28	39	67
40 to 45 years	21	40	61
45 to 50 years.....	18	36	54
50 to 60 years	18	41	59
60 to 70 years	15	17	32
70 to 80 years	4	9	13
80 to 90 years			
	174	249	423

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE REMAINING AT THE
END OF THE YEAR.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	SINCE ENTERING THE HOSPITAL.			SINCE THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	8	5	13	1	1	2
1 to 2 months.....	13	20	33	2		2
2 to 3 months.....	8	6	14	1	4	5
3 to 6 months.....	25	17	42	12	14	26
6 to 12 months.....	22	22	44	13	6	19
12 to 18 months.....	39	34	73	2	1	3
18 to 24 months.....	35	37	72	14	20	34
2 to 3 years.....	24	108	132	19	21	40
3 to 5 years.....				17	21	38
5 to 10 years.....				46	71	117
10 to 15 years.....				8	20	28
15 to 20 years.....				10	13	23
20 to 25 years.....				1	7	8
25 to 30 years.....				1	5	6
Over 30 years.....				3	3	6
Unknown.....				24	42	66
	174	149	423	174	249	423

STEWARD'S ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF EXPENDITURE EMBRACED IN ORDERS DRAWN ON THE
TREASURER FROM OCTOBER 1, 1882, to SEPTEMBER 20,
1883, INCLUSIVE.

HOUSEHOLD.

Apples, 141 bushels.....	134 18
Apples and peaches, dried, 2,755 lbs.....	192 85
Butter, 9,517½ lbs.....	2,701 44
Baking powder, spices and extracts.....	42 63
Beef, fresh, 49,798½ lbs.....	5,065 04
Beans, rice and barley.....	219 22
Berries, 1,308½ quarts.....	148 05
Corn starch, tapioca and vermicelli.....	44 04
Coal, furnaces, 2,225.09 tons.....	11,129 15
Coal, gas, 212¾ tons.....	957 27
Chicken, 119½ lbs.....	19 26
Coffee, green, 3,966 lbs.....	475 99
Cheese, 510 lbs.....	65 33
Eggs, 1,528 dozen.....	328 28
Flour, 422½ bbls.....	2,225 05
Fish, fresh, 7,000 lbs.....	571 30
Fish, salt, 30 bbls.....	446 50
Fish, cod, 3,150 lbs.....	209 25
Fruit, canned.....	51 61
Grapes, 1,748 lbs.....	79 78
Hams, 9,038 lbs.....	1,315 72
Hominy and oatmeal.....	68 51
Lamb, 1,858 lbs.....	195 08
Lard, 3,422 lbs.....	426 91
Matches and gas lighters.....	70
Milk, 21,735 quarts.....	1,165 07
Oil, kerosene, 14 gallons.....	1 44
Potatoes, 1,113½ bushels.....	894 77
Pork, 200 lbs.....	22 00
Potash, 12 boxes.....	42 00
Starch and indigo.....	6 00
Sugar, 13,031 lbs.....	1,134 76
Syrup, 745 gallons.....	369 24
Salt, 12 sacks.....	18 00
Sal soda, 560 lbs.....	11 20
Soap, laundry, 1,500 lbs.....	90 00
Soap, carbolic, castile and sand.....	71 42
Tea, 439 lbs., 35c.....	153 65
Vegetables and pickles.....	76 18
Vinegar, 94 gallons.....	11 75
Wood, 82½ cords.....	180 37
Yeast, 93½ lbs.....	32 68

\$31,392 67

FURNITURE.

Bedding	2,471 76
Brooms, brushes and mops.....	206 63
Blower for drying room.....	444 00
Baskets, pails, spittoons and clocks.....	323 82
Bolts and lag screws for beds.....	28 64
Bed castors, 152 set.....	28 88
Bed room suit.....	32 00
Curtains and material.....	193 44
Cutlery.....	122 69
Carpets	695 46
Chairs and settees.....	1,526 00
Coffee and tea urns, 2 set each.....	864 00
Corks.....	40
Gong bells.....	58 65
Grate fronts, nickle, 2.....	144 00
Gas fixtures.....	325 60
Hydraulic elevator.....	130 00
Lumber, cherry, for bedsteads.....	601 70
Marble mantels, 2	212 42
Potato peeler and masher.....	75 00
Pipe wrenches.....	10 20
Queens and glassware.....	490 33
Refrigerator	56 00
Towels, napkins and table cloths.....	156 80
Tin and hardware.....	613 48
Tables, extension, 2.....	19 00
Towel racks, 4 doz.....	40 00
Ward keys and locks.....	35 70
Wardrobes, 16.....	166 00
Washstands	10 00
Woven wire fabric for beds, 150.....	375 00
Washing machine and mangle.....	810 00
Water Spigots.....	1 08
Wages for making furniture.....	2,316 93
	<hr/>
	\$13,585 61

CLOTHING.

Hats and caps.....	46 51
Material for clothing.....	807 92
Ready made clothing.....	356 92
Shoes and slippers.....	690 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,901 35
Medicine and medical supplies.....	606 51

FARM, STABLE AND GARDEN.

Blankets, harness and repairs.....	45 14
Bone dust, two tons.....	80 00
Chop feed, 1,005 lbs.....	15 20
Chickens.....	7 00
Fence posts, 300 of.....	45 00
Horses, one span.....	500 00
Implements and repairs.....	11 60
Manure.....	2 00
Oats, 320 bushels.....	202 39
Pigs, two of.....	8 00
Phaeton and top buggy.....	265 00
Repair of carriages and wagons.....	46 05
Reaping and threshing.....	43 01
Seeds and plants.....	144 24
Straw.....	6 70
Salt for fertilizer.....	17 60
Shoeing horses.....	34 30
Liniment for horses.....	90
Team hire.....	612 89
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,087 02

REPAIRS ORDINARY.

Brass tubes and plumbing material.....	65 62
Brass door for washing machine.....	37 00
Carbon pipes and fire clay.....	18 75
Gum packing.....	1 20
Glass for windows.....	241 19
Iron work for push car.....	40 00
Iron pipe and fittings.....	92 68
Linseed oil, japan and shellac.....	109 49
Lubricators for engine, four.....	86 75
Lime for gas works.....	47 25
Machine oil and tallow.....	90 38
Shovels and picks.....	18 00
Ventilators for kitchen.....	151 30
Wheel barrows.....	40 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,037 61

WAGES.

Attendants.....	7,765 24
Assistants.....	5,778 87
Machinist and firemen.....	3,376 33
Farm, garden and stable.....	2,865 58
	<hr/>
	\$19,786 02

IMPROVEMENTS.

Curb stone, furnished and set.....	752 50
Coping stone, furnished and set.....	267 00
Carpenters, painters, laborers.....	2,316 93
Lime, paint and oil.....	732 47
Team hire.....	647 37
Stone wall foundations for store house, blacksmith shop and summer houses.....	349 38
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,065 65

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attorney fees.....	6 90
Books and vouchers for Hospital.....	79 35
Coach hire.....	149 50
Coke for gas works.....	41 40
Express charges.....	63 51
Freights.....	1,458 07
Games and entertainments for patients.....	34 00
Insurance.....	230 00
Magic lantern screen.....	11 00
Newspapers and magazines.....	120 00
Postage, box rent and stationery.....	371 33
Pamphlet laws of Pennsylvania.....	8 20
Printing.....	369 25
Spectacles.....	8 75
Sharpening razors.....	10 13
Telephone rental.....	99 00
Telegrams.....	28 98
Tuning and adjusting organ.....	34 50
Tobacco for patients.....	143 62
Traveling expenses of Trustees.....	139 60
Traveling expenses for Hospital.....	265 35
Tuning piano and recording deed.....	6 65
Undertaking.....	715 25
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,384 40

RECAPITULATION.

Household.....	31,392 67
Furniture.....	13,585 61
Clothing.....	1,901 35
Medicine and medical supplies.....	606 51
Farm, stable and garden.....	2,087 02
Repairs ordinary.....	1,039 61
Wages.....	19,786 02
Improvements.....	5,065 65
Miscellaneous.....	4,384 40
Money advanced patients.....	97 04
Money refunded patients.....	82 78
	<hr/>
	\$80,028 66

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient supported by the relatives or the legal guardian or committee, the Superintendent must be furnished with the medical certificates and request for admission as required by the law. The extract from the law is as follows :

No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane and that the disease is of a character which in their opinion requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers.—*Law of 1883.*

The form of certificates and request for admission, with the bond required to be executed, will be found on another page.

All private patients thus received, shall make a payment of thirteen weeks board in advance when taken to the Hospital ; and

if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent, within that period, no part of such payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court, or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof by which such person is sent, together with the evidence given to establish the insanity, must be lodged with the Superintendent, but when sent by the Directors of the Poor of the county or the overseers of a township or poor district, the certificates and application for admission given on a subsequent page must be properly executed.

Those who may bring a patient with any such order or warrant, will be required to pay at the time of the admission of the patient for those supported by county or township authorities, thirty-two dollars and fifty cents.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woollen cloth, three pairs of woollen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases, the patient's

best clothing should be sent ; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be two dollars and fifty cents a week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price will vary from three dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars a week, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the time of admission, for thirteen weeks in advance, and quarterly afterwards. When the patient is supported by the friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

8. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged. Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond ; and if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

FORMS AND BONDS.

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane and that the disease is of a character which in their opinion requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers.—*Law of 1883.*

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We . . . of . . . in the county of . . . physicians residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately . . . of . . . in the county of . . . and after such examination do verily believe that . . . is insane, and that the disease is of a character which in our opinion requires

that....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at
at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by
blood or marriage to said.....nor in any way connected as a
medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the
Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....M. D.

.....M. D.

.....18

I,.....of.....in the county of.....do certify that the above
certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the
signatures are genuine and that the signers are of standing and
good repute as physicians.

.....[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

I,.....of.....in the county of.....hereby state that.....of
in the county of....the patient above named, has been removed
to and admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the In-
sane at Warren, Penn'a, at my request, believing that such de-
tention is necessary and for the benefit of.....

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BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we... ..of.....in the
county of.....are held and firmly bound unto.....Treasurer of
the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and his
successors in office, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, for the
payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by
these presents.

WHEREAS,.....of....of the County of....and who is insane,

has been admitted a patient in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a. Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is that if the said obligors shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, in the sum of.....dollars and.....cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as....shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by....requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for....suitable clothing and shall pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for...by the Steward of said Hospital, and shall remove..from the Hospital whenever required to do so by the Superintendent; and if....shall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after the reception, then if said obligor pay board for thirteen weeks, unless....should be sooner cured, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for clothing and board to be made in advance quarterly, and at the time of removal with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the....day of....18

.....[L. S.]

.....[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in the presence of

.....

.....

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane and that the disease is of a character which in their opinion requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers.—*Law of 1883.*

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We.....of.....in the county of.....physicians resident in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately.....of.....in the county of.....and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which in our opinion requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is related by blood or marriage to said.....nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....M. D.

.....M. D.

.....188

I,.....of.....in the county of.....do certify that the above

certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians of.....

.....[I. S.]
.....188

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that.....of.....in the county of.....the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren. Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....

..... } County Commission-
..... } ers of the County of
..... }

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—O—

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane and that the disease is of a character which in their opinion requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to

or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers.—*Law of 1883.*

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We....of....in the county of....physicians resident in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately....of.....in the county of....and after such examination do verily believe that....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which in our opinion requires that....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....M. D.

.....M. D.

.....188

I,....of....in the county of....do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....188

.....[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that....of.....in the county of.....the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....

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..... } Directors of the
..... } Poor of the Co.
..... } of.....

FORM OF BOND FOR TOWNSHIPS.

No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane and that the disease is of a character which in their opinion requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers.—*Law of 1883.*

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We....of....in the county of.....physicians resident in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately.....of.....in the county of.....and after such examination do verily believe that ...is insane, and that the disease is of a character which in our opinion requires that....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....188

.....M. D.

.....M. D.

I,.....of.....in the county of.....do certify that the above

certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....[L. S.]

.....18

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that.....of.....in the county of.....the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the Township of....in the county of.....

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 } Overseers of the Poor of
 } the Township of....in
 } the County of.....

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Hospital for the Insane,
WARREN, PENN'A.

1884.



TITUSVILLE, PA

MORNING HERALD PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

1885.

Officers of the Hospital.

TRUSTEES,

GEO. W. STARR, *Erie, Penn'a*, PRESIDENT.
G. N. PARMLEE, *Warren, Penn'a*, SECRETARY.
L. D. WETMORE, *Warren, Penn'a*.
GEORGE W. WRIGHT, *Mercer, Penn'a*.
J. D. HANCOCK, *Franklin, Penn'a*.
W. H. OSTERHOUT, *Ridgway, Penn'a*.
R. B. STONE, *Bradford, Penn'a*.
T. J. SMILEY, *Titusville, Penn'a*.
JOHN O. SHERRED, *Cambridge, Pa.*

PHYSICIAN IN CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENT,

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

M. S. GUTH, M. D.

STEWARD,

JOHN H. PALMER.

TREASURER,

G. N. PARMLEE, *Warren, Penn'a*.

All communications relative to the admission, and inquiries in regard to the patients, to be addressed to Dr. John Curwen, Warren, Penn'a.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Warreu, Penn'a, November, 24, 1884.

To the Committee on Lunacy, Philadelphia, Penn'a.:

GENTLEMEN:—The number of patients admitted to this Hospital during the year ending September 30, 1884, was 203, of whom 115 were males and 88 were females.

The number discharged during said year was 143; of whom 65 were males, and 78 were females. Of the number discharged 36 were restored; 28 were improved; 33 were stationary, and 46 have died; 27 of whom were males and 19 were females. Remaining in Hospital at the end of the year, 483, viz: 224 males and 259 females.

Another year has shown the wisdom of supplying additional Hospital service for the insane of the Northwestern portion of the State. Great changes have been made in Homes and Alms Houses. For the ill-directed efforts of friends, in the care of the mentally diseased, have been substituted intelligent and careful treatment for their recovery, by the skilled officers of this institution.

The results are in a degree shown by the tables annexed, but their full benefits can only be appreciated by those who, heretofore familiar with the individual patients, are aware of their present condition.

The management of the patients and the internal administration of the Hospital generally, has met the approval of the Board, and we commend the conduct of the officers appointed, who have conscientiously performed their duties which have been both incessant and arduous.

During the year just closed much work has been done upon the approaches to the Hospital. In front of the main building the curbing has been finished, and the lawns inside the curbing filled with

good soil and sowed with grass seed; the walks through the centre of the oval laid with flagging, and the carriage drive filled with stone for a foundation and covered with coal ashes and gravel, and all this work has been done with a view to permanency, so that future expenses in maintaining it may as far as possible be avoided. The walls surrounding the two yards, embracing an acre each, for recreation and exercise of the male patients, have been completed, and two summer houses constructed. The grading and leveling in these enclosures will be done as rapidly as possible, and it is intended to have both yards in complete condition for use in the coming season. The walls of the Hospital barn have in great part been laid. Much difficulty has been met with during the past summer in getting competent workmen, particularly masons, and some had to be brought from considerable distances. This was attended with additional expense, and the Trustees, in consequence of the necessity of confining their outlay to the funds on hand, and the limit of the appropriation, deemed it advisable to suspend operations, and ordered all further work upon it to cease until such time as an appropriation for its completion should be made by the Legislature. All the work thus far has been done in the best and most substantial manner, and at the least expense for such work, and when finished as designed, the arrangements will be of the most convenient character for all the purposes for which it is intended. The walls are covered and protected from storms and the frosts of winter, and care will be taken of the work thus far done, so that should there be any settling of the walls, the superstructure shall be firmly placed and permanent.

In the basement of the whole Hospital building, double windows have been placed, and by a comparatively inexpensive change of parts of the heating apparatus, a large amount of heat heretofore wasted has been utilized and placed under better control, with the result that the lower wards have been made more comfortable.

This question of heating the whole building with economy has been a problem to which much attention has been given. It is partly solved by the plan above mentioned. In addition the Trustees have completed a contract with the Warren Heat and Fuel and Light Company, for supplying the Hospital with natural gas for heating purposes. The use of this gas for heating has given so much satisfaction in Warren, where it has been used for some time past, that it is believed that a large reduction in the expense of heating the

Hospital may be secured by the use of this natural product. The Trustees believe the experiment worth the trial, especially as it will be made without extra cost from the funds appropriated for the maintenance of the Hospital.

A steady increase has been observable in the number of patients received during the year, part of which is be attributed to the efforts of the Committee on Lunacy to have all the insane removed from the County alms houses. A number of these brought here after the fire at the State Hospital at Danville, were transferred to that Hospital in June last, but even with that number removed, the increase has been constant, and apparently shows an undue increase of such patients from this District. It seems proper therefore to note the fact of the removals from alms houses, that no unjust conclusions may be drawn from the statement.

From careful observation of these cases of removal, the impression made becomes conviction, that no law more humane, more healthful or beneficial in its results could be enacted, than one which should compel all cases of mental aberration to be sent to some hospital, public or private, to be treated by those who have made a study of this important branch of medical practice. If our people could have seen the patients brought from the alms houses, as they first appeared in Hospital, and then again, months or even weeks afterwards, and noted their marked physical improvement, and in many cases their improved mental condition, the wisdom of an act requiring such removals, would need no argument to convince them of its necessity. And if other States, looking to the soundness of the citizen, mentally and morally, would enact laws similar, and then enforce them, not only would there be held out hope for the recovery of the patient, but small communities would experience relief from the oppressive weight which even one such case produces; city and county authorities would take, in time, a more enlarged view of their responsibilities, and the beneficent results would be felt and seen over the whole land, in a broader philanthropy, and a healthier atmosphere, in which the ill might grow into comparative health, and the weak more nearly approach the vigor of manhood.

Soon after the adjournment of the last regular session of the Legislature, the attention of the Attorney General was called by your Honorable Board to the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the care and treatment of the indigent insane," &c., approved the 13th day of

June, 1883, which fixed the price of board for patients sent to Hospitals, by Counties, one-half to be paid by Counties and one half by the State, and further provide that the maximum charge to the County should not exceed the sum of two dollars per week for each person. Under the decision of the legal officer of the Commonwealth in effect advising that as the Legislature had made no adequate provision for the support of patients by the State, under that Act, the law was to be considered inoperative, the Trustees directed the Superintendent of the Hospital to advise all parties interested that the usual charge for maintenance would be continued. This notice has been kindly received by all the County authorities of this District and they have conformed to it; but some of the officials of Counties from which the patients were brought to this Hospital at the time of the burning of the Hospital at Danville, have declined to pay anything unless upon a receipt in full at the rate of two dollars per week. This has proved a source of embarrassment to the Superintendent and the Board.

The prompt payment for maintenance is essential to the interests of all the patients of such an institution.

The attention of the Committee on Lunacy is respectfully called to this fact, and the Trustees of this Hospital earnestly request that some action may be taken to bring before the Legislature at its coming session, a full and complete statement of the results of the working of such an Act, both in its effects upon State Hospitals and the State Treasury, whether carried into effect, or left inoperative for want of a sufficient appropriation.

Under the Act of 1883, the sum estimated to be needed from the State, for the support of patients, for the year commencing June 1, 1885, is forty-nine thousand dollars; and for the year commencing June 1, 1886, is fifty-four thousand dollars; and for the two years commencing June 1, 1885, for furniture, five thousand dollars; for fencing and general improvement of the grounds, five thousand dollars; for barn, ice houses, pig pens, slaughter houses, &c., fifteen thousand dollars.

It is but just that mention should be specially made of the work of the Superintendent and his Assistant. With the increased number of patients have come increased care and responsibility, and all this has been undertaken and carried on with cheerfulness, and as if it were no more than the ordinary burden. But the Trustees have noted its effects, and would gladly add to the corps of assistants did the funds

at their command justify such action. It is hoped that this matter will receive attention from the Committee on Lunacy, and that they will take into account the needs of the Hospital in this respect, when the estimates for its maintenance are laid before the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. STARR,
G. N. PARMLEE,
JAS. D. HANCOCK,
JOHN O. SHERRED,
G. W. WRIGHT,
R. B. STONE,
W. H. OSTERHOUT,
THOS. J. SMILEY,
L. D. WETMORE.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Penn'a.

GENTLEMEN :—The opinions held by the majority of the community in reference to the general course of treatment pursued in Hospitals for the Insane, are so crude and so radically erroneous that a concise statement of what is really done may be of service in disabusing the minds of many of impressions which cause them to entertain doubts and suspicions which a reasonable degree of information would remove.

In this, as in many other things in life, opinions which have come down from former years, even when erroneous, are too apt to have a more extended currency than these which are the result of more recent knowledge and better understanding of the subject. Prejudices are very tenacious in their grasp of the human mind, and when once implanted are removed with the greatest difficulty, and many never seem able to overcome them, even when convinced that they are wrong and founded on false impressions. Many are controlled more by prejudice than by reason, and are unwilling to be instructed, or to hear the full truth in any particular case, because they feel that by such information they would be obliged to change their opinions and adopt others more consonance with the facts. They insist that they are convinced that their views are correct, and they do not wish to admit that their self-knowledge is not the true knowledge which might be derived from a more extended investigation and examination of things in which progress has been made and new light thrown in the course of that progress. Thus, in regard to Hospitals for the Insane, the opinions too generally entertained are the opinions formed on a condition of affairs which existed in England more particularly about seventy-five or one hundred years ago ; and this same condition may still be found in many poor houses even at the present time, more from want of proper knowledge and arrangement of the buildings than from any desire or intention to treat those under their care in an improper manner.

The treatment in all Hospitals organized and arranged for the

special care of the insane may be classed under three heads: Medical, Hygienic and Moral.

At the commencement of every case of mental disorder there will always be found more or less disorder and derangement of one or more of the bodily organs or functions, with a greater or less derangement of the nervous system influencing the mental operations. These disordered conditions will require medical treatment to the extent which the departure from healthy action will demand to remove the morbid action, and thus relieve the system. As every case is to a certain degree peculiar in itself, it will require a certain course of treatment adapted to the removal of special conditions or diseased actions; but when that removal has been effected, a course of tonic medicine with a good nutritious substantial diet will in time bring the system out of the asthenic state in which in the majority it will be found to its natural or normal action.

Many cases of acute mental disorder are subject to such violent paroxysms with such inclination to destroy everything within reach, and often to do injury to themselves or others, or persistently remove their clothing, that some means must be used to prevent these things, and on this account it often becomes necessary to place on them some form of restraint to confine the hands until such disposition passes off. The only appliance used for that purpose in this Hospital is the connected sleeves, made of strong material which cannot be easily torn. In these sleeves the hands and arms can be placed and fastened across the body in front so as to prevent any improper use of the hands.

In many cases of long continuance, the disposition to destructiveness is so great and so constant that the same appliance must be used. The patient has entire freedom of movement, except of the hands and arms, and these appliances are used just as a splint would be used to a broken arm, to correct a morbid disposition, enable the individual to regain more healthy action, and to prevent greater injury.

The Hygienic treatment should commence and be carried on in conjunction with the Medical. This treatment includes diet, exercise and a careful regulation of all matters which may effect the health of the individual. The diet must be plain and should be as varied in kind and quality and as liberal in quantity as will serve to impart the elements of nutrition in the most readily digestible manner, that thus it may be more easily assimilated and enter into the constitution of the different tissues.

It has been ascertained by an extended experience, where reliance had been placed on stimulants to maintain the strength and on narcotics to procure sleep, that, with a more liberal and much improved diet embracing a larger amount of meat, vegetables and farinaceous substances, the necessity of stimulants and narcotics gradually disappeared under the improved condition created by the food and those articles, the stimulants particularly, could almost entirely be dispensed with.

The skin should be kept in a healthy active state by regular bathing once a week, or as often as the necessity may arise. Exercise must be enjoined according to the ability and strength of the individual; no fixed unbending rule can be laid down, but only that degree of exercise used which will not fatigue the individual. Many are physically unable to take much exercise, while many who are physically able are mentally disinclined, and in both cases the amount to be taken must be graduated to the capacity of the individual.

There is an idea very prevalent that, in nervous persons who feel weak and disinclined to exertion, the sovereign specific in such cases is exercise. In the great majority of cases, no idea can be more fallacious. All exertion involves loss of nervous power in the sick as well as the healthy, and to expect a person with a weak nervous system to strengthen that system by that which is constantly removing a certain amount of nervous power and force, the very thing they need, is one of these violations of common sense which would not be believed if it were not so constantly and persistently used and urged on a theory false in every conception and practice. The true method for a person of weak nervous system to regain strength is to take a regulated amount of exercise each day, and that amount to be graduated to the condition of the system, so as not in any case to induce fatigue. Rest as much as possible, in the recumbent position will enable the individual to regain not only the loss of nervous power involved in the exercise taken, but add to that existing by avoiding the cause of the loss and aiding the weakened digestive powers. Sleep is the main indispensable condition for the repair of exhausted energy. No one thing tends more to disorder the nervous system and impair the health, than the continued loss of sleep, and a careful inquiry into the history of cases of mental disorder will reveal the fact that continued loss of sleep has almost invariably preceded the attack. Every one who has felt the discomfort arising from loss

of sleep for one or two nights will easily understand how readily a continued loss of sleep will seriously disorder the whole bodily system. The effort then in all cases of mental disorder should be, as before stated, to apply the remedies requisite to remove disordered conditions and at the same time use such means as will cause sleep in the most prompt and effective manner with least tendency to disorder any part of the system. This list of medicines is a limited one and must be used with caution and discretion for the reason that what will answer well in one case may be injurious in another, and a tendency of a decidedly injurious character may be created to the continued use of those articles afterwards, when it has been ascertained that relief can be so readily obtained. None of this class of medicines ought ever to be used except on the prescription of a physician familiar with the individual's history and peculiarities. Their use should never be continued beyond the period when the restless excitable state has passed, and a moderate allowance of sleep can be obtained. The improvement of the general health will soon effect what may be further needed.

But while careful attention must be given to the physical condition so as to restore the whole nervous system to a healthy action, it must not be forgotten that the mind must also be occupied or diverted from its morbid ideas, and the great variety of means and appliances used for this purpose has been classed under the general head of moral treatment for the want of a more appropriate term. Everything which can be made available as a means of diversion, using that word in its strict meaning as implying the turning of the thoughts from one direction to another, may be classed under this form of treatment, and it will at once be inferred that the appliances for this purpose will be limited only by the ability, physical and pecuniary, to obtain and employ them, and the inclination of those to whom is committed the direction to give their time and thoughts to the thorough and systematic application. It is a fact of universal experience that the constant attention to one thing, or the regular occupation of the mind by, or its direction to one subject too often becomes wearisome. In no class will this be found more uniform than in those whose minds are disordered, and in whom the power of fixing the attention is greatly weakened. These require a variety of appliances to be tried so as to ascertain which will best serve the purpose of diversion, and there is also an infinite variation in the disposition, mental capacity

and receptivity, not only of individuals, but of the same individual at different times, so that it is impossible to know what will suit best until a trial has been made. All are most easily impressed with that which makes a direct impression on the eye or the ear, and if the object seen is new and out of the ordinary course of experience, education or sphere of life, it is often more readily the means of awakening attention and arousing the faculties of the mind. As a direct appeal to the mind through the sense of vision, nothing can be more easily provided, or more generally used than representations of every kind and character by the magic lantern.

By means of photography, views can now be obtained of anything which it may be considered advisable or desirable to bring before the mind, and these in such variety and beauty, that every class and condition may be reached, and the varying mental states and degrees of capacity can be touched at one or more points, and for the time diverted. But the constant obstacle to be overcome is the profound listlessness and indifference of so many to every object of interest which can be presented, and this exercises more and more the ingenuity to contrive some way in which such persons may be aroused from the lethargy, and some impression made which will awaken some dormant desire or feeling, and thus an avenue may be opened for the entrance of other and different thoughts. The main object to be singled out and attained is to arouse and elevate the mental powers from that course of deterioration to which they seem tending, and if possible by constant, steady effort to train them to higher, nobler and better impulses and thoughts.

It may be asked what is the use or benefit of such effort to those who are apparently so far sunk as not to realize their position and profit by the effort made for them. If it is a duty to take care of such, it is equally a duty to endeavor to improve them in every way, and certainly in no way can this improvement be more readily effected than by infusing into the mind some idea or impression which may change the whole course of the mind, from a downward to an upward direction. The same question might with equal force be asked, why endeavor to train dull and stupid children whose minds seem unable to take up and retain, at first, the lessons which may be taught them. If steady persistence will overcome the difficulty in one case, so that the children may in time become ornaments in some line of thought, as the history of so many men in different literary pursuits, and in

various trades and professions has clearly shown, is it not worth a strong effort to endeavor to lead minds from darkness and impending decay, to health, happiness and usefulness? In addition to the effort to arouse the mental powers by such means, the presence of the individual at such representations and the necessity of quiet and orderly behavior, for the time is a discipline and a training for those who need some such influence to check the wayward tendencies and inclinations and keep them calm and composed.

During the day, occupation and amusements of various kinds can be provided for a large number by different kinds of manual labor in the ward and out of it, by a variety of games, and in the reading of newspapers and periodicals, with the exercise which they are able to take outdoors; but when evening comes, particularly when the days grow shorter and the evenings and nights much longer, and the long hours begin to hang heavy and dull, something must be provided which will serve to break up the listless monotony of that time, and give employment to the thoughts and emotions. For this purpose every evening should have something, and in this Hospital every evening has something to divert and attract.

It is true, that there are some who cannot be reached by these means for the reason they cannot be taken to the amusement room for that purpose; but it is hoped that the means may yet be provided by which the same representations may be given in some of the wards of the pictures by the magic lantern on a smaller scale, but with the same objects. A greater variety of occupation of a light form, fitted more especially for females, could be employed, such as scroll work, moulding in clay, &c., if the means were at hand to obtain the material and the persons to direct the work.

The same may be said of some form of occupation for men who are not able to go out and engage in outdoor labor. These are things which will come, it is to be hoped in due time, and we must live in hope that that time will not be far distant, when a much greater variety of occupation may be given to all classes, of a kind in which each can readily engage. Small libraries of well selected books in the greater number of the wards would be of great value and advantage, as many would thus be induced to read, who are not able now to do so from the inability to obtain the books.

A great source of interest and attraction at all times would be bright, cheerful and attractive pictures hung up in different parts of the wards.

A restless, fretful or moody person walking up and down the hall, dwelling on his own ideas and fancies, and gradually becoming more uncomfortable to himself and those about him may be attracted from these gloomy fancies by some cheerful picture, and the whole current of his thoughts changed and he himself consequently be more cheerful and agreeable in all respects.

It is freely admitted that all these things cost a large amount of money, but they can be obtained at intervals, and they are all very great adjuncts in the treatment by furnishing in different forms, varieties of diversion; and it is further to be considered whether the mental health, to be promoted and established by such means, is not of infinitely greater value in every way than the limited amount of money required to procure all these means of diversion and education. Order and regularity characterize all the functions of the human economy, and it is the interference with this order which gives rise to disease or disorder of the different organs of the system, and every effort to restore the system to health, must have primarily and steadily in view this one great object, to establish regularity in the performance of all the functions of the body, and in this effort attention must be given not only to the physical system, but also to the mind, so that its wayward fancies may be properly changed, and such direction may be given as will tend to lead to health, composure and regular balance and symmetry. Like all education this requires time, care and earnest thought, in order that it may be so arranged as to accomplish the best results by suggesting new trains of thought, giving healthy direction to these thoughts and seeking to impress new, healthy and earnest ideas and opinions.

In accordance with these principles, entertainments are held on every evening of the week in the amusement room from the first of October to the first of May, and the effort is made to have as great variety as practicable.

On the Sabbath, services are held both morning and afternoon, with prayers in the evening as on every day of the week. Without anything on the Sabbath to occupy the mind, as on other days, the day becomes very tiresome and monotonous, and these services relieve that and at the same time change the current of thought, and give a much needed discipline, while it serves to revive and keep before the mind the recollection of earlier and more pleasant years and scenes.

We are indebted to Mrs. Baldwin of Erie, for a large collection of

the numbers of Harper's Magazine and other magazines, and to a number of the citizens of Warren for a large supply of magazines and newspapers which were put by them in a box specially placed in the post office for that purpose. Many of the magazines were so nearly complete in the different years that, by the supply of a few odd numbers, they have been bound and thus added to the library in a more permanent form than if they had been sent into the wards in single numbers.

The service and benefit of all these means of occupation and amusement are very great, and those who have provided them may feel the great satisfaction of a good deed well done.

We have received from the publishers of a number of newspapers in several counties the regular weekly issue of their papers, and they are eagerly sought for by those who belong to those counties, and are much enjoyed by them, and their thanks and ours are hereby returned for this favor done.

The products of the farm and garden have this year been more favorable than in previous years, and with additional care and attention, the farm and garden will be gradually brought up to that state which will place them more in keeping with the needs of the institution.

To all connected with the management in different positions in the Hospital kindly acknowledgments are due and are tendered for their care and attention, and for the manner in which their duties have been performed. The frequent visits of the Trustees have made them fully acquainted with the affairs of the Hospital, and by the kindly advice and suggestions given, I have been greatly aided in the discharge of the duties entrusted to me, which, with the constantly increasing number of patients have been more engrossing.

With an earnest desire to place the Institution in such a position as freely to merit and receive the cordial good will and approval of the community, no effort has been left untried to effect that object, and in the future as in the past, the aim will be to give every comfort and relief to those placed in the Institution, and promote to the greatest degree their health and restoration.

We enter on the duties of another year, commending the Hospital in all its interests to the care of that Superintending Providence which guides and directs all, and gives strength for the proper performance of the duties required.

JOHN CURWEN.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane :

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of his receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1884 :

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand October 1, 1883,.....	\$ 2,717.34
From State appropriation for Support,.....	20,000.00
“ “ “ “ Improvement of Grounds, ..	10,000.00
“ “ “ “ Farm Buildings,.....	5,000.00
“ “ “ “ Furniture,.....	10,000.00
“ Counties and Townships for Board of Patients,....	50,446.36
“ private individuals, “ “ “ “	7,723.27
“ other sources,.....	2,638.05
	<hr/>
	\$108,525.02

PAYMENTS.

Superintendent's orders outstanding of previous year....	\$ 3,716.86
Interest on overdraft and exchange,.....	53.46
Superintendent's Orders,	103,954.96
Bal. in Treasury, Oct. 1, 1884, and carried to new acc't,.	799.74
	<hr/>
	\$108,525.02

Superintendent's orders outstanding for the	
year ending Sept. 30, 1884.—No. 593,....	\$ 34.50
“ “ “ “ No. 758,....	373.55
“ “ “ “ No. 785,....	256.75

\$664.80

G. N. PARMLEE, *Treas.*

STEWARD'S ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF EXPENDITURES EMBRACED IN ORDERS DRAWN
ON THE TREASURER, FROM OCTOBER 1st 1883, TO
SEPTEMBER 30th, 1884, INCLUSIVE.

HOUSEHOLD.

Apples, 67 bushels,.....	\$ 67 00
Apples and peaches, dried, 2,837 lbs.,.....	219 28
Butter, 16,516½ lbs.,.....	4,122 42
Baking powder, spices and extracts,.....	169 35
Beef, fresh, 104,032, lbs.....	9,777 69
Beans, rice and barley.....	533 11
Corn starch, tapioca and vermicelli.....	116 52
Coal, furnace, 2,097½ tons.....	9,987 73
Coal, gas, 259¾ tons.....	628 26
Coffee, green, 8,193 lbs.....	1,011 76
Cheese, 3,355 lbs.....	454 88
Eggs, 413 dozen,.....	86 29
Flour, 504½ bbls.....	2,787 20
Fish, fresh, 7,900 lbs.....	654 75
Fish, salt, 6,450 lbs.....	479 50
Fruit, small,.....	65 50
Fruit, canned.....	648 45
Grapes, 2,110 lbs.....	65 18
Hams, 16,922 lbs.....	2,364 68
Hominy and oat meal.....	367 85
Lamb, 2,333½ lbs.....	225 18
Lard, 5,751 lbs.....	560 27
Matches and gas lighters.....	68 95
Milk, 33,776 quarts.....	1,858 32
Oil, kerosene.....	8 65
Potatoes, 625¼ bushels.....	392 93
Potash, 44 boxes.....	158 00
Starch and indigo.....	54 14
Sugar, 19,392 lbs.....	1,459 46
Syrup, 1,519 gals.....	578 75
Salt, 28 sacks,.....	45 35
Sal Soda, 448 lbs.....	8 96
Soap, laundry, 6,420 lbs.....	385 20
Soap, carbolic, castile and sand.....	282 72
Tea, 1,580 lbs.....	524 27
Vegetables, pickles and canned meats.....	235 77
Vinegar, 364½ gallons.....	50 32
Yeast, 59 lbs.....	20 65

\$41,525 29

FURNITURE.

Bedding.....	\$1,895 00
Brooms, brushes and mops.....	352 13
Baskets, pails and spittoons.....	41 42
Bed casters and shutter trimmings.....	108 28
Cutlery and table casters.....	132 82
Curtains and material.....	216 33
Chairs and settees.....	624 00
Coffee Mill.....	18 70
Desk, standing.....	19 50
Grates for range.....	7 07
Ironing stove.....	46 20
Lumber for furniture.....	487 95
Lard tierces.....	7 50
Oil cloth.....	11 86
Queens and glass ware.....	276 56
Registers, heat.....	81 22
Rubber tyre, for food carriages.....	94 40
Steam pipe covering.....	203 25
Towels and table linen.....	118 85
Tape, cotton.....	30 80
Tin and hardware.....	1,331 17
Tin for radiators.....	50 40
Window glass.....	399 50
Wages, manufacturing furniture.....	2,528 54
	<hr/>
	\$9,083 45

CLOTHING.

Material for clothing.....	\$1,034 94
Ready-made clothing.....	1,640 13
Shoes and slippers.....	380 52
	<hr/>
	\$3,055 59

Medicine and medical supplies.....	395 68
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FARM, STABLE AND GARDEN.

Blankets, harness and repairs.....	\$ 128 18
Chop feed, 7,0511 bs.....	90 16
Expense buying horses.....	9 20
Horses, 2 single.....	325 00
Implements and repairs.....	15 00
Manure, 29 loads.....	29 00
Oats, 1,980 bushels.....	867 68
Phosphate, 2 tons.....	76 00
Repairs of carriages and wagons.....	30 05
Reaping and threshing.....	32 90
Shoeing horses and blacksmithing.....	80 45
Seeds and plants.....	76 11
Team hire.....	360 12
Wagon for farm.....	93 00
Wagon, platform, for patients.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,312 85

WAGES.

Officers salaries.....	\$3,337	50
Attendants.....	9,473	39
Assistants.....	5,281	82
Machinist and firemen.....	3,629	66
Farm, stable and garden.....	2,328	17
	<hr/>	
	\$24,050	54

IMPROVEMENTS.

Brick and stone masons' wages.....	\$2,454	06
Blacksmith coal.....	3	45
Cement, 161 bbls.....	311	00
Carpenters' wages.....	650	00
Drive well, for farm.....	15	30
Iron pipe and fittings.....	89	42
Laborers' wages.....	545	25
Lamp posts.....	47	25
Lime, 174 bbls.....	174	50
Lumber.....	396	49
Painters' wages.....	665	50
Paving and flagging.....	1,240	13
Stone curbing, furnished and set.....	706	25
Sun dial, furnished and set.....	100	00
Stone, for foundation walls.....	47	70
Tin roofing.....	552	37
Teams, hauling stone and brick.....	388	49
White lead and oil.....	338	73
Window glass.....	101	69
	<hr/>	
	\$8,827	58

BUILDING.

Carpenters' wages.....	\$1,572	30
Labor, excavating.....	346	12
Lime and sand.....	379	50
Lumber.....	1,000	00
Nails, 52 kegs.....	136	84
Stone.....	1,674	30
Stone, door and window sills.....	214	00
Stone masons' wages.....	3,888	35
Teams, excavating.....	804	13
Water pipes.....	218	25

\$10,233 79

MISCELLANEOUS.

Binding pamphlets.....	\$ 61 00
Coach hire.....	119 00
Express, telegraph and incidentals.....	193 25
Engine packing.....	49 69
Error in deposit.....	40 00
Freight.....	2,376 08
Fire clay.....	7 60
Games and entertainments for patients.....	28 52
Newspapers and magazines.....	124 25
Oil for engines.....	147 16
Postage, box rent and stationery.....	317 83
Printing.....	234 00
Register books.....	32 25
Rent of shed for horses at Warren.....	12 00
Spectacles.....	30 00
Shrubs and plants.....	59 60
Telephone rental.....	78 00
Tobacco for patients.....	507 30
Traveling expenses of Trustees.....	280 16
Tuning and repairing organ.....	23 24
Traveling expenses for Hospital.....	36 00
Undertaking.....	839 05
	<hr/>
	\$5,595 98

RECAPITULATION.

Household.....	\$ 41,525 29
Furniture.....	9,083 45
Clothing.....	3,055 59
Medicine and medical supplies.....	395 68
Farm, stable and garden.....	2,312 85
Wages.....	24,050 54
Improvements.....	8,827 58
Building.....	10,233 79
Miscellaneous.....	5,595 98
Money advanced patients.....	130 96
Money refunded patients.....	81 98
	<hr/>
	\$105,293 69

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year	174	249	423
Admitted during the year,.....	115	88	203
Total present in the year,.....	289	337	626
Discharged—Restored,.....	21	15	36
Improved,.....	11	17	28
Stationary,.....	6	27	33
Died	27	19	46
Remaining at the end of the year,.....	224	259	483

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING
OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted,.....	379	468	847
Discharged—Restored,.....	47	45	92
Improved,.....	37	50	87
Stationary,.....	14	58	72
Died,.....	57	56	113
Total discharged,.....	155	209	364

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN YEAR.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years,.....	2	..	2	2	2	4
15 to 20 years,.....	1	5	6	2	5	7
20 to 25 years,.....	11	10	21	12	9	21
25 to 30 years,.....	14	10	24	10	12	22
30 to 35 years,.....	7	17	24	10	15	25
35 to 40 years,.....	23	13	36	20	10	30
40 to 45 years,.....	15	14	29	8	4	12
45 to 50 years,.....	10	4	14	9	3	12
50 to 60 years,.....	15	8	23	6	5	11
60 to 70 years,.....	11	4	15	6	2	8
70 to 80 years,.....	4	2	6	3	1	4
Over 80 years,.....	2	1	3	2	..	2
Unknown, .....	..	..	..	25	20	45
	115	88	203	115	88	203

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE, FROM BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years,.....	4	3	7	8	13	21
15 to 20 years,.....	10	19	29	25	36	61
20 to 25 years,.....	41	31	72	46	54	100
25 to 30 years,.....	46	55	101	48	67	115
30 to 35 years,.....	44	70	114	48	69	117
35 to 40 years,.....	54	56	110	38	57	95
40 to 45 years,.....	46	83	129	34	57	91
45 to 50 years,.....	32	36	68	22	38	60
50 to 60 years,.....	38	56	94	23	26	49
60 to 70 years,.....	26	29	55	13	8	21
70 to 80 years,.....	9	15	24	5	2	7
Over 80 years,.....	2	1	3	2	..	2
Unknown,.....	27	14	41	67	41	108
	379	468	847	379	468	847

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania,.....	68	55	123	229	282	511
England,.....	4	4	8	10	12	22
Ireland,.....	9	11	20	31	65	96
Scotland,.....	1	..	1	3	3	6
Wales,.....	1	1	2	1	6	7
Germany,.....	5	6	11	24	29	53
Austria,.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Switzerland,.....	..	..	..	2	..	2
France,.....	2	..	2	3	2	5
Italy,.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Sweden,.....	5	3	8	13	7	20
Poland,.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Isle of Man,.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
West Indies,.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Canada,.....	1	1	2	5	2	7
Nova Scotia,.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Maine,.....	1	..	1	2	..	2
New Hampshire,...	1	..	1	1	..	1
Vermont,.....	..	..	..	1	1	2
Massachusetts,.....	..	..	..	1	1	2
New York,.....	12	5	17	34	35	69
New Jersey,.....	..	..	..	..	2	2
Ohio,.....	1	1	2	7	6	13
Illinois,.....	..	..	..	1	1	2
Virginia,.....	..	1	1	..	2	2
Kentucky,.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Kansas,.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wisconsin,.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Minnesota,.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Unknown,.....	2	..	2	3	10	13
	115	88	203	379	468	847

TABLE VI.
RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Allegheny,	--	--	--	2	3	5
Armstrong,	1	4	5	5	4	9
Bradford,	--	--	--	--	9	9
Butler,	3	--	3	7	3	10
Cameron,	--	1	1	2	1	3
Centre,	--	1	1	--	17	17
Clarion,	1	3	4	27	15	42
Clearfield,	2	--	2	2	14	16
Clinton,	1	1	2	3	17	20
Columbia,	--	--	--	--	6	6
Crawford,	28	19	47	58	72	130
Dauphin,	--	--	--	1	2	3
Elk,	4	1	5	13	4	17
Erie,	27	16	43	89	73	162
Fayette,	--	--	--	1	--	1
Forest,	--	1	1	6	3	9
Greene,	--	--	--	1	--	1
Indiana,	--	1	1	--	1	1
Jefferson,	3	1	4	14	5	19
Lackawanna,	--	--	--	--	5	5
Lawrence,	1	--	1	1	1	2
Luzerne,	--	--	--	--	28	28
Lycoming,	--	--	--	2	17	19
McKean,	6	4	10	18	27	45
Mercer,	9	10	19	24	18	42
Monroe,	--	--	--	--	2	2
Montour,	--	--	--	--	7	7
Northumberland,	--	--	--	--	5	5
Philadelphia,	--	1	1	--	1	1
Pike,	--	--	--	--	1	1
Potter,	4	--	4	10	6	16
Snyder,	--	--	--	--	1	1
Sullivan,	--	--	--	1	2	3
Susquehanna,	--	--	--	--	9	9
Tioga,	4	6	10	9	29	38
Union,	--	--	--	--	1	1
Venango,	11	11	22	32	23	55
Warren,	10	6	16	50	22	72
Wayne,	--	1	1	--	7	7
Westmoreland,	--	--	--	--	1	1
Wyoming,	--	--	--	--	5	5
New York,	--	--	--	--	1	1
Canada,	--	--	--	1	--	1
	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 203	<hr/> 379	<hr/> 468	<hr/> 847

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agent, wife of.....	--	--	--	--	2	2
Artist,.....	--	--	--	1	--	1
Baker, wife of.....	--	1	1	--	1	1
Barber,.....	--	--	--	1	--	1
Barber, wife of.....	--	--	--	--	1	1
Barkeeper, wife of...	--	--	--	--	1	1
Blacksmith,.....	2	--	2	3	--	3
Blacksmith, wife of..	--	1	1	--	5	5
Bricklayer,.....	--	--	--	1	--	1
Bricklayer, wife of...	--	1	1	--	2	2
Cabinetmaker, wife of	--	1	1	--	3	3
Carpenter,.....	1	--	1	10	--	10
Carpenter, wife of...	--	1	1	--	11	11
Civil engineer,.....	--	--	--	1	--	1
Clergyman, wife of..	--	--	--	--	1	1
Clerk,.....	5	--	5	14	--	14
Clerk, wife of.....	--	1	1	--	3	3
Cooper,.....	--	--	--	1	--	1
Cooper, wife of.....	--	--	--	--	1	1
Dairyman, wife of...	--	--	--	--	1	1
Dentist,.....	--	--	--	1	--	1
Domestic,.....	--	19	19	--	74	74
Drayman, wife of....	--	--	--	--	1	1
Druggist,.....	--	--	--	1	--	1
Engineer, wife of....	--	--	--	--	1	1
Farmer,.....	30	--	30	103	--	103
Farmer, widow of...	--	--	--	--	2	2
Farmer, wife of.....	--	8	8	--	33	33
Farmer, daughter of.	--	--	--	--	1	1
Fireman,.....	--	--	--	1	--	1
Grocer,.....	--	--	--	1	--	1
Gunsmith, wife of...	--	--	--	--	1	1
Hairdresser,.....	--	--	--	--	1	1
Harnessmaker, wife of	--	--	--	--	2	2
Housekeeper,.....	--	--	--	--	18	18
Jeweler, wife of....	--	1	1	--	2	2
Laborer,.....	54	--	54	154	--	154
Laborer, widow of...	--	--	--	--	1	1
Laborer, wife of.....	--	8	8	--	64	64
Landlord,.....	1	--	1	2	--	2
Lawyer,.....	1	--	1	1	--	1

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lumberman,.....	1	..	1	2	..	2
Lumberman, wife of.	..	..	..	..	1	1
Merchant,.....	1	..	1	8	..	8
Merchant, wife of....	..	..	..	..	3	3
Miller,.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Miller, wife of.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Milliner,.....	..	..	..	..	4	4
Miner,.....	2	..	2	4	..	4
Miner, wife of.....	..	2	2	..	11	11
Moulder,.....	2	..	2	2	..	2
Moulder, wife of.....	..	..	..	..	2	2
Musician,.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Oil Producer,.....	..	..	..	2	..	2
Painter,.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Painter, wife of.....	..	..	..	..	2	2
Pedlar,.....	1	..	1	2	..	2
Pedlar, wife of.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Physician, wife of...	..	1	1	..	2	2
Plasterer,.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plasterer, wife of....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Printer,.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sailor,.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Sailor, wife of.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Saloonkeeper,.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Seamstress,.....	..	..	..	..	4	4
Shoemaker,.....	1	..	1	2	..	2
Shoemaker, wife of...	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stonecutter, wife of..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stonemason, wife of..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Surveyor, wife of....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tailor,.....	2	..	2	5	2	7
Tailor, wife of.....	..	..	..	..	2	2
Teacher,.....	..	2	2	6	7	13
Teacher, wife of.....	..	..	..	..	4	4
Tinsmith,.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Upholsterer,.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wagonmaker,.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
No occupation,.....	8	41	49	40	183	223
	115	88	203	379	468	847

TABLE VIII.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Single,.....	53	37	90	198	166	364
Married,.....	51	38	89	141	227	368
Widowed,.....	1	12	13	17	59	76
Divorced, .....	...	1	1	2	5	7
Unknown,.....	10	..	10	21	11	32
	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 203	<hr/> 379	<hr/> 468	<hr/> 847

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Friends.....	19	17	36	72	85	157
By Directors of the Poor	30	22	52	121	156	277
By Co. Commissioners .	41	37	78	103	82	185
By Court.....	25	12	37	83	145	228
	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 203	<hr/> 379	<hr/> 468	<hr/> 847

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Friends,.....	20	17	37	73	86	159
By Directors of the Poor	30	23	53	116	160	276
By Co. Commissioners, .	65	48	113	190	222	412
	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 203	<hr/> 379	<hr/> 368	<hr/> 847

TABLE XI.
ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety, .....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Change of life, .....	..	1	1	..	9	9
Childbirth .....	..	..	..	..	2	2
Desertion by husband...	..	..	..	..	1	1
Disappointment.....	1	..	1	3	4	7
Disease of brain	2	..	2	2	..	2
Disordered menses.....	..	4	4	..	19	19
Dissipation.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Domestic trouble.....	..	4	4	4	17	21
Epilepsy	9	3	12	24	14	38
Excessive use of tobacco,	1	..	1	2	1	3
Excitement	1	..	1	1	1	2
Exposure.....	..	..	..	2	2	4
Fear of poverty.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fright .....	..	1	1	3	7	10
Grief.....	..	1	1	..	3	3
Ill health.....	6	15	21	28	50	78
Injury of head.....	9	..	9	17	1	18
Injury to spine.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Intemperance	10	..	10	25	1	26
Loss of money.....	..	..	..	..	2	2
Loss of property .....	..	..	..	3	1	4
Loss of sleep .....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Masturbation	2	..	2	21	1	22
Nostalgia.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Not assigned.....	68	42	110	197	252	449
Opium eating .....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Over exertion	2	2	4	11	11	22
Paralysis .....	..	..	..	1	1	2
Puerperal .....	..	9	9	..	30	30
Religious excitement....	..	..	..	..	2	2
Sunstroke	1	..	1	4	1	5
Syphilis	1	..	1	2	..	2
Trouble	2	3	5	25	18	43
Typhoid fever.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Uterine disorder .....	..	3	3	..	13	13
	115	88	203	379	468	847

TABLE XII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	33	25	58	104	92	196
Mania, chronic.....	38	31	69	133	202	335
Mania, epileptic.....	11	3	14	20	13	33
Mania, hysterical.....	..	3	3	..	3	3
Mania, periodic.....	..	1	1	1	4	5
Mania, puerperal.....	..	2	2	..	10	10
Monomania.....	..	..	..	2	1	3
Dementia, acute.....	..	1	1	5	8	13
Dementia, chronic.....	9	5	14	31	54	85
Dementia, senile.....	1	..	1	2	..	2
Melancholy, acute.....	15	9	24	38	40	78
Melancholy, chronic.....	6	7	13	39	35	74
Imbecility.....	2	1	3	3	6	9
Paresis.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 203	<hr/> 379	<hr/> 468	<hr/> 847

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First,.....	109	83	192	369	458	827
Second,.....	6	5	11	10	10	20
	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 203	<hr/> 379	<hr/> 468	<hr/> 847

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING,		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 week.....	4	3	7	15	14	29
2 weeks.....	3	1	4	15	5	20
3 weeks.....	--	--	--	3	3	6
4 weeks.....	9	10	19	23	20	43
6 weeks.....	--	--	--	4	6	10
2 months.....	5	4	9	12	19	31
3 months.....	10	5	15	26	23	49
4 months.....	1	3	4	6	7	13
5 months.....	--	1	1	1	3	4
6 months.....	5	6	11	15	20	35
8 months.....	--	--	--	3	3	6
9 months.....	4	1	5	4	3	7
12 months.....	20	3	23	41	21	62
15 months.....	--	--	--	1	1	2
18 months.....	1	1	2	3	10	13
2 years.....	9	8	17	26	34	60
3 years.....	6	7	13	17	24	41
4 years.....	--	2	2	11	19	30
5 years.....	2	--	2	20	26	46
6 years.....	2	3	5	17	13	20
7 years.....	--	1	1	10	10	20
8 years.....	--	--	--	6	14	20
9 years.....	--	--	--	5	7	12
10 years.....	--	2	2	2	14	16
11 years.....	--	1	1	1	6	7
12 years.....	2	--	2	5	7	12
13 years.....	--	--	--	--	2	2
14 years.....	--	--	--	3	4	7
15 years.....	2	--	2	6	6	12
16 years.....	--	--	--	3	--	3
17 years.....	--	--	--	2	2	4
18 years.....	--	--	--	1	--	1
19 years.....	--	--	--	--	3	3
20 years.....	--	2	2	3	9	12
21 years.....	--	--	--	--	2	2
24 years.....	--	--	--	--	4	4
25 years.....	--	1	1	--	1	1
26 years.....	--	--	--	--	1	1
29 years.....	--	--	--	--	3	3
30 years.....	--	--	--	2	--	2
32 years.....	--	--	--	1	1	2
Unknown.....	30	23	53	76	98	174
	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 203	<hr/> 379	<hr/> 468	<hr/> 847

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 to 20 years.....	--	1	1	1	5	6
20 to 25 years.....	5	3	8	13	6	19
25 to 30 years.....	2	5	7	5	11	16
30 to 35 years.....	1	2	3	5	6	11
35 to 40 years.....	5	2	7	5	5	10
40 to 45 years.....	2	1	3	3	9	12
45 to 50 years.....	4	--	4	6	1	7
50 to 60 years.....	1	1	2	5	2	7
60 to 70 years.....	--	--	--	3	--	3
70 to 80 years.....	1	--	1	1	--	1
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 92

TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.

Duration of Disease before treatment.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	6	2	8	19	10	29
1 to 2 months.....	2	3	5	5	7	12
2 to 3 months.....	3	3	6	4	8	12
3 to 6 months.....	4	4	8	6	7	13
6 to 9 months.....	1	--	1	3	1	4
12 to 18 months....	4	1	5	6	5	11
18 to 24 months....	--	--	--	--	1	1
2 to 3 years.....	1	1	2	4	5	9
5 to 10 years.....	--	1	1	--	1	1
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 92

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED.

Duration of Treatment.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	1	--	1	1	--	1
1 to 2 months.....	1	--	1	2	--	2
2 to 3 months.....	1	--	1	4	4	8
3 to 6 months.....	6	6	12	16	18	34
6 to 9 months.....	6	6	12	14	9	23
9 to 12 months.....	1	--	1	4	2	6
12 to 18 months....	1	3	4	2	11	13
18 to 24 months....	3	--	3	3	--	3
2 to 3 years.....	1	--	1	1	1	2
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 92

TABLE XVIII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED.

Form of Disease.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	13	9	22	31	30	61
Mania, chronic.....	3	..	3	4	2	6
Mania, puerperal....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melancholy	4	6	10	11	13	24
Monomania.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 92

TABLE XIX.

CAUSE OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Disappointment.....	..	1	1	..	1	1
Domestic trouble.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Excitement .....	..	1	1	..	1	1
Ill health.....	1	4	5	5	14	19
Injury of head.....	3	..	3	5	..	5
Intemperance	4	..	4	4	..	4
Loss of property.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Masturbation.....	2	..	2	4	..	4
Menopause.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Menstrual disorder....	..	..	..	..	3	3
Opium eating.....	..	1	1	..	1	1
Over work.....	1	1	2	3	3	6
Puerperal.....	..	3	3	..	5	5
Sunstroke .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Trouble.....	1	2	3	7	5	12
Uterine disorder.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Unknown.....	7	2	9	16	10	26
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 92

TABLE XX.

NATIVITY OF THE RECOVERED.

RESIDENCE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	16	9	25	32	33	65
England.....	..	1	1	..	1	1
Ireland.....	..	..	..	3	2	5
Scotland.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Germany.....	1	..	1	2	1	3
Sweden.....	..	2	2	2	2	4
Isle of Man.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
New York.....	3	2	5	4	5	9
Ohio.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Illinois.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	21	15	36	47	45	92

TABLE XXI.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy.....	1	..	1	5	1	6
Asphyxia.....	2	2	4	2	2	4
Cancer of stomach.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Disease of brain.....	8	1	9	17	7	24
Disease of liver.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Disease of lungs.....	2	2	4	5	3	8
Enteritis.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Erysipelas.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Exhaustion of ac't mania	..	2	2	4	3	7
Exhaustion of chr. mania	9	8	17	14	28	42
Exhaustion of chr. mel'y	..	1	1	..	1	1
Exhaustion of ep'e man.	2	..	2	2	..	2
Paralysis.....	1	1	2	2	4	6
Paresis.....	..	..	..	1	1	2
Peritonitis.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Phthisis pulmonalis....	1	2	3	1	4	5
Strangulation.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27	19	46	57	56	113

TABLE XXII
AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years....	--	--	--	--	1	1
20 to 25 years....	2	1	3	3	3	6
25 to 30 years....	2	2	4	6	5	11
30 to 35 years....	2	1	3	5	4	9
35 to 40 years....	3	4	7	6	6	12
40 to 45 years....	4	2	6	8	5	13
45 to 50 years....	3	3	6	7	7	14
50 to 60 years....	3	2	5	8	12	20
60 to 70 years....	5	2	7	8	7	15
70 to 80 years....	1	2	3	4	4	8
Over 80 years.....	2	--	2	2	--	2
Unknown.....	--	--	--	--	2	2
	27	19	46	57	56	113

TABLE XXIII.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM BEGINNING.

	FROM ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	8	7	15	2	2	4
1 to 2 months.....	6	1	7	--	1	1
2 to 3 months.....	7	2	9	3	2	5
3 to 6 months.....	9	9	18	4	3	7
6 to 9 months.....	9	5	14	3	1	4
9 to 12 months.....	2	5	7	2	2	4
12 to 18 months....	5	6	11	5	1	6
18 to 24 months....	7	6	13	9	2	11
2 to 3 years.....	3	10	13	6	8	14
3 to 5 years.....	1	5	6	2	6	8
5 to 10 years.....	--	--	--	5	7	12
10 to 15 years.....	--	--	--	1	4	5
15 to 20 years.....	--	--	--	5	2	7
20 to 25 years.....	--	--	--	1	1	2
Over 25 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unknown.....	--	--	--	9	14	23
	57	56	113	57	56	113

TABLE XXIV.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	2	..	2
15 to 20 years.....	3	8	11
20 to 25 years.....	15	11	26
25 to 30 years.....	26	23	49
30 to 35 years.....	33	36	69
35 to 40 years.....	42	37	79
40 to 45 years.....	28	45	73
45 to 50 years.....	22	27	49
50 to 60 years.....	25	43	68
60 to 70 years.....	22	17	39
70 to 80 years.....	6	11	17
80 to 90 years.....	..	1	1
	<hr/> 224	<hr/> 259	<hr/> 483

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE REMAINING AT
END OF THE YEAR.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	SINCE ENTERING THE HOSPITAL.			SINCE THE ATTACK		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	12	12	24	..	..	..
1 to 2 months.....	5	5	10	3	2	5
2 to 3 months.....	9	6	15	2	1	3
3 to 6 months.....	42	29	71	10	5	15
6 to 12 months.....	18	22	40	8	10	18
12 to 18 months....	36	29	65	15	15	30
18 to 24 months....	15	14	29	11	8	19
2 to 3 years.....	63	59	122	23	19	42
3 to 5 years.....	24	83	107	24	37	61
5 to 10 years.....	..	..	..	44	54	98
10 to 15 years.....	..	..	..	16	27	43
15 to 20 years.....	..	..	..	10	15	25
20 to 25 years.....	..	..	..	3	6	9
25 to 30 years.....	..	..	..	..	6	6
Over 30 years.....	..	..	..	3	3	6
Unknown.....	..	..	..	52	51	103
	<hr/> 224	<hr/> 259	<hr/> 483	<hr/> 224	<hr/> 259	<hr/> 483

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient supported by the relatives, or the legal guardian or committee, the Superintendent must be furnished with the medical certificates, and request for admission, as required by the law. The extract from the law is as follows:

No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers.
—*Law of 1883.*

The form of certificates and request for admission, with the bond required to be executed, will be found on another page.

All private patients thus received, shall make a payment of thirteen weeks board in advance when taken to the Hospital: and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent, within that period, no part of such payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, together with the evidence given to establish the insanity, must be lodged with the Superintendent, but when sent by the Directors of the Poor of the county, or the overseers of a township or poor district, the certificates and application for admission given on a subsequent page must be properly executed.

Those who may bring a patient with any such order or warrant, will be required to pay at the time of the admission of the patient for those supported by county or township authorities, thirty-two dollars and fifty cents.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing can be kept on that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases, the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance,

for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be two dollars and fifty cents a week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price will vary from three dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars a week, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the time of admission, for thirteen weeks in advance, and quarterly afterwards. When the patient is supported by friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

8. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged. Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond ; and if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

FORMS AND BONDS.

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character, which in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital, or other establishment, where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital, or other establishment, in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to, or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures, and to the standing and good repute of the signers.—*Law of 1883.*

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We....of....in the county of.....physicians residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately....of....in the county of....and after such examination do verily believe that....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which in our opinion requires that....should be placed

in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....M. D.

.....M. D.

.....18

I,....of....in the county of....do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

I,....of....in the county of....hereby state that....of in the county of....the patient above named, has been removed to and admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at my request, believing that such detention is necessary and for the benefit of.....

.....188

.....

—o—

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we....of....in the county of....are held and firmly bound unto....Treasurer of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and his successors in office, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents.

WHEREAS,....of....of the county of....and who is insane, has been admitted a patient in the State Hospital for the Insane at

Warren, Penn'a. Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is that if the said obligors shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of....dollars and....cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as....shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by....requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for....suitable clothing and shall pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for....by the Steward of said Hospital, and shall remove....from the Hospital whenever required to do so by the Superintendent; and if....shall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after the reception, then if said obligor pay board for thirteen weeks, unless....should be sooner cured, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for clothing and board to be made in advance quarterly, and at the time of removal with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the....day of....18

-----[L. S.]

-----[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in the presence of

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane and that the disease is of a character which in their opinion requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers.—*Law of 1883.*

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We....of....in the county of....physicians resident in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately....of....in the county of....and after such examination do verily believe that....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which in our opinion requires that....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is related by blood or marriage to said....nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....M. D.

.....M. D.

.....188

I,....of....in the county of....do certify that the above certifi-

cate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians of.....

.....[L. S.]

.....188

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that....of....in the county of....the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....

..... } County Commission-
 } ers of the County of
 }

.....188



FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which in their opinion requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant, or otherwise with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before

a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers.—*Law of 1883.*

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We....of....in the county of....physicians resident in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately....of....in the county of....and after such an examination do verily believe that....is insane, and that the disease is of a character, which in our opinion requires that....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....M. D.

.....M. D.

.....188

I....of....in the county of....do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....188

.....[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that ...of....in the county of....the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....

.....188

..... } Directors of the
 } Poor of the Co.
 } of.....

FORM OF BOND FOR TOWNSHIP.

No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers. —*Law of 1883.*

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We....of....in the county of....physicians resident in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately....of....in the county of....and after such examination do verily believe that....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which in our opinion requires that....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....188M. D.
M. D.

I,....of....in the county of....do certify that the above certificate

has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....[L. S.]

.....18

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that....of....in the county of....the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the Township of....in the county of.....

.....188	} Overseers of the Poor of the Township of....in the County of.....
	
	

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

AT

WARREN, PENN'A,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1885,

TO THE

COMMITTEE ON LUNACY.



WARREN, PA.:
E. COWAN & CO., PRINTERS.
1886.



Officers of the Hospital.

Trustees.

GEO. W. STARR, *Erie, Penn'a*, PRESIDENT.

G. N. PARMLEE, *Warren, Penn'a*, SECRETARY.

L. D. WETMORE, *Warren, Penn'a*.

GEORGE W. WRIGHT, *Mercer, Penn'a*.

J. D. HANCOCK, *Franklin, Penn'a*.

W. H. OSTERHOUT, *Ridgway, Penn'a*.

R. B. STONE, *Bradford, Penn'a*.

T. J. SMILEY, *Titusville, Penn'a*.

JOHN O. SHERRED, *Cambridge, Penn'a*.

Physician in Chief and Superintendent.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

Assistant Physicians.

M. S. GUTH, M. D.

A. B. COULTER, M. D.

Steward.

JOHN H. PALMER.

Treasurer.

G. N. PARMLEE, *Warren, Penn'a*.

All communications relative to the admission, and inquiries in regard to the patients, to be addressed to Dr. John Curwen, Warren, Penn'a.



REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
WARREN, PA., Dec. 17, 1885.

To the Committee on Lunacy, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: Presenting the report annually required of the Trustees by the provisions of our by-laws, and by the persistence of a custom hitherto observed, we desire to direct your attention to the change effected in our annual and quarterly periods.

By action taken at our last regular meeting our by-laws were so amended, by and with the formal consent of His Excellency, the Governor, that our annual meeting should thereafter occur on the 3d Thursday of December (instead of October, as heretofore), and quarterly meetings correspond thereto. It was thereby intended that the period to be covered by our annual report should more nearly conform to that of other institutions, and of the State departments, and more closely approach the sessions of the Legislature, so that the statistics reported may be compared and compiled with less difficulty by those who may be officially concerned, and the condition of the Hospital considered without unnecessary revision or re-adjustment of the information our reports are intended to convey.

The present report, therefore, covers the period beginning September 30, 1884, to which our last annual report extended, and ends with the 30th day of November, ultimo.

During this period of fourteen months 299 patients have been admitted to the Hospital, of which 185 were males and 114 were females. During the same period 159 patients have been discharged, of whom 93 were males and 66 were females. Of the number discharged 29 were restored, 51 were improved, 21 were stationary, and 58 have died; and of the latter number 37 were males, and 21 were females.

At the end of the period of this report (Nov. 30, 1885) there were 623 patients remaining in the Hospital, of whom 316 were

males and 307 were females. Of the patients then in Hospital 550 were supported by public authorities and 73 by relatives. The number of persons that have been patients of the Hospital within the period of this report is 782.

Tabulated statements accompanying the report of the Superintendent, hereto appended, will present with detail and in classified order such particular information concerning the patients of this institution as it has been our custom to transmit.

The report of the Superintendent embraces a statement of the course of operations under his direction, not only as to the government of the Hospital, but also with respect to the cultivation of the farm and improvement of the grounds.

The attendance upon meetings of the Board has never been so full and regular as during the period of this report. Its committees have devoted much uncomputed time to their duties and the management of the institution has been earnest and harmonious. Among the matters which have required especial attention have been the continued construction of the barn, now approaching completion, and a comparative economical test between natural gas and coal as fuel, which is now in progress. An additional oil well was drilled on the farm during the summer, but it proved unproductive. Owing to the largely increased number of patients it was found necessary to employ a second assistant physician, and the Trustees, after due consideration, appointed to the position Dr. A. B. Coulter, late of Meadville, Pa., who at once entered upon his duties.

The annual reports of the Treasurer and Steward, herewith submitted, disclose the financial affairs of the Hospital, and manifest, we believe, an increased measure of success on the part of the Trustees in securing a prudent and economical administration, apparent not only in the purchasing of its supplies, but, also, in the absence of any item of unusual or extraordinary expenditure not contemplated by its appropriations. Such purpose has been greatly aided by a proper system of books kept for the Trustees under their personal supervision, and from which the state of any source of income or expenditure could be learned at all times, without delay, and the comparative advantages be determined of one method of service or quality of supplies over others.

The enactments of 1883 and 1885, by the first of which your Committee was organized and its statistical requirements imposed, and by the latter of which a re-adjustment of all accounts with public authorities was necessitated, and a careful calculation of rebates and balances required, made large demands upon the time of the Superintendent of this Hospital and increased the importance of additional assistance. It is a source of gratification that the construction of the Act of 1885 adopted by the

Superintendent, and confirmed by the Trustees, was in accord with that of the departments of the Commonwealth which were concerned, and our settlements, accordingly, have only been retarded by the adoption of a different basis, in some instances, on the part of other Hospitals.

The Trustees have been encumbered by frequent delinquency in the accounts of public as well as private patients. Such default may in some measure be incident to the financial stress of the times, but it is for the present an increasing source of embarrassment. Instances of such delinquency have occurred among private patients where the security taken was known to have become worthless, and yet a prompt discharge of the patient would have been unwarrantable from considerations either of humanity or public welfare.

Occasional difficulty has been experienced in obtaining payment of accounts against township districts in the oil region whose wealth and prosperity may have suddenly collapsed. We are unable to find that the law applying to other districts has been extended to this Hospital whereby the respective counties become primarily liable for such obligations. We would, therefore, respectfully urge that such additional legislation be recommended as will render the respective counties liable in the first instance for the support of all patients received for treatment upon the order of the authorities of any poor district.

To that portion of the report of the Superintendent which treats the question of an apparent increase of insanity in this country we desire to direct your especial attention.

The number of patients in this Hospital now exceeds its accredited capacity, and still it falls short of the number of insane resident in this Hospital district, according to the last annual report of your Committee. Your report discloses the fact that the capacity of public and private Hospitals throughout the State is not sufficient for the reception of one-half of its insane. The exigency which manifestly required the erection of this Hospital still exists. The capacity of the Hospitals must be increased or the number of insane diminished. Diminution by the ordinary or best known methods of treatment, however encouraging, is still scarcely appreciable. Is it practicable to staunch the flood nearer to its source?

In former reports of our own, and of the Superintendent of this Hospital to us, two facts have been recognized which appear to be generally accepted and uniformly confirmed by the statistics of lunacy. The first fact is that the most frequent cause of insanity is physical. The moral causes, as they are termed, account for a very small proportion of the cases of lunacy. They are given undue prominence because their victims are usually well known, conspicuous and intelligent members of

society, whose absence from their accustomed places attracts the widest attention. But the fact remains that the war, the panic, the campaign, losses and jealousy, fear and grief, and kindred causes, do not account in any direct or perceptible way for one-fourth of the reported cases of insanity. The rest are attributable to bodily disease or injury. It will further appear that of the patients of the Hospitals of Pennsylvania, as reported last year, there were 822 male patients of whom 317 were classified as laborers, miners and farmers. These occupations, as ordinarily conducted, make far less demand upon the brain than upon the body. It is presumable that the comparative disuse of the brain, while development and exhaustion go on in the physical system, would render the mind susceptible to slight bodily derangement. It has not grown with the body. Its independent development is *minimum*. It is a part of the body, and subject to its affections.

On the other hand, your report enumerates but one architect, one cabinet-maker, one ivory carver, one wood carver, one designer on glass, three draughtsmen, one florist, one gold-beater, one iron-molder, two lithographers, two locksmiths, one mathematical-instrument maker, one musician, two photographers, and one tinsmith, showing, if these examples may fairly illustrate the fact, that in those employments where increased mental operation is required the liability to insanity is diminished.

The second fact to which we refer is that, whatever may have been the cause of insanity, mental diversions, in the manifold forms of employment and amusement, are well-recognized agencies for restoration. Lack of special supervision and sufficient means to make the most of these agencies are commonly deplored by those charged with the superintendence of such institutions, and the reports of this Hospital have not failed to direct continued attention to the subject. Much can be done in the Hospital by the attractions of music, flowers and pictures, the magic-lantern and the stage, and no doubt, also, by instruction in molding, carving, draughting, designing and needle-work.

If, however, the mind could be awakened to these resources before insanity begins how much more confidently could restoration be assured ! How rarely it would begin at all is shown by your statistical tables.

It was a common observation during our late civil war that the student soldier endured camp life better, and survived the wounds of battle oftener, than the soldier recruited from the field or the mine.

A Swiss inmate of this Hospital, having manifested some skill in wood carving, was permitted with cautious supervision to use the tools of his trade, and in a few months he not only whittled himself out of the institution, but earned money enough from

the sale of his artful trinkets to pay his way from the door of the Hospital to his native land. Another was permitted to adorn her room with bits of her own painting and, having, at length, covered all the walls, she began to write letters of such clear and persuasive sense that she enlisted the proper authorities for her discharge, only to die by her own hand, in a community where her art was less appreciated and her sanity still suspected.

In the operation of our system of public instruction only a small proportion of the pupils ever graduate from or even enter, its higher schools. After learning to read and to write and to make simple calculations the majority drop out into the avocations of livelihood. If, between the elementary studies and those of higher mathematics, history and the classics, a door stood open leading to instruction in the industrial arts, the use of various tools, telegraphy, phonography and type-writing, would they not enter in, young and old, who now feel obliged to postpone the education of the schools to that of the shop? If a boy could learn many arts of livelihood, when now under changing and inconstant tutorage he learns imperfectly one, the economical inducements to such a method of education would be quite imperative.

That the public welfare would thus be promoted is, also, clear. A body of youth instructed in many arts would not be dependent upon the pursuit of one, and if depression should come upon a single branch of industry the desperate resorts of unemployed and disheartened men would have no sphere. The "strike" and the "lock-out," if any longer possible, would certainly be powerless to obstruct public business, because there would be a skilled body of recruits with whom to continue work, and the disturbance of sanity, so far as it may be caused by public excitement incident to such startling movements, by the popular "agitation" of great wrongs or oppressive exactions, by the loss of employment, by poverty, and all the attendant train of recognized causes of lunacy, would become more infrequent and improbable.

Suppose, for instance, one such school should be established, free to youth and adults, located in some rural Hospital district, where the stability of population would, for a sufficient period, allow full significance to comparative observation of results, offering to its graduates paid employment, as tutors, for a term of years, who should be sent into any part of the district where their services might be required, would not the experiment be a rational step, creditable alike to humanitarian science, and to the sagacity which has hitherto characterized our public economy? The erection of a new Hospital will distribute for a time the numerical pressure of the insane, it will not dry up the overflowing fountains of insanity.

Let us introduce into the body politic a new element for pub-

lic health and public safety, put into wandering eyes another light, give to the weary mind the inspiration of a fresh pursuit, summon art, summon science, summon all the resources of an enlightened generation, if we can but turn from danger the intelligence whose loss we can seldom restore, or guard from hopeless ruin the blighted intellects, with whose very numbers modern agencies are striving to cope.

To these suggestions we would respectfully entreat your earnest consideration.

(Signed)

GEO. W. STARR,
JOHN O. SHERRED,
T. J. SMILEY,
GEO. W. WRIGHT,
R. B. STONE,
JAS. D. HANCOCK,
W. H. OSTERHOUT,
GEO. N. PARMLEE,
L. D. WETMORE.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
WARREN, PENNSYLVANIA :

Gentlemen : This report of the operations of the Hospital will cover a period of fourteen months, from the fact that the necessity arose towards the close of the year of changing the regular quarters and the time at which the year has heretofore closed, in order that the quarters should correspond with the financial quarters of the Commonwealth. The reason for the necessity was the manner in which the appropriations for the support of the Hospital were made, and by the change greater symmetry can be maintained in the manner in which all the accounts can be kept. The increase in the number of patients from the counties comprising this Hospital district has been steady and regular, though the number of male patients was very materially increased by the large number sent to the Hospital after the burning of the department for the insane of the Philadelphia almshouse.

Any decided increase above the number now in the Hospital may be looked upon as the commencement of that overcrowding which, in the present condition of the hospital accommodation in Pennsylvania, seems inevitable. Such overcrowding is "an evil of great magnitude, productive of extraordinary dangers, subversive of the good order, perfect discipline and greatest usefulness of these institutions, and of the best interests of the insane."

That greater provision for the insane is urgently demanded must now be manifest to all, as it has been for years to those who have carefully watched the movements of the insane portion of the population of the State.

The enactment of the law requiring the removal of the insane from the almshouses to the hospitals for the insane has compelled more urgent attention to the subject, and has shown very con-

clusively that until such additional provision is made, much suffering must be endured, many become chronic who might have been restored, and the real object of the law to place all the insane under the direct control of the State will be defeated.

The question is frequently asked, "Is not insanity largely on the increase in this country?" Without attempting to give the statistics in full on this subject, which would involve considerable time and research, it may be stated, as a general fact, that in reality the increase is not greater than that of the population at large. The crowded condition of all the Hospitals for the insane would seem to invalidate that statement, but it must be remembered that the large number in the Hospitals comes from crowded centres of population, while the more sparsely settled districts are not so well represented; and in those crowded centres will be found many who have drifted in, or have purposely been sent in from distant localities, and too frequently from other countries, which, to relieve themselves of the burden of support, ship them to this country.

A careful examination of the returns of the census for several decades has shown that, while the foreign born population constitutes one-eighth of the population, it furnishes one-third of the insane. But there are other elements which can easily be traced which show that the increase is more apparent than real. The legislation of the last few years has been directed towards placing the insane, heretofore confined in the county almshouses, and in private dwellings more under the direct control of the Commonwealth, and the effect has been to concentrate the number and bring more fully to the public thought and attention all those who have in the past been kept comparatively in the back ground and only within the knowledge of a limited number.

Careful calculations by competent persons, familiar with the whole subject, have shown that in England and France the apparent increase has been caused by the greater facilities afforded for care and treatment, and that large numbers, previously in obscurity, have been brought out and made to swell the number in public institutions, who were not new cases, but old cases in new positions, cases which had been gradually increasing from want of proper care and treatment in the early stages, and of which nothing was previously known to the public.

The number of recently occurring cases of mental disorder, which is not large, goes to confirm the statement made because that class is comparatively small in proportion to the whole number actually admitted into the different institutions. A computation of these recent cases and a comparison with the general population will clearly show how small a proportion they bear to that population. Besides, until a recent period no data of a

reliable character have been furnished on which to base a calculation of the actual number of the insane in the Commonwealth or in the country at large.

It is most certainly a very hasty conclusion to draw, that because, in the course of a few years, a large number of insane have been admitted into any given hospital that therefore the number of insane is greatly on the increase in any given community, without taking into the calculation the exact character and duration of the mental disorder of each individual thus admitted. If they were all cases of recent occurrence, within a year, it would certainly make a strong argument in favor of the position that there was a greater increase than in proportion to the increase of the population, but if an examination of the number thus admitted should show that the larger portion had been mentally disordered for a length of time and had been the gradual accretion of a series of years from a variety of causes, neglect, want of proper medical treatment, injuries affecting the brain or diseases which could not be cured or relieved, then an entirely different aspect must be given to the subject.

The reasons given for the increase of mental disorders, such as the unusual strain on individuals by reason of the excitement or pressure of business or speculation, the frequent and violent changes incident to such a condition, irregularity of living, inattention to diet, loss of sleep and neglect of proper exercise, and a multiplicity of minor causes, may all be allowed to have their influence, but still that influence is gradual, not exerted in one year, but extending over a series of years, and not as a rule constantly manifesting itself in the production of mental disorders but in various other directions which affect the bodily health in a variety of ways.

An attentive study of the sudden and startling deaths, so frequently reported, will reveal the fact that the various causes, before mentioned, have an influence in causing other than mental disorders, and that their influence on certain parts of the brain and general nervous system, the heart and other vital organs, is more direct and positive than in the production of mental disorders.

The work on the improvement of the grounds has been carried forward as rapidly as could be done to have it in proper condition, and considerable planting was done in the Spring. Much yet remains to be done, but as the labor is mainly performed by the male patients, it is necessarily slow in its progress.

The yards in the rear of the wards for the most excited class of male patients were fully enclosed early in the season, and the summer houses constructed, and they were a source of great relief, as nearly all the patients in those wards could be taken out

and spend the greater part of the day in them during the pleasant months of Summer and Autumn.

A large amount of grading was also done about the barn, which necessarily divided the force which had been engaged on the grounds about the Hospital. It will be necessary to continue this work during the early Spring, and it is hoped also to push forward the work on the grounds in front of the Hospital, so as to have the whole put in complete order during the coming season.

The products of the farm and garden have not been as abundant as had been expected, partly from the character of the season and partly from the appearance of rot among the potatoes which very greatly diminished the amount.

The yield of certain garden vegetables was also much less than usual from the peculiarly cool character of the nights during the Summer.

The amusements and instruction by means of magic lantern pictures, readings, &c., &c., have been kept up, as fully as in former years with a greater variety of subjects, on each evening of the week for more than seven months of the year.

The religious services in the chapel have also been maintained regularly throughout the year.

The health of the household has been good.

In March, 1885, Dr. A. B. Coulter entered on his duties as Second Assistant Physician and has given himself assiduously to the discharge of his duties.

Dr. M. S. Guth continues to discharge the duties of First Assistant Physician as in former years.

Mr. J. H. Palmer continues to give great satisfaction in the discharge of his duties as Steward.

The Supervisors and Clerks have given diligent attention to their duties and have afforded great satisfaction by the manner in which they have performed those duties.

The Housekeeper continues to give to the discharge of her duties the same attention as in former years.

While many have sought the place of attendants who were not qualified by natural temper and disposition for the proper discharge of the duties, and on that account could not continue in the position sought, the majority of attendants and employees have shown their qualifications for the duties required of them by the careful and earnest manner in which they have endeavored to perform those duties.

The close of the period for which this report is made finds everything connected with the operations of the Hospital in a much more satisfactory condition than at its commencement. Though the number of patients is very much increased all the arrangements are moving along pleasantly and satisfactorily, and we enter on the duties of another year with renewed hope and energy in the full assurance that the same kind Providence which has guided and directed us in the past will continue the same guidance in the future.

JOHN CURWEN.

DECEMBER 17, 1885.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year.....	224	259	483
Admitted during the fourteen months.....	185	114	299
Total present in the fourteen months.....	409	373	782
Discharged—Restored	17	12	29
Improved.....	30	21	51
Stationary	9	12	21
Died.....	37	21	58
Remaining at the end of the year.....	316	307	623

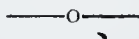


TABLE II.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	564	582	1146
Discharged—Restored.....	64	57	121
Improved	67	71	138
Stationary	23	70	93
Died.....	94	77	171
Total discharged.....	248	275	523

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN YEAR.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	1	1	2	5	5	10
15 to 20 years.....	4	3	7	8	6	14
20 to 25 years.....	18	9	27	26	15	41
25 to 30 years.....	30	13	43	26	17	43
30 to 35 years.....	32	19	51	31	19	50
35 to 40 years.....	35	14	49	21	11	32
40 to 45 years.....	17	19	36	15	13	28
45 to 50 years.....	16	12	28	11	8	19
50 to 60 years.....	13	13	26	10	10	20
60 to 70 years.....	13	7	20	9	5	14
70 to 80 years.....	5	3	8	2	2	4
Over 80 years.....	1	1	2			
Unknown				21	3	24
	<hr/> 185	<hr/> 114	<hr/> 299	<hr/> 185	<hr/> 114	<hr/> 299

—O—

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE, FROM BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	5	4	9	13	18	31
15 to 20 years.....	14	22	36	33	42	75
20 to 25 years.....	59	40	99	72	69	141
25 to 30 years.....	76	68	144	74	84	158
30 to 35 years.....	76	89	165	79	88	167
35 to 40 years.....	89	70	159	59	68	127
40 to 45 years,	63	102	165	49	70	119
45 to 50 years.....	48	48	96	33	46	79
50 to 60 years.....	51	69	120	33	36	69
60 to 70 years.....	39	36	75	22	13	35
70 to 80 years.....	14	18	32	7	4	11
Over 80 years,	3	2	5	2		2
Unknown,	27	14	41	88	44	132
	<hr/> 564	<hr/> 582	<hr/> 1146	<hr/> 564	<hr/> 582	<hr/> 1146

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania,	107	80	187	336	362	698
England,	7	1	8	17	13	30
Ireland,	16	7	23	47	72	119
Scotland,	2	2	4	5	5	10
Wales,		1	1	1	7	8
Germany,	10	2	12	34	31	65
Austria,	1		1	2		2
Switzerland,	1		1	3		3
France,	1	1	2	4	3	7
Italy,	1		1	2		2
Belgium,		1	1		1	1
Sweden,	6		6	19	7	26
Poland,	1	1	2	2	1	3
Isle of Man,				1		1
West Indies,					1	1
Canada,	1		1	6	2	8
Nova Scotia,				1		1
Maine,		1	1	2	1	3
New Hampshire,				1		1
Vermont,		2	2	1	3	4
Massachusetts,	2	1	3	3	2	5
New York,	18	10	28	52	45	97
New Jersey,	1		1	1	2	3
Ohio,		2	2	7	8	15
Illinois,				1	1	2
Maryland,	1		1	1		1
Virginia,	2		2	2	2	4
South Carolina,	1		1	1		1
Kentucky,				1		1
Kansas,				1		1
Michigan,		1	1		1	1
Wisconsin,					1	1
Minnesota,				1		1
Unknown,	6	1	7	9	11	20
	185	114	299	564	582	1146

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Allegheny,	2	1	3	4	4	8
Armstrong,	6	3	9	11	7	18
Bradford,	5	2	7	5	11	16
Butler,.....	9	2	11	16	5	21
Cameron,	2	2	4	4	3	7
Centre,					17	17
Clarion,.....	3	4	7	30	19	49
Clearfield,	2	2	4	4	16	20
Clinton,.....	3	1	4	6	18	24
Columbia,					6	6
Crawford,	20	25	45	78	97	175
Dauphin,.....	1		1	2	2	4
Elk,.....	5	4	9	18	8	26
Erie,.....	23	11	34	112	84	196
Fayette,.....				1		1
Forest,.....	1	1	2	7	4	11
Greene,		1	1	1	1	2
Indiana,	2		2	2	1	3
Jefferson,.....	8	4	12	22	9	31
Lackawanna,					5	5
Lawrence,.....	2		2	3	1	4
Lehigh,		1	1		1	1
Luzerne,					28	28
Lycoming,				2	17	19
McKean,	8	12	20	26	39	65
Mercer,.....	5	11	16	29	29	58
Monroe,					2	2
Montour,.....					7	7
Northumberland,					5	5
Philadelphia,	51		51	51	1	52
Pike,					1	1
Potter,.....	2	5	7	12	11	23
Snyder,					1	1
Sullivan,.....				1	2	3
Susquehanna,					9	9
Tioga,.....	9	7	16	18	36	54
Union,.....		1	1		2	2
Venango,	4	4	8	36	27	63
Warren,.....	10	5	15	60	27	87
Washington,.....		1	1		1	1
Wayne,	1		1	1	7	8
Westmoreland,.....		3	3		4	4
Wyoming,.....					5	5
New York,.....	1	1	2	1	2	3
Canada,.....				1		1
	185	114	299	564	582	1146

TABLE .VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agent, wife of,.....		1	1		3	3
Artist,.....				1		1
Baker,.....	1		1	1		1
Baker, wife of,.....					1	1
Barber,.....	3		3	4		4
Barber, wife of,.....					1	1
Barkeeper, wife of,.....					1	1
Blacksmith,.....	3		3	6		6
Blacksmith, wife of,.....					5	5
Boilermaker,.....	1		1	1		1
Bricklayer,.....				1		1
Brieklayer, wife of,.....					2	2
Briekmaker,.....	1		1	1		1
Broommaker,.....	1		1	1		1
Cabinetmaker, wife of,.....		1	1		4	4
Carpenter,.....	5		5	15		15
Carpenter, widow of,.....		1	1		1	1
Carpenter, wife of,.....		4	4		15	15
Cigarmaker,.....	1		1	1		1
Civil Engineer,.....				1		1
Clergyman,.....	2		2	2		2
Clergyman, wife of,.....		2	2		3	3
Clerk,.....	5		5	19		19
Clerk, wife of,.....					3	3
Cooper,.....	1		1	2		2
Cooper, wife of,.....					1	1
Dairyman, wife of,.....					1	1
Dentist,.....				1		1
Domestic,.....		6	6	80		80
Drayman, wife of,.....					1	1
Druggist,.....		2	2	3		3
Engineer, wife of,.....					1	1
Farmer.....	30		30	133		133
Farmer, daughter of,.....		2	2		3	3
Farmer, widow of,.....		4	4		6	6
Farmer, wife of,.....		14	14		47	47
Fireman,.....				1		1
Grocer,.....				1		1
Gunsmith, wife of,.....					1	1
Hairdresser,.....					1	1
Harnessmaker, wife of,.....					2	2
Housekeeper,.....		4	4		22	22
Huekster,.....	1		1	1		1
Jeweler, wife of,.....					2	2
Laborer,.....	79		79	233		233
Laborer, widow of,.....		4	4		5	5
Laborer, wife of,.....		21	21		85	85
Landlord,.....	2		2	4		4
Lawyer,.....	2		2	3		3

TABLE VII.—(Continued).

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lumberman,.....				2		2
Lumberman, wife of,.....		1	1		2	2
Machinist,.....	1		1	1		1
Mason,	1		1	1		1
Merchant,.....	2		2	10		10
Merchant, wife of,		4	4		7	7
Miller,.....				1		1
Miller, wife of,.....					1	1
Milliner,					4	4
Miner,.....	2		2	6		6
Miner, wife of,.....					11	11
Moulder,.....	1		1	3		3
Moulder, wife of,.....					2	2
Musician,				1		1
Oil Producer,				2		2
Oil Producer, wife of,		2	2		2	2
Painter,.....	1		1	2		2
Painter, wife of,.....					2	2
Pedlar,				2		2
Pedlar, wife of,.....					1	1
Physician,.....	1		1	1		1
Physician, wife of,.....		5	5		7	7
Plasterer,.....	2		2	3		3
Plasterer, wife of,.....					1	1
Printer,				1		1
Pudler,	1		1	1		1
Reporter, wife of,.....		1	1		1	1
Sailor,.....				1		1
Sailor, wife of,					1	1
Saloon-keeper,				1		1
Seamstress,		3	3		7	7
Shoemaker,.....	2		2	4		4
Shoemaker, wife of,.....					1	1
Stonecutter, wife of,.....					1	1
Stonemason, wife of,					1	1
Surveyor, wife of,.....					1	1
Tailor,.....	2		2	7		9
Tailor, wife of,.....					2	2
Teacher,.....	1	2	3	7	8	16
Teacher, wife of,					4	4
Telegraph Operator,	1		1	1		1
Tinsmith,				1		1
Upholsterer,	1		1	2		2
Wagonmaker,.....	1		1	2		2
Wagonmaker, wife of,.....		1	1		1	1
Weaver,	2		2	2		2
No occupation,.....	23	31	54	63	214	277
	185	114	299	564	582	1146

TABLE VIII.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	98	36	134	296	202	498
Married	74	56	130	215	283	498
Widowed.....	5	20	25	22	79	101
Divorced.....		2	2	2	7	9
Unknown	8		8	29	11	40
	185	114	299	564	582	1146

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TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By friends.....	34	37	71	106	122	228
By Directors of the Poor.....	33	25	58	154	181	335
By County Commissioners.....	34	34	68	137	116	253
By Court.....	84	18	102	167	163	330
	185	114	299	564	582	1146

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TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By friends.....	36	35	71	109	121	230
By Directors of the Poor.....	33	26	59	149	186	335
By County Commissioners.....	116	53	169	306	275	581
	185	114	299	564	582	1146

TABLE XI.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING,		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety.....					1	1
Apoplexy	1		1	1		1
Change of life.....		3	3		12	12
Childbirth.....					2	2
Desertion by husband.....					1	1
Disappointment		1	1	3	5	8
Disease of brain.....	1		1	3		3
Disordered menses.....					19	19
Dissipation				1		1
Domestic trouble.....	1	4	5	5	21	26
Epilepsy	15	1	16	39	15	54
Excessive use of tobacco.....				2	1	3
Excitement	3	1	4	4	2	6
Exposure				2	2	4
Fear of poverty.....					1	1
Fright.....	1	3	4	4	10	14
Grief.....					3	3
Ill health.....	8	17	25	36	67	103
Injury of head.....	2	1	3	19	2	21
Injury to spine.....				1		1
Intemperance	9	1	10	34	2	36
Loss of money.....	1		1	1	2	3
Loss of property.....				3	1	4
Loss of sleep.....	1		1	1	1	2
Masturbation.....	2		2	23	1	24
Nostalgia				1		1
Not assigned.....	117	54	171	314	306	620
Opium-eating	2		2	2	1	3
Over-exertion	2	8	10	13	19	32
Paralysis	2		2	3	1	4
Puerperal		10	10		40	40
Religious excitement.....					2	2
Sunstroke.....				4	1	5
Syphilis.....				2		2
Trouble.....	17	10	27	42	28	70
Typhoid fever.....				1		1
Uterine disorder.....					13	13
	185	114	299	564	582	1146

TABLE XII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	65	34	99	169	126	295
Mania, chronic.....	64	39	103	197	241	438
Mania, epileptic.....	19		19	39	13	52
Mania, hysterical.....					3	3
Mania, periodic.....	6	12	18	7	16	23
Mania, puerperal.....		4	4		14	14
Monomania.....	1	1	2	3	2	5
Dementia, acute.....	3		3	8	8	16
Dementia, chronic.....	3		3	34	54	88
Dementia, senile.....	3	2	5	5	2	7
Melancholy, acute.....	11	14	25	49	54	103
Melancholy, chronic.....	6	5	11	45	40	85
Imbecility.....	2	3	5	5	9	14
Paresis.....	2		2	3		3
	185	114	299	564	582	1146

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TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First.....	170	95	265	539	553	1092
Second.....	14	17	31	24	27	51
Third.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
	185	114	299	564	582	1146

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 week.....	4	5	9	19	19	38
2 weeks.....	1	5	6	16	10	26
3 weeks.....		3	3	3	6	9
4 weeks.....	15	7	22	38	27	65
6 weeks.....		1	1	4	7	11
2 months.....	9	9	18	21	28	49
3 months.....	16	8	24	42	31	73
4 months.....	2	3	5	8	10	18
5 months.....	2		2	3	3	6
6 months.....	11	7	18	26	27	53
7 months.....	1		1	1		1
8 months.....	4	1	5	7	4	11
9 months.....	6	4	10	10	7	17
12 months.....	8	8	16	49	29	78
15 months.....	6	2	8	7	3	10
18 months.....	6	3	9	9	13	22
2 years.....	10	6	16	36	40	76
3 years.....	15	7	22	32	31	63
4 years.....	9	4	13	20	23	43
5 years.....	7	8	15	27	34	61
6 years.....	5	1	6	12	14	26
7 years.....				10	10	20
8 years.....	5	3	8	11	17	28
9 years.....	3		3	8	7	15
10 years.....	3	1	4	5	15	20
11 years.....	2	1	3	3	7	10
12 years.....	4	1	5	9	8	17
13 years.....	1	1	2	1	3	4
14 years.....		1	1	3	5	8
15 years.....	2	2	4	8	8	16
16 years.....				3		3
17 years.....		2	2	2	4	6
18 years.....				1		1
19 years.....					3	3
20 years.....		4	4	3	13	16
21 years.....					2	2
22 years.....		1	1		1	1
23 years.....	1		1	1		1
24 years.....					4	4
25 years.....	1		1	1	1	2
26 years.....		1	1		2	2
29 years.....					3	3
30 years.....	2		2	4		4
31 years.....	1		1	1		1
32 years.....				1	1	2
41 years.....	1		1	1		1
Unknown.....	22	4	26	98	102	200
	185	114	299	564	582	1146

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....						
15 to 20 years.....	1	1	2	2	6	8
20 to 25 years.....	1	3	4	14	9	23
25 to 30 years.....	4	1	5	9	12	21
30 to 35 years.....	6	4	10	11	10	21
35 to 40 years.....	1		1	6	5	11
40 to 45 years.....	1	1	2	4	10	14
45 to 50 years.....	1	2	3	7	3	10
50 to 60 years.....	1		1	6	2	8
60 to 70 years.....	1		1	4		4
70 to 80 years.....				1		1
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 64	<hr/> 57	<hr/> 121

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TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE
BEFORE TREATMENT.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	3	3	6	22	13	35
1 to 2 months.....	4	2	6	9	9	18
2 to 3 months.....	1		1	5	8	13
3 to 6 months.....	5	4	9	11	11	22
6 to 9 months.....	2		2	5	1	6
9 to 12 months.....		1	1		1	1
12 to 18 months.....	1		1	7	5	12
18 to 24 months.....					1	1
2 to 3 years.....		2	2	4	7	11
4 to 5 years.....	1		1	1		1
5 to 10 years.....					1	1
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 64	<hr/> 57	<hr/> 121

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	1		1	2		2
1 to 2 months.....	1		1	3		3
2 to 3 months.....	3	2	5	7	6	13
3 to 6 months.....	6	3	9	22	21	43
6 to 9 months.....	2	2	4	16	11	27
9 to 12 months.....		1	1	4	3	7
12 to 18 months.....	2	1	3	4	12	16
18 to 24 months.....	1		1	4		4
2 to 3 years.....	1	2	3	2	3	5
3 to 5 years.....		1	1		1	1
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 64	<hr/> 57	<hr/> 121

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TABLE XVIII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	14	9	23	45	39	84
Mania, chronic.....	1		1	5	2	7
Mania, periodic.....		1	1		1	1
Mania, puerperal.....						
Melancholy.....	2	2	4	13	15	28
Monomania.....				1		1
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 64	<hr/> 57	<hr/> 121

TABLE XIX.

CAUSE OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Disappointment.....					1	1
Domestic trouble	1		1	2		2
Excitement.....					1	1
Ill health.....	3	3	6	8	17	25
Injury of head.....	2		2	7		7
Intemperance.....	4		4	8		8
Loss of property.....				1		1
Masturbation.....				4		4
Menopause					1	1
Menstrual disorder.....					3	3
Opium-eating.....	1		1	1	1	2
Over-work				3	3	6
Puerperal.....		3	3		8	8
Sunstroke				1		1
Trouble.....	2	1	3	9	6	15
Uterine disorder.....					1	1
Unknown.....	4	5	9	20	15	35
	<u>17</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>121</u>

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TABLE XX.

NATIVITY OF THE RECOVERED.

RESIDENCE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania	7	10	17	39	43	82
England.....					1	1
Ireland.....				3	2	5
Scotland	1		1	2	1	3
Germany.....	2		2	4	1	5
Sweden.....	3		3	5	2	7
Isle of Man.....				1		1
Massachusetts.....	1		1	1		1
New York	2	2	4	6	7	13
Ohio				1		1
Illinois.....				1		1
Virginia.....	1		1	1		1
	<u>17</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>121</u>

TABLE XXI.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy	1	1	2	6	2	8
Asphyxia				2	2	4
Cancer of stomach.....				1		1
Congestion of lungs.....	1		1	1		1
Disease of brain.....	13	8	21	30	15	45
Disease of liver.....					1	1
Disease of lungs		1	1	5	4	9
Enteritis.....					1	1
Epilepsy.....	7		7	7		7
Erysipelas				1		1
Exhaustion.....		1	1		1	1
Exhaustion of acute mania....	4		4	8	3	11
Exhaustion of chronic mania...	10	9	19	24	37	61
Exhaus. of chronic melancholy					1	1
Exhaustion of epileptic mania..				2		2
Paralysis				2	4	6
Paresis	1		1	2	1	3
Peritonitis				1		1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....		1	1	1	5	6
Strangulation.....				1		1
	37	21	58	94	77	171

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TABLE XXII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....		1	1		2	2
20 to 25 years.....	3		3	6	3	9
25 to 30 years.....	3	2	5	9	7	16
30 to 35 years.....	6	1	7	11	5	16
35 to 40 years.....	8	2	10	14	8	22
40 to 45 years.....	4		4	12	5	17
45 to 50 years.....	2	3	5	9	10	19
50 to 60 years.....	3	3	6	11	15	26
60 to 70 years.	4	6	10	12	13	25
70 to 80 years.....	4	2	6	8	6	14
Over 80 years		1	1	2	1	3
Unknown.....					2	2
	37	21	58	94	77	171

TABLE XXIII.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM BEGINNING.

	FROM ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	11	10	21	2	2	4
1 to 2 months.....	11	1	12		2	2
2 to 3 months.....	11	3	14	5	3	8
3 to 6 months.....	14	9	23	5	5	10
6 to 9 months.....	11	7	18	3	1	4
9 to 12 months.....	7	5	12	5	2	7
12 to 18 months.....	9	9	18	12	4	16
18 to 24 months.....	9	7	16	12	2	14
2 to 3 years.....	6	15	21	7	10	17
3 to 5 years.....	5	11	16	6	6	12
5 to 10 years.....				8	11	19
10 to 15 years.....				4	4	8
15 to 20 years.....				5	4	9
20 to 25 years.....				1	2	3
Over 25 years.....				1		1
Unknown.....				18	19	37
	94	77	171	94	77	171

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TABLE XXIV.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	1		1
15 to 20 years.....	8	7	15
20 to 25 years.....	22	13	35
25 to 30 years.....	41	31	72
30 to 35 years.....	52	39	91
35 to 40 years.....	61	47	108
40 to 45 years.....	38	54	92
45 to 50 years.....	33	40	73
50 to 60 years.....	28	46	74
60 to 70 years.....	25	16	41
70 to 80 years.....	6	12	18
80 to 90 years.....	1	2	3
	316	307	623

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE REMAINING AT END OF
THE YEAR.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	SINCE ENTERING THE HOSPITAL.			SINCE THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	8	4	12	1	1	2
1 to 2 months.....	12	13	25			
2 to 3 months.....	12	3	15	2	4	6
3 to 6 months.....	21	27	48	11	12	23
6 to 12 months.....	80	37	117	14	16	30
12 to 18 months.....	36	32	68	24	14	38
18 to 24 months.....	29	24	53	16	9	25
2 to 3 years.....	38	34	72	31	20	51
3 to 5 years.....	80	133	213	56	44	100
5 to 10 years.....				55	70	125
10 to 15 years.....				29	33	62
15 to 20 years.....				15	17	32
20 to 25 years.....				4	11	15
25 to 30 years.....				2	6	8
Over 30 years.....				6	5	11
Unknown.....				50	45	95
	<hr/> 316	<hr/> 307	<hr/> 623	<hr/> 316	<hr/> 307	<hr/> 623

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE:

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of his receipts and expenditures for the fourteen months ending with Nov. 30, 1885:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1884.....		\$ 799 74
From State appropriation for support for year ending June 1, 1885.....	\$ 15,000 00	
From State appropriation for support under Act of June 23, 1885.....	12,848 83	
From State appropriation for improvement of grounds for year ending June 1, 1885.....	7,500 00	
From State appropriation for improvement of grounds under Act of June 23, 1885.....	625 00	
From State appropriation for farm buildings for year ending June 1, 1885.....	3,750 00	
From State appropriation for farm buildings under Act of June 23, 1885.....	1,250 00	
From State appropriation for furniture for year end- ing June 1, 1885.....	7,500 00	
From State appropriation for furniture under Act of June 23, 1885.....	625 00	
From State appropriation for deficiency.....	20,000 00	
From counties and townships for board of patients...	67,121 70	
From private individuals.....	12,050 87	
From other sources.....	129 61	148,401 01
		\$149,200 75

PAYMENTS.

Superintendent's orders outstanding for previous year.....	664 80	
Superintendent's orders.....	147,766 92	
Balance in treasury Dec. 1, 1885.....	769 03	\$149,200 75
Superintendent's orders outstanding Nov. 30, 1885, No. 1961.....	80 00	

G. N. PARMLEE, Treasurer.

Dec. 17, 1885.

STEWARD'S ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of expenditures embraced in orders drawn on the Treasurer from October 1, 1884, to November 30, 1885, inclusive :

HOUSEHOLD.

Apples, 213½ bushels	\$ 134 67
Apples and peaches, dried, 3,151 lbs.....	235 83
Butter, 22,194 lbs.....	4,611 95
Baking powder, spices and extracts.....	186 39
Beef, fresh, 131,642 lbs	10,376 15
Beans, rice and barley.....	278 85
Corn starch, tapioca and vermicelli.....	173 45
Coal and gas fuel.....	7,697 36
Coal for gas.....	1,117 83
Coffee, green, 8,250 lbs.....	913 11
Cheese, 6,089 lbs.....	761 60
Eggs, 2,172 dozen.....	424 72
Flour, 1,525 bbls.....	6,445 38
Fish, fresh, 12,150 lbs.....	931 50
Fish, salt, 7,275 lbs.....	506 00
Fruit, small.....	209 56
Hams, 15,394¾ lbs.....	1,733 90
Hominy and oat meal.....	895 33
Ice.....	23 50
Kerosene and lubricating oil.....	202 44
Lard, 6,138 lbs.....	503 11
Lamb, 5,599½ lbs.....	514 15
Matches and gas lighters.....	48 00
Milk, 75,077 quarts.....	3,925 52
Onions, 10½ bushels.....	8 93
Potatoes, 615¾ bushels.....	275 12
Potash, 24 boxes.....	84 00
Starch and indigo.....	53 42
Sugar, 30,935 lbs.....	1,722 77
Syrup, 1,691 gals.....	390 76
Salt.....	58 15
Soap, laundry, 9,240 lbs.....	533 55
Soap, carbolic, castile and sand.....	461 10
Tea, 2,155 lbs.....	689 95
Vegetables, pickles, fruit and meats canned.....	494 74
Vinegar, 700 gals.....	100 42
Yeast, 367½ lbs.....	128 64

\$47,851 85

FURNITURE.

Bedding.....	\$ 4,102 40
Bed room suits, three.....	150 59
Brooms, brushes, mops and wooden ware.....	481 55
Baskets, pails and spittoons	125 00
Bed castors	18 00
Carpet and lining.....	776 14
Curtains	149 10
Chairs, settees and rockers.....	1,086 56
Covers for gas rétors.....	20 50
Furniture for parlors.....	1,842 06
Fire grenades.....	84 99
Gas fixtures	158 45
Keys for wards.....	24 00
Lumber for furniture.....	489 69
Queensware, glassware and cutlery.....	800 31
Roasting ovens.....	150 00
Scales, platform.....	25 80
Screw plate.....	37 20
Soap kettle.....	86 30
Towels and table linen.....	239 64
Tin and hardware.....	1,408 79
Window glass.....	52 19
Woven wire fabric for beds.....	228 75
Urinals, sinks and basin cocks.....	436 31
Wages manufacturing furniture.....	2,023 54

CLOTHING.

Material for clothing.....	\$14,991 86
Ready-made clothing	\$ 2,317 90
Shoes and slippers.....	4,031 79
Hats and caps.....	1,166 67
	21 75

 \$7,538 11.

Medicines and medical supplies.....	1,036 57
-------------------------------------	----------

FARM, STABLE AND GARDEN.

Blankets, harness and repairs.....	\$ 176 36
Bran for cows	32 18
Bob sleds for farm.....	35 00
Bob sleighs for coach house.....	75 00
Cows for farm, 2.....	50 00
Calves for farm, 4.....	60 00
Horses for farm, 2 span.....	1,000 00
Manure, 82 loads.....	79 00
Oats, 883.24 bush.....	283 16
Repairs of carriages and wagons.....	113 10
Reaping.....	32 00
Rent of shed for horses at Warren.....	12 00
Seeds and plants.....	262 26
Straw, 4 loads.....	20 00
Salt, fertilizing, 14 tons.....	40 60
Shoeing horses and blacksmithing.....	130 30
Team work.....	84 88
Threshing.....	29 65
Wagon platform with top.....	107 50

 \$2,622 99

WAGES.

Salaries.....	\$ 9,864	39
Attendants.....	13,537	05
Assistants.....	6,007	24
Machinist and firemen.....	4,669	44
Farm, stable and garden.....	3,950	85
	<hr/>	
	\$38,028	97

IMPROVEMENTS.

Brass pipe.....	\$ 195	98
Brick masons' wages.....	1,719	46
Carpenters' and painters' wages.....	2,614	91
Coal, blacksmith.....	14	70
Cement floor in halls and coach house.....	698	25
Fence posts, locust.....	912	00
Galvanized iron, tin and tanners' wages.....	3,065	67
Iron pipe and fittings.....	1,710	14
Laborers' wages.....	1,172	86
Lumber, pine.....	670	00
Lime.....	29	40
Machinists' wages.....	535	35
Machinery from Building Commissioners.....	3,600	00
Machine work and castings.....	275	06
Shingling Stone House.....	18	50
Team work.....	83	62
Window Glass.....	458	82
White lead and oil.....	75	51
	<hr/>	
	\$17,850	23

BUILDINGS.

Carpenters', painters' and laborers' wages.....	\$ 2,725	46
Iron beams.....	2,024	39
Lumber.....	1,679	11
Lime and sand.....	266	62
Lead and oil.....	342	91
Ridge cap and gutters.....	95	64
Rope and iron.....	60	41
Raising barn.....	21	00
Stone window and door sills.....	372	71
Stone for walls.....	127	88
Stone water table, furnished and set.....	379	13
Stone coping and curbing, furnished and set.....	252	92
Stone masons' wages.....	748	01
Slate and slating.....	930	60
Team work, excavating.....	386	87
	<hr/>	
	\$10,413	66

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amusement of patients.....	\$ 40 00
Attorney fees.....	20 00
Bibles for wards	17 10
Express, telegraph and incidentals	190 79
Township check not paid, charged back	420 11
Freight.....	1,635 55
Ledger and office books.....	39 65
Livery Hire.....	36 20
Magic lantern and photographs	457 40
Notary Public fees.....	5 00
Postage, box rent and stationery	684 89
Printing	476 95
Packing for engines.....	63 75
Periodicals and magazines	80 00
Shrubs and plants.....	62 55
Spectacles.....	39 75
Spring of water, rent of	44 58
Telephone rental, five quarters.....	97 50
Tobacco for patients	1,208 63
Traveling expenses of Trustees.....	319 94
Traveling expenses for Hospital.....	158 27
Undertaking.....	1,338 53
	<hr/>
	\$7,437 14

RECAPITULATION.

Household.....	47,851 85
Furniture	14,991 86
Clothing	7,538 11
Medicine and medical supplies.....	1,036 57
Farm, stable and garden.....	2,622 99
Wages	38,028 97
Improvements	17,850 23
Building	10,413 66
Miscellaneous	7,437 14
Money advanced patients.....	120 34
Money refunded patients	109 09
	<hr/>
	\$148,000 81

J. H. PALMER,

DECEMBER 17, 1885.

STEWARD.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient supported by the relatives, or the legal guardian or committee, the Superintendent must be furnished with the medical certificates, and request for admission, as required by law. The extract from the law is as follows:

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—LAW OF 1883.

The form of certificates and request for admission, with the bond required to be executed, will be found on another page.

All private patients thus received shall make payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance when taken to the Hospital; and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent, within that period, no part of such payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court or judge, the order or warrant, or copy thereof, by which such person is sent, together with the evidence given to establish the insanity, must be lodged with the Superintendent, but when sent by the Directors of the Poor of the county, or the overseers of a township or poor district, the certificates and application for admission given on a subsequent page must be properly executed.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woollen cloth, three pairs of woollen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a

cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on and is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be two dollars a week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price will vary from three dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars a week, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the end of each quarter, commencing with June 1st of each year. When the patient is supported by friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

8. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged. Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond; and if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

FORMS AND BONDS.

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital, or other establishment, where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital, or other establishment, in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures, and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—LAW OF 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that..... is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that..... should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

..... M. D.

..... M. D.

..... 18

I..... of..... in the county of..... do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

..... [L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

I.....of.....in the county of.....hereby state that.....of.....in the county of.....the patient above named, has been removed to and admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at my request, believing that such detention is necessary and for the benefit of.....
188.....

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we.....of.....in the county of.....are held and firmly bound unto.....Treasurer of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and his successors in office, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars. for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents.

WHEREAS,.....of.....of the county of.....and who is insane, has been admitted a patient in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a. Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is that if the said obligors shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of.....dollars and.....cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as.....shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by.....requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for.....suitable clothing and shall pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for.....by the Steward of said Hospital, and shall remove.....from the Hospital whenever required to do so by the Superintendent; and if.....shall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after reception, then if said obligor pay board for thirteen weeks unless.....should be sooner cured, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for clothing and board to be made in advance quarterly, and at the time of removal with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the.....day of.....18 .

Signed and sealed in the presence of[L. S.]
[L. S.]

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane and that the disease is of a character which in their opinion requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant, or otherwise with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certifi-

cate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—LAW OF 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We.....of.....in the county of.....physicians resident in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately.....of.....in the county of.....and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which in our opinion requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is related by blood or marriage to said.....nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....M. D.
.....188.....M. D.

I.....of.....in the county of.....do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians of.....

.....188.....[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that.....of.....in the county of.....the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....

.....County Commission-
.....ers of the county of
.....18.....

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person." The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the pa-

tient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—LAW OF 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that..... is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that..... should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....M. D.

.....M. D.

.....18

I.....of.....in the county of.....do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....188

.....[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that.....of.....in the county of.....the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....

.....188 } Directors of the Poor
of the County of

FORM OF BOND FOR TOWNSHIP.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital, or other establishment, where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital, or other establishment, in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the exam-

ination of the patient, and within two weeks of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures, and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—LAW OF 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately....., of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a.

.....M. D.
.....188.....M. D.

I,....., of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....188.....[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that.....of.....in the county of.....the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the Township of.....in the county of.....

..... } Overscers of the Poor of
..... } the Township of.....in
.....188..... } the County of.....

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atomic nucleus. It is shown that the structure of the nucleus is determined by the balance of the forces of attraction and repulsion between the nucleons. The forces of attraction are due to the strong interaction, while the forces of repulsion are due to the electrostatic interaction between the protons.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE ATOMIC NUCLEUS

The structure of the atomic nucleus is determined by the balance of the forces of attraction and repulsion between the nucleons. The forces of attraction are due to the strong interaction, while the forces of repulsion are due to the electrostatic interaction between the protons. The strong interaction is a short-range force, while the electrostatic interaction is a long-range force. The balance of these forces determines the size and shape of the nucleus.

11

12

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the experimental methods used to determine the structure of the atomic nucleus. It is shown that the structure of the nucleus can be determined by measuring the mass, charge, and spin of the nucleus. The mass of the nucleus is determined by measuring the mass of the atom, while the charge and spin are determined by measuring the deflection of the nucleus in a magnetic field.

EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

The experimental methods used to determine the structure of the atomic nucleus are described in detail. It is shown that the mass of the nucleus can be determined by measuring the mass of the atom, while the charge and spin are determined by measuring the deflection of the nucleus in a magnetic field. The mass of the atom is determined by measuring the deflection of the atom in a magnetic field, while the charge and spin are determined by measuring the deflection of the nucleus in a magnetic field.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES
OF THE
STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
AT
WARREN, PENN'A,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1886,
TO THE
COMMITTEE ON LUNACY.



WARREN, PA.:
E. COWAN & CO., PRINTERS.
1887.

Officers of the Hospital.

Trustees.

GEO. W. STARR, *Erie, Penn'a*, PRESIDENT.
G. N. PARMLLEE, *Warren, Fenn'a*, SECRETARY.
L. D. WETMORE, *Warren, Penn'a*.
JOHN R. PACKARD, *Greenville, Penn'a*.
J. D. HANCOCK, *Franklin, Penn'a*.
W. H. OSTERHOUT, *Ridgway, Fenn'a*.
R. B. STONE, *Bradford, Fenn'a*.
T. J. SMILEY, *Titusville, Penn'a*.
JOHN O. SHERRED, *Cambridge, Penn'a*.

Physician in Chief and Superintendent.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

Assistant Physicians.

M. S. GUTH, M. D.
A. B. COULTER, M. D.

Steward.

JOHN H. PALMER.

Treasurer.

G. N. PARMLLEE, *Warren, Fenn'a*.

All communications relative to the admission, and inquiries in regard to the patients, to be addressed to Dr. John Curwen, Warren, Penn'a.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
WARREN, PENN'A, Dec. 16, 1886.

To the Committee on Lunacy, Philadelphia, Penn'a.

GENTLEMEN: The close of the year finds this Hospital in excellent condition so far as relates to its internal arrangements and its general means of efficiency. During the last twelve months the number of patients admitted to the Hospital was 219, of whom 128 were males and 91 were females. Within the same time 184 patients were discharged, 106 of whom were males and 78 were females. The tables appended to this report will show their several conditions. There are now in Hospital 338 males and 320 females—in all 658 patients under treatment.

Inside the Hospital building proper, no radical changes have been made since our last report. Hose has been attached to the water pipes connected with the reservoir, in every ward throughout the whole building, as a protection against fire. With an abundant supply of water, it seems as if the occupants and the building itself could not be better guarded against such a calamity, and it is with great satisfaction that the Board make this announcement.

During the Summer many improvements have been made in the grounds about the Hospital. Roads have been made and others were in process of construction until the work was suspended by the advance of Winter. Two fountains have been purchased which will fill the place originally designed for them. Shrubs and evergreens, shade and ornamental trees have been planted, and a contract has been made for an iron fence set on stone posts, along the whole front of the grounds, the erection of which has been deferred until Spring, on account of the late-

ness of the season. These additions, with a suitable entrance gate, also provided for, will render the approach to the Hospital through its noble avenue of trees worthy of the Institution which the State in its beneficence has so generously provided for the unfortunate of its people. The barn is finished and will be ample for the sheltering and care of all the neat cattle and other animals required about the Hospital. The structure is in keeping with the Hospital building and its durability such that it will require few or no repairs for years to come. This Board has at different times leased three several lots of land within the grounds to parties seeking for oil. These experiments have resulted in a small increase of our income. It was hoped that gas for fuel might be found, but this hope has proved delusive. The products of the farm have only been of average yield.

The condition of this Hospital in respect to its business affairs is encouraging. At no time since it has been under control of Trustees has it been so prosperous financially. This is accounted for, and is due to the special care that has been given through Committees, and the personal attention of the Trustees to the contracts for supplies, and the careful use of the many articles required for the proper use and administration of the Institution.

As to the condition of the patients, in no particular have they been restricted in diet, clothing, or any needed comfort, beyond what the necessities of their varying cases demanded. The climate though somewhat rigorous is healthful, and the fact that but 65 patients out of the average for the year (644.4) have died, notwithstanding the fact that many are brought here in a dangerous state as to general health, attests the physical as well as medical care of these wards of the State, by the officers of the Hospital.

The great number of patients brought here within a comparatively short space of time, has required all the time, attention and care of the Superintendent and his assistants, and the generally good condition of the patients is ample proof of the efficiency of their labors. They are to be commended for their conscientious discharge of the duties pertaining to their offices.

A resolution of the Board of Trustees requesting the Physician in Chief to hold consultations at specified times, with such persons or their friends as might need advice as to their mental condition, and who should apply to him, met the cordial approval of the Physician in Chief, who assumed the duty and has been for some time acting under it. If to prevent an evil is better than to allow it to progress and then expect to eradicate it, or to secure soundness of mind and body after both or either have been threatened, is to be preferred to the risk of the loss of both, rather than first to attempt the healing, then a move has

been made in the right direction, and the results must prove to be an advantage and a gain to the community.

This brief outline of the proceedings and work of the Board of Trustees and the Officers of the Hospital, is made in the belief that their labor and its results will meet the approval of all interested in the care and proper treatment of the insane, and also of your Committee specially designated by law to supervise the work of those who have these unfortunates now immediately in charge.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. STARR,
R. B. STONE,
W. H. OSTERHOUT,
JAS. D. HANCOCK,
JOHN R. PACKARD,
JOHN O. SHERRED,
THOMAS J. SMILEY,
G. N. PARMLEE,
L. D. WETMORE.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
WARREN, PENN'A.

Gentlemen : To the care and treatment of those laboring under mental disorder much attention has been given of late years, more perhaps than for a long period previous, but in the consideration of matters pertaining to their highest welfare, it has seemed as if certain very essential principles had been overlooked. The idea seems to have gained special prevalence that the great point to be attended to was more particularly the treatment of various bodily conditions, incident to and in some cases very probably causative of the mental disorder. It is admitted that the majority of recent cases of mental disorder require more or less medical and hygienic treatment to place the nervous system and often other organs in healthy condition, but the great error arises from too exclusive attention to this treatment of the bodily system to the neglect of those varied appliances so needful to divert the mind and give proper direction and cultivation to the emotions, passions and affections.

No one will deny that the mind is influenced and affected to a greater or less degree by the disorders of the nervous system and other bodily organs, nor will any one deny the converse of the proposition that the varying conditions of the mind will have an influence, healthful or prejudicial, on different organs accordant with the intensity of the emotions or passions. While the mysterious union of mind and body cannot be explained, the fact of the reciprocal action of mind and body is so clearly made known by every day's experience that it must be taken into account in all attempts to reach a rational treatment of mental disorders.

It is as true that sad and gloomy tidings will affect the action of the heart or take away the appetite as that a disordered stomach will depress the spirits and make the mind dull and sluggish.

Any one in the full vigor of health will feel buoyant, elastic and happy, even as joyful news will create a healthy action of the bodily organs and often change a disordered to a healthy action.

It is much to be feared that in certain quarters this reciprocal action has not received that careful consideration which its great importance demands and without which the judicious treatment of mental disorders can not be successfully carried forward.

There are two modes in which this reciprocal action may be overlooked and neglected, one in which exclusive attention is given to the bodily condition, and the other where too little attention is given to the correction of bodily ailments in the early stages.

The proper course is the medium between the two extremes.

The true rationale of all correct medical treatment in the early stages of mental disorder must be guided by the particular form which the disorder may have assumed, and by the condition in which the different organs of the body may be found.

Whatever diseased or disordered state may be found to exist must be treated in the same way that a similar condition would be treated in an individual where the mind was not disturbed, with this qualification that the disorder of the mind may be such or assume such a state that very incorrect impressions may be received from the statement which may be given. In some cases the patient may be too much excited and the mind too much confused to give a direct answer, or he may be so suspicious that only evasive and misleading answers may be given, or so fearful of injury to himself or his friends or family by reason of some delusion that the reverse of the truth may be told.

Great caution and discretion must be observed in all these cases, not to be led astray by too great confidence in the correctness of the statements given, and every effort should be made by careful watching and constant observation to ascertain the true condition. Too often the physician is led temporarily astray, not so much by the statements made by the patient as by the neglect of the relatives and friends to give all the facts, or by a willful misstatement of some facts and the concealment of others.

The different forms of mental disorder may be ranged under two general divisions, of excitement or depression in different degrees from the mildest to the most exaggerated of each class, and the influence on the bodily organization will resemble in the one case the effects of the benevolent emotions and affections giving bright, cheerful and happy views, and in the other case of the malevolent passions where all is depressed, gloomy and unhappy.

It will readily be seen from this statement that the course to be pursued with the two classes must be regulated by a careful study of each case, and the adoption of such measures and their proper execution as will suit the particular exigencies of each case, for the diversified mental state must be met in one condition by such a course as might in a different state lead, if fully carried out, to results of a very different character. Into the strictly medical treatment this is not the proper place to inquire, as that requires a degree of attention and study of bodily symptoms which can only be properly carried out by those who have given special study to bodily disorders.

The main object now is to direct the attention more especially to the hygienic and all that class of means usually designated for want of a more appropriate term, moral treatment. As the term, hygiene, is usually employed to designate all these means and appliances which are needful to place and keep the body in a healthy condition, it is respectfully suggested that to designate the means and varied appliances so needful to restore the mind to its healthy exercise when disordered or in recovery from disordered action, no better term can be applied than mental hygiene. It will be very clearly recognized that an almost unlimited variety of means may be made available for this purpose and the application of these will depend on the resources at command to obtain and direct those means.

No one having the care of the insane or in any way interested in their welfare ought to rest content so long as any thing remains to be tried which can be made available to promote in any and every way the relief and restoration of those who may be placed under his care.

The first principle to be laid down in the consideration of all matters relative to mental disorder is that, in deciding on any question of mental disorder the state of mind of the individual at the particular period of examination must be compared with some previous period in that individual's history when it was admitted without cavil that he was in the enjoyment of healthy mental powers. This prevents the setting up of some imaginary standard by which all men must be judged and to which no two living beings would fully conform, and it takes away also the difficulty of distinguishing between what are peculiarities or eccentricities of the individual in himself or in his mental organization, not interfering with the proper action of his mind and peculiarities or eccentricities of other individuals only characteristic of those individuals.

It will readily be admitted that "the cast and color" of the mind of one man, meaning thereby his modes of thought, the degree of control he exercises over his emotions, passions and

affections, his tastes, his habits, and all that makes up distinctly that man, will be different from the same characteristics of any other man, and this must be specially taken into the account when any effort is made to decide on the healthy or unhealthy action of that man's mind.

Another principle following necessarily from the above will be that should any one become disordered in mind the mental hygienic means used must be in accordance with, or to as great a degree as possible in, the line of the cast and color of that man's mind.

A man who has pursued a certain course of reading or study in any particular branch of literature, science or art cannot be interested in things which would engage the attention of one who had spent his days on the farm or in the workshop, and had given very little time to reading or study and the reverse of the principle will be equally true.

What would be utterly repulsive or distasteful to one might give great satisfaction and enjoyment to the other and so on through all the different classes and conditions of life, in the male as well as the female.

It is also a fact of universal observation that constant repetition of the same thing becomes tedious and tiresome, suggesting the idea that change of thought, and variety of occupation is essential in the application of all appliances of mental hygiene.

It must also be remembered that in many cases of mental disorder a very great change takes place in the character of the individual, in his feelings, inclinations, and especially in all those affections and other moral powers which have regard to his relations to his family or those with whom he may have been on terms of friendship or intimacy, amounting in many cases to positive enmity with desire to injure them.

Great tact and judgment must be exercised in such cases so to engage the feelings and affections of the individual by conversation, by reading and other efforts to give tone and vigor to healthier exercise to those faculties and gradually inculcate the sentiments of love and affection. General principles must have special application to meet the ever varying changes in the course of the disorder, and these applications must be so made as to avoid offense to the sensitive or encourage in the least the forwardness or officiousness of others.

It will be found a fact of universal application that in every case of mental disorder the whole nervous system is so depressed as to render the individual incapable of taking that amount of physical exercise which he would be able to take in health. The

nervous system has lost its resiliency, or the power of reaction, which it had in health, and every effort made is attended with a degree of languor and lassitude. The theory therefore that men with disordered minds can be depended on to do a certain degree of work must be accepted with this strong reservation that that work can only be done in an intermittent manner, and no steady, continuous work can be expected in the great majority of cases until the system has been brought up by proper hygienic measures to a more healthy state. The mind participates in the condition of the body to the extent that it also is unable to bear any continuous effort, and it flags in its efforts sooner than the body, so that the greatest care is required not to overtax the mind and do injury by requiring too much at a time. Moderate exercise gradually increased as the mind may be able to bear it with intervals of rest gradually shortened as the mind regains its normal action, must be the rule.

In those cases which take the form of exaltation, the inclination to constant and often violent exercise must be met by a regulation and restriction of that exercise so as not to allow the individual to exhaust his bodily system. After a moderate degree of exercise, an effort should be made to secure a corresponding degree of rest by endeavoring to engage him in something which will divert the mind and at the same time secure rest for the body. What that may be can only and properly be ascertained by such a study of the individual as will enable the application made to suit the peculiar bent and direction of the desires and inclinations, and thus more readily lead from unhealthy to healthy ideas.

In many cases the mental exaltation and nervous excitement are so great as to forbid any attempt to occupy the mind, as the thoughts chase one another with such rapidity from one subject to another that a healthy mind cannot follow them, and very little can be done in the way of mental diversion until the nervous excitement has been in some degree allayed and the mind has become more composed.

It is a recognized physiological fact that every exercise of body or mind involves the expenditure of a corresponding amount of nervous power. It will at once be inferred that, in a person laboring under high physical or mental exaltation, a great amount of nerve force will be exhausted, and unless very careful attention is given to supply the exhaustion by proper food, the individual must succumb under the great depression consequent on such exhaustion.

It is frequently said that the extraordinary efforts sometimes put forth by persons under high nervous excitement indicate a great degree of strength. But it is a diseased or disordered effort,

like the very high fever in some diseases, and must be regulated and reduced by such means as will most readily change the condition without reducing the system.

The most violent nervous excitement and mental agitation are often symptoms of great weakness, and can most speedily be relieved by the use of those means which will bring the whole system to a more healthy action.

In all the forms of mental depression, in whatever manner manifested, the nervous system, through some defect in its action, arising from causes, sometimes clear and well defined and in others obscure and difficult, to be satisfactorily traced, does not give that full and active direction to the different organs which in full health it ordinarily furnishes, and on that account there is a lowering of the vital powers, the actions of the different bodily organs are sluggishly performed, the circulation, particularly that of the skin, is dull and languid, and the whole appearance of the individual indicates a want of that tone and vigor characteristic of health. In the earliest stages this condition does not arrest the attention of the individual himself or of his friends and often of the physician in attendance as requiring special care and treatment, and it is allowed to go on in the vain hope that all will soon be right again. But the progress though very gradual is surely for the worse unless careful hygienic measures are employed to change the condition.

The mind partakes of the general bodily depression, its action is slow and often the patient complains that he cannot give his thoughts to his duty or fix them on any subject as he had been accustomed to do, and the depression goes on until some mental disturbance is perceptible, or some act is done which calls for prompt action to avoid greater danger. Many cases of self destruction occur in this incipient stage and often acts of violence or attempted violence to others arising in both conditions from some peculiar mental state which the individual had striven to conceal, or which had been looked upon by the friends as only a vagary which would soon disappear. True wisdom and prudence would dictate in all cases where any such condition may appear that prompt measures should be taken to secure relief from the bodily disorder which has caused the mental trouble.

The worry and anxiety of business, or some unusual disappointment or a variety of things occurring in succession which may interfere with regularity of habits or cause loss of sleep may be factors in inducing this state.

In all this class from the mildest form of mental worry to the most profound melancholy, the action of mind on body and of body on mind is most distinctly traceable in the production and

continuance of the bodily and mental disorder. The concentration of the thoughts of the individual on himself, the incessant introspection and the close scrutiny of every minute symptom and magnifying that into some special indication of suspected disease, are the great matters to be quietly but urgently combated, and relief can best be had by a combination of medical treatment to relieve any bodily disorder, of hygienic measures to give tone and vigor to the whole organization, and diversion and occupation of mind to draw the thoughts as much as possible from self and give them a better and more profitable direction. The last is by far the most difficult to execute from the reluctance of the patient to consent to the employment of means which he too frequently insists can be of no avail.

The condition above indicated may terminate in excitement or may go on to profound melancholy depending on incidents in the daily life of the individual which may give direction to that tendency or may be controlled by some peculiar hereditary predisposition. In the earlier stages they do not ordinarily come under the care of the alienist physician until other resources have been exhausted. When placed in a hospital these cases of mental depression are always sources of great anxiety from the inclination to conceal their thoughts and purposes and their hesitation and often extreme reluctance, when questioned, to give any clue to the chain of distressing fancies which harass and annoy them. They are uncommonly suspicious of everything which may be said or done, misconstrue in the most unaccountable manner the simplest expressions, and from these misconstructions form often plans of revenge or injury to the execution of which every thought is directed, or they place such a construction on their own acts or thoughts that they turn them against themselves and meditate some plan to injure themselves.

While every form and application of mental hygiene should be used in the treatment of all classes of mental disorder, it must be clearly evident from all which has been stated, that this particular class will require a much greater effort in the special direction of the resources at command than any other class. The class first spoken of needs more to be held in check and controlled, while this class needs a constant urging and pressure to induce them to do anything which will benefit them, and as the disordered condition is persistent, a steady, uniform persistence must be directed to change the current and bring about a different order of things.

All the forms of bodily exercise and labor for both men and women, whatever form they may take, will come under the head of general hygiene, because they are specially directed to the employment of the bodily organs and give special occupation to those portions of the body. Under this head would be classed

work on the farm and in the garden, the care of flowers and their cultivation during the Spring, Summer and Autumn, the games, as ball, quoits, croquet and tennis, with any other outdoor exercise which may be found available.

But the appliances of mental hygiene are designed to act in a different manner and have for their object the occupation of the desires and thoughts of the patients, to draw them from a morbid to a healthy action, from thinking of themselves and their own fancies and ailments to those things which are out of self and are nobler, higher. Among these may be classed pictures of a cheerful and interesting character so arranged as to attract attention, books, periodicals and illustrated papers, the daily discussions in the papers, not so often elevating and cheering as they should be, but still diverting, music, vocal and instrumental, games of various kinds and in the exceedingly numerous diversity now to be found, the exhibition by means of the magic lantern of photographic views of different scenes and places of historic interest and associations, with descriptions and special readings, the exhibition also of photographs of beautiful paintings and sculpture and comic and amusing scenes, explanation of the structure of the eye and ear and other parts of the body by the same means, instruction in a variety of subjects, as the structure and peculiarities of plants, the habits of animals, birds, insects and reptiles, an explanation of electrical phenomena, and the telegraph and telephone, of certain chemical operations, of the atmosphere and many divisions of physical geography, of the applications of steam and the construction of different forms of steam machinery, drawing, modelling in wax, clay or metals, and that long series of occupations of a kindred character which occupies the mind with little expenditure of bodily power, readings of select portions of the best authors in prose and verse, short plays, tableaux, dancing in small parties among themselves but not in promiscuous company, and whatever else of a general or special character can be devised and arranged to give diversion, amusement and instruction.

Religious instruction should not be omitted or neglected, but should be given so as not to offend peculiar views or practices, but have reference to the general truths of Christianity and their application to the duties and engagements of daily life.

The religious element which is inbred in every one must be cherished and encouraged and led from views perverted by disease or disorder to holier, higher and more cheerful ideas. With this view prayers can be held every evening with the reading of a portion of scripture, singing and instrumental music and a short prayer.

On the Sabbath such exercises as will occupy a portion of an

hour or a whole hour, both morning and afternoon, should be held so as to relieve the day from that monotony so likely to arise to so many from their inability to engage in those things which occupy them during the other six days and particularly with a view to encourage and strengthen a feeling of reverence, devotion and gratitude to the Giver of all good.

The principle laid down many years ago, as applicable to this whole subject, by one of the most distinguished physicians of this country, Dr. Kirkbride, "That what is good for one portion of one day is equally good for every other portion of that day and of every other day of the week," should be kept steadily in view; and while it may entail upon some of those having the direction and management of the institution additional labor, it is still a part of their duty which cannot be evaded without a failure on their part to do all that lays in their power for the relief and benefit of those entrusted to their care.

It may be said that the ideal set forth is higher than can be realized, but it is an acknowledged truism that, unless the ideal is high no proper effort will be put forth to attain the highest point which can be reached.

The only objection which can have any valid force is that the means are not at command to procure all the appliances specified, but even that objection can be removed by steady persistence towards the attainment of all that may be required, a little at a time, and gradually it may be, but in the end all that may be desired can be attained.

It may also be said, as has been said, that few will appreciate and be benefited by these things, but no man can truly say how much benefit may be actually obtained in any given case, and often it is found where least expected, and some dormant idea, feeling or affection may be aroused which will lead on to better things. But even if the benefit should be slight in the majority, the fact that one person may be changed from mental darkness and confusion to the light and clearness of unclouded mental power, should be ample reason and compensation for all the labor and expense incurred. Since no one can say that he or some of his connections and friends may not need the protecting care and treatment of this very character in some institution, it is clearly incumbent on every one to insist and do all in his power towards the procuring of all those means in every hospital which may give the greatest efficiency to the execution of all those purposes for which the hospital was instituted, and the only rule which can govern and cover all cases is the golden rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them."

To the editors and proprietors of a large number of weekly papers in several counties of this district we are indebted for their weekly issues which are eagerly sought for and enjoyed by those who, in them, receive and enjoy the news from their former home.

To the citizens of Warren we are also indebted for the supply of a large number of newspapers and periodicals ; and to Mr. Geo. A. Berry and the citizens of Bradford we are under many obligations for a large amount of newspapers, illustrated papers and magazines which have been regularly received ; and all the contributions to the reading matter of the institution from these and any other sources, which may not have been particularly mentioned, have proved a source of enjoyment and occupation of mind for a time to a large number.

To our friends in Warren who gave those pleasant and entertaining evenings to our household on different occasions we must express our grateful thanks.

A variety of magazines and illustrated papers is regularly taken by the Hospital which are eagerly sought after and afford many pleasant hours to quite a number.

The commencement of a large general library has been made which can be added to from time to time as new publications appear, which will enable those who wish to read to obtain the best class of our English literature in prose and verse.

The work on the improvement of the grounds has been carried steadily forward, but it is necessarily slow from the large amount to be done and the large extent to be gone over, but a point has now been reached where what may be done will add much to the improved appearance of the whole.

Fences of the most substantial character will be erected during the coming season, some of which would have been in position had not the severe weather set in so early in November.

The barn has been finished, and, from the great care and attention given to its construction and arrangements by the Committee in charge, it will be found to be one of the most complete and convenient any where to be found.

The products of the farm, except the crop of potatoes, have not been as great as could be desired, the long dry weather early in the season having very much diminished the amount of hay, but with constant attention and the liberal application of the best fertilizers it will in the near future repay all the labor bestowed on it.

The garden has yielded abundantly of the different varieties of vegetables in their season.

Services in the Chapel on every evening and the regular services on the Sabbath have been uninterruptedly maintained during the year.

The evening entertainments for about seven months of the year have been kept up with as great a variety as possible and no effort has been spared to make them pleasant and profitable.

A large number of fine pictures have been placed in many of the wards, and it is the expectation to continue to increase these so as to afford a very large and beautiful display of pleasing objects. All the pictures have been selected with the view of giving cheerful and pleasant subjects to look upon.

The population has been large and some of the wards of the Hospital have been crowded during the whole year, and while the general health of the household has been good, a large number of those admitted in former years have gradually become more feeble from advancing years and infirmities, and from this class the addition to the rate of mortality will be considerable in the future.

As in former years many have sought the position of attendants who were by habits, temper and disposition not properly qualified for the duties required of them, and consequently could not continue in service. To those who have shown greater adaptation and have remained, much credit is due for the manner in which their duties have been performed, and it is to be earnestly desired that each one should strive to reach a higher degree of attainment and excellence in all they may be called upon to do in the future.

To those employed in the different avocations about the Hospital, a larger degree of credit is to be awarded to some than to others, as some have labored more earnestly and assiduously for the best interests of the Hospital than others, and each one can best say how far the application can be made to each individual.

To the Housekeeper, the Supervisors and the Clerks much praise is due and awarded for the faithful manner in which they have discharged the laborious duties devolving on them.

Dr. M. S. Guth and Dr. A. B. Coulter, the Assistant Physicians, and Mr. J. H. Palmer, the Steward, have continued to discharge their respective duties with an eye single to the best interests of the Hospital.

The close of another year finds all the departments of the

Hospital in much better condition than in any previous year, and this has been more readily effected by the earnest cooperation and zealous support given by each and every one of the Trustees.

That the future may more fully realize the hopes of the present will be the earnest effort in steadfast reliance on that Divine wisdom and guidance from which alone strength of body, clearness of mind and steadiness of purpose can be derived.

JOHN CURWEN.

December 16, 1886.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year,	316	307	623
Admitted during the year	128	91	219
Total present in the year	444	398	842
Discharged—Restored	23	21	44
Improved	36	25	61
Stationary	6	8	14
Died	41	24	65
Remaining at the end of the year	338	320	658

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TABLE II.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE
HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	692	673	1365
Discharged—Restored	87	78	165
Improved	103	96	199
Stationary	29	78	107
Died	135	101	236
Total discharged	354	353	707

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN YEAR.

AGE	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....		1	1	1	3	4
15 to 20 years.....	5	6	11	13	5	18
20 to 25 years.....	14	4	18	17	6	23
25 to 30 years.....	15	11	26	10	15	25
30 to 35 years.....	13	11	24	19	10	29
35 to 40 years.....	28	17	45	21	15	36
40 to 45 years.....	16	11	27	8	10	18
45 to 50 years.....	8	8	16	7	9	16
50 to 60 years.....	17	17	34	12	12	24
60 to 70 years.....	9	3	12	9	3	12
70 to 80 years.....	1	2	3	1	1	2
Over 80 years.....	2		2	1		1
Unknown.....				9	2	11
	128	91	219	128	91	219

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TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE, FROM BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	5	5	10	14	21	35
15 to 20 years.....	19	28	47	46	47	93
20 to 25 years.....	73	44	117	89	75	164
25 to 30 years.....	91	79	170	84	99	183
30 to 35 years.....	89	100	189	98	98	196
35 to 40 years.....	117	87	204	80	83	163
40 to 45 years.....	79	113	192	57	80	137
45 to 50 years.....	56	56	112	40	55	95
50 to 60 years.....	68	86	154	45	48	93
60 to 70 years.....	48	39	87	31	16	47
70 to 80 years.....	15	20	35	8	5	13
Over 80 years.....	5	2	7	3		3
Unknown.....	27	14	41	97	46	143
	692	673	1365	692	673	1365

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania	94	59	153	430	421	851
England.....	3	3	6	20	16	36
Ireland	2	5	7	49	77	126
Scotland				5	5	10
Wales.....				1	7	8
Germany.....	11	6	17	45	37	82
Austria.....				2		2
Switzerland.....				3		3
France		1	1	4	4	8
Italy				2		2
Belgium					1	1
Sweden.....	4	4	8	23	11	34
Poland.....				2	1	3
Isle of Man.....				1		1
West Indies.....					1	1
Canada	1		1	7	2	9
Nova Scotia.....				1		1
Maine.....	1		1	3	1	4
New Hampshire.....	1		1	2		2
Vermont				1	3	4
Massachusetts.....				3	2	5
New York.....	10	12	22	62	57	119
New Jersey.....				1	2	3
Ohio				7	8	15
Illinois				1	1	2
Maryland.....		1	1	1	1	2
Virginia				2	2	4
South Carolina.....				1		1
Kentucky.....				1		1
Kansas				1		1
Michigan					1	1
Wisconsin.....					1	1
Minnesota.....				1		1
California.....	1		1	1		1
Unknown.....				9	11	20
	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 91	<hr/> 219	<hr/> 692	<hr/> 673	<hr/> 1365

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Allegheny.....	3	1	4	7	5	12
Armstrong.....	6	2	8	17	9	26
Blair.....	1		1	1		1
Bradford.....				5	11	16
Butler.....	5	3	8	21	8	29
Cameron.....				4	3	7
Centre.....					17	17
Clarion.....	8	6	14	38	25	63
Clearfield.....		2	2	4	18	22
Clinton.....	3		3	9	18	27
Columbia.....					6	6
Crawford.....	13	13	26	91	110	201
Cumberland.....		1	1		1	1
Dauphin.....				2	2	4
Elk.....	7	3	10	25	11	36
Erie.....	15	17	32	127	101	228
Fayette.....		2	2	1	2	3
Forest.....				7	4	11
Greene.....				1	1	2
Huntingdon.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Indiana.....				2	1	3
Jefferson.....	11	2	13	33	11	44
Lackawanna.....					5	5
Lawrence.....	2		2	5	1	6
Lehigh.....					1	1
Luzerne.....					28	28
Lycoming.....	1		1	3	17	20
McKean.....	8	8	16	34	47	81
Mercer.....	6	7	13	35	36	71
Monroe.....					2	2
Montour.....					7	7
Northumberland.....					5	5
Philadelphia.....		1	1	51	2	53
Pike.....					1	1
Potter.....	1	3	4	13	14	27
Snyder.....					1	1
Sullivan.....				1	2	3
Susquehanna.....					9	9
Tioga.....	9	5	14	27	41	68
Union.....					2	2
Venango.....	11	5	16	47	32	79
Warren.....	12	8	20	72	35	107
Washington.....	2		2	2	1	3
Wayne.....				1	7	8
Westmoreland.....		1	1		5	5
Wyoming.....					5	5
New York.....	3		3	4	2	6
Canada.....				1		1
	128	91	219	692	673	1365

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agent, wife of.....					3	3
Artist.....				1		1
Baker				1		1
Baker, wife of					1	1
Barber.....				4		4
Barber, wife of.....					1	1
Barkeeper, wife of.....					1	1
Blacksmith	1		1	7		7
Blacksmith, wife of.....					5	5
Boilermaker				1		1
Brieklayer.....				1		1
Brieklayer, wife of.....					2	2
Briekmaker.....				1		1
Broommaker				1		1
Cabinetmaker, wife of.....		1	1		5	5
Carpenter.....	3		3	18		18
Carpenter, widow of.....					1	1
Carpenter, wife of		3	3		18	18
Civil engineer.....				1		1
Clergyman.....				2		2
Clergyman, wife of.....					3	3
Clerk.....	10	1	11	29	1	30
Clerk, wife of.....		1	1		4	4
Cooper.....				2		2
Cooper, wife of.....					1	1
Dairyman, wife of.....					1	1
Dentist				1		1
Domestic		12	12		92	92
Drayman, wife of.....					1	1
Druggist.....	1		1	4		4
Engineer, wife of.....		1	1		2	2
Farmer.....	32		32	165		165
Farmer, daughter of.....		1	1		4	4
Farmer, widow of.....					6	6
Farmer, wife of.....		16	16		63	63
Fireman.....				1		1
Gunsmith, wife of.....					1	1
Hairdresser					1	1
Harnessmaker, wife of.....					2	2
Housekeeper		4	4		26	26
Huekster.....				1		1
Jeweler, wife of.....		2	2		4	4
Laborer.....	55		55	288		288
Laborer, widow of.....					5	5
Laborer, wife of.....		17	17		102	102
Landlord	1		1	5		5
Landlord, wife or.....		2	2		2	2
Laundress		1	1		1	1
Lawyer				3		3
Liveryman	1		1	1		1
Lumberman.....				2		2

TABLE VII.—(Continued).
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lumberman, wife of.....					2	2
Machinist.....	1		1	2		2
Manufacturer.....				1		1
Manufacturer, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Mason.....				1		1
Merchant.....	3		3	14		14
Merchant, wife of.....		2	2		9	9
Miller.....				1		1
Miller, wife of.....		1	1		2	2
Milliner.....					4	4
Miner.....				6		6
Miner, wife of.....					11	11
Moulder.....				3		2
Moulder, wife of.....					2	2
Musician.....				1		1
Oil dealer, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Oil producer.....				2		2
Oil producer, wife of.....					2	2
Painter.....	2		2	4		4
Painter, wife of.....		1	1		3	3
Pedlar.....				2		2
Pedlar, wife of.....					1	1
Photographer, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Physician.....	3		3	4		4
Physician, wife of.....		1	1		8	8
Plasterer.....	1		1	4		4
Plasterer, wife of.....					1	1
Printer.....	1		1	2		2
Puddler.....				1		1
Railroad conductor.....	1		1	1		1
Reporter, wife of.....					1	1
Sailor.....				1		1
Sailor, wife of.....					1	1
Saloonkeeper.....				1		1
Seamstress.....					7	7
Shoemaker.....	2		2	6		6
Shoemaker, wife of.....					1	1
Stonecutter, wife of.....					1	1
Stonemason, wife of.....					1	1
Surveyor, wife of.....					1	1
Tailor.....	2		2	9	2	11
Tailor, wife of.....					2	2
Teacher.....				7	9	16
Teacher, wife of.....					4	4
Telegraph operator.....				1		1
Tinsmith.....				1		1
Upholsterer.....				2		2
Wagonmaker.....				2		2
Wagonmaker, wife of.....					1	1
Weaver.....				2		2
No occupation.....	8	21	29	71	235	306
	128	91	219	692	673	1365

TABLE VIII.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	65	26	91	361	228	589
Married.....	53	55	108	268	338	606
Widowed.....	5	8	13	27	87	114
Divorced.....				2	7	9
Unknown.....	5	2	7	34	13	47
	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 91	<hr/> 219	<hr/> 692	<hr/> 673	<hr/> 1365

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TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By friends.....	37	25	62	143	147	290
By Directors of the Poor.....	22	18	40	176	199	375
By County Commissioners.....	35	26	61	172	142	314
By Court.....	34	22	56	201	185	386
	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 91	<hr/> 219	<hr/> 692	<hr/> 673	<hr/> 1365

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TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By friends.....	35	24	59	144	145	289
By Directors of the Poor.....	23	18	41	172	204	376
By County Commissioners.....	70	49	119	376	324	700
	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 91	<hr/> 219	<hr/> 692	<hr/> 673	<hr/> 1365

TABLE XI.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety					1	1
Apoplexy		1	1	1	1	2
Change of Life.....		2	2		14	14
Childbirth					2	2
Cocaine-eating.....	1		1	1		1
Congenital	1		1	1		1
Desertion by husband.....					1	1
Disappointment				3	5	8
Disease of brain.....				3		3
Disordered menses.....					19	19
Dissipation.....				1		1
Domestic trouble.....				5	21	26
Epilepsy	12	4	16	51	19	70
Excesses	2		2	2		2
Excessive use of tobacco				2	1	3
Excitement	1		1	5	2	7
Exposure				2	2	4
Fear of poverty.....					1	1
Fright	1		1	5	10	15
Grief.....					3	3
Ill health.....	8	18	26	44	85	129
Injury of head.....	5		5	24	2	26
Injury to spine.....				1		1
Intemperance	7	2	9	41	4	45
Irregular life.....	1		1	1		1
Loss of money.....				1	2	3
Loss of property				3	1	4
Loss of sleep.....				1	1	2
Masturbation	1	2	3	24	3	27
Nostalgia				1		1
Not assigned	65	45	110	379	351	730
Opium-eating.....	3		3	5	1	6
Over-exertion	7	3	10	20	22	42
Paralysis	2		2	5	1	6
Puerperal		5	5		45	45
Religious excitement.....	1	1	2	1	3	4
Stroke of lightning.....	1		1	1		1
Sunstroke.....	2		2	6	1	7
Syphilis				2		2
Trouble	7	8	15	49	36	85
Typhoid fever.....				1		1
Uterine trouble.....					13	13
	128	91	219	692	673	1365

TABLE XII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	41	29	70	210	155	365
Mania, chronic	44	27	71	241	268	509
Mania, epileptic.....	12	4	16	51	17	68
Mania, hysterical.....					3	3
Mania, periodic	9	8	17	16	24	40
Mania, puerperal		4	4		18	18
Monomania.....	3		3	6	2	8
Dementia, acute.....				8	8	16
Dementia, chronic.....				34	54	88
Dementia, senile	1	1	2	6	3	9
Melancholy, acute.....	7	13	20	56	67	123
Melancholy, chronic.....	8	5	13	53	45	98
Imbecility	2		2	7	9	16
Paresis	1		1	4		4
	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 91	<hr/> 219	<hr/> 692	<hr/> 673	<hr/> 1365

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TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	115	78	193	654	631	1285
Second.....	12	11	23	36	38	74
Third	1	2	3	2	4	6
	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 91	<hr/> 219	<hr/> 692	<hr/> 673	<hr/> 1365

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 week	4	1	5	23	20	43
2 weeks	3	4	7	19	14	33
3 weeks				3	6	9
4 weeks	12	10	22	50	37	87
6 weeks		1	1	4	8	12
2 months	9	9	18	30	37	67
3 months	6	8	14	48	39	87
4 months	1	4	5	9	14	23
5 months		1	1	3	4	7
6 months	10	3	13	36	30	66
7 months				1		1
8 months				7	4	11
9 months	5	2	7	15	9	24
10 months		1	1		1	1
12 months	3	1	4	52	30	82
15 months				7	3	10
18 months	2	3	5	11	16	27
2 years	15	4	19	51	44	95
3 years	9	7	16	41	38	79
4 years	6	7	13	26	30	56
5 years	12	4	16	39	38	77
6 years	1	1	2	13	15	28
7 years		1	1	10	11	21
8 years	3	2	5	14	19	33
9 years	1	4	5	9	11	20
10 years	3	1	4	8	16	24
11 years		1	1	3	8	11
12 years	1		1	10	8	18
13 years	1		1	2	3	5
14 years				3	5	8
15 years	1	1	2	9	9	18
16 years				3		3
17 years				2	4	6
18 years				1		1
19 years					3	3
20 years		2	2	3	15	18
21 years					2	2
22 years					1	1
23 years	1		1	2		2
24 years					4	4
25 years	1		1	2	1	3
26 years					2	2
29 years					3	3
30 years	2		2	6		6
31 years				1		1
32 years				1	1	2
41 years				1		1
Unknown	16	8	24	114	110	224
	128	91	219	692	673	1365

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....						
15 to 20 years.....	1	2	3	3	8	11
20 to 25 years.....	4	2	6	18	11	29
25 to 30 years.....	4	3	7	13	15	28
30 to 35 years.....	4	1	5	15	11	26
35 to 40 years.....	4	2	6	10	7	17
40 to 45 years.....	3	2	5	7	12	19
45 to 50 years.....	1	5	6	8	8	16
50 to 60 years.....		3	3	6	5	11
60 to 70 years.....	1		1	5		5
70 to 80 years.....		1	1	1	1	2
Unknown	1		1	1		1
	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 87	<hr/> 78	<hr/> 165

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TABLE XVI.

RESTORED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE
BEFORE TREATMENT.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	5	5	10	27	18	45
1 to 2 months.....	7	2	9	16	11	27
2 to 3 months.....		2	2	5	10	15
3 to 6 months.....	1	5	6	12	16	28
6 to 9 months.....	1	3	4	6	4	10
9 to 12 months.....		1	1		2	2
12 to 18 months.....	4		4	11	5	16
18 to 24 months.....		1	1		2	2
2 to 3 years	2		2	6	7	13
3 to 5 years		2	2	1	2	2
5 to 10 years	1		1	1	1	2
Unknown	2		2	2		2
	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 87	<hr/> 78	<hr/> 165

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	1		1	3		3
1 to 2 months.....	1	1	2	4	1	5
2 to 3 months.....	2	1	3	9	7	16
3 to 6 months.....	10	4	14	32	25	57
6 to 9 months.....	4	8	12	20	19	39
9 to 12 months.....	3	4	7	7	7	14
12 to 18 months.....		2	2	4	14	18
18 to 24 months.....	1		1	5		5
2 to 5 years	1	1	2	3	4	7
3 to 5 years					1	1
	23	21	44	87	78	165

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TABLE XVIII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	17	13	30	62	52	114
Mania, chronic	3	1	4	8	3	11
Mania, periodie.....		1	1		2	2
Mania, puerperal.....		1	1		1	1
Melancholy.....	1	5	6	14	20	34
Monomania.....	2		2	3		3
	23	21	44	87	78	165

TABLE XIX.

CAUSE OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Disappointment.....					1	1
Domestic trouble.....		1	1	2	1	3
Excitement	2		2	2	1	3
Fright.....	1		1	1		1
Ill health.....	1	5	6	9	22	31
Injury of head.....	1		1	8		8
Intemperance.....	5		5	13		13
Loss of money.....	1		1	1		1
Loss of property				1		1
Masturbation				4		4
Menopause		2	2		3	3
Menstrual disorder.....					3	3
Opium-eating.....	2		2	3	1	4
Over-work	1	3	4	4	6	10
Puerperal.....		3	3		11	11
Sunstroke.....				1		1
Trouble.....	1	4	5	10	10	20
Uterine disorder.....					1	1
Unknown.....	8	3	11	28	18	46
	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 87	<hr/> 78	<hr/> 165

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TABLE XX.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RESTORED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania	17	12	29	56	55	111
England.....					1	1
Ireland.....	1	2	3	4	4	8
Scotland	1		1	3	1	4
Germany.....		2	2	4	3	7
Poland		1	1		1	1
Sweden.....	1	1	2	6	3	9
Isle of Man.....				1		1
Massachusetts.....				1		1
New York.....	3	2	5	9	9	18
Ohio		1	1	1	1	2
Illinois.....				1		1
Virginia				1		1
	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 87	<hr/> 78	<hr/> 165

TABLE XXI.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy	5	1	6	11	3	14
Asphyxia				2	2	4
Cancer of liver.....		1	1		1	1
Cancer of stomach				1		1
Congestion of lungs				1		1
Disease of brain.....	10	3	13	40	18	58
Disease of liver.....					1	1
Disease of lungs	1	1	2	6	5	11
Enteritis					1	1
Epilepsy.....	7	1	8	14	1	15
Erysipelas.....				1		1
Exhaustion	1		1	1	1	2
Exhaustion of acute mania.....	3	3	6	11	6	17
Exhaustion of chronic mania...	12	8	20	36	45	81
Exhaustion of epileptic mania..		1	1	2	1	3
Exhaustion of melancholia		1	1		2	2
Intemperance.....	1		1	1		1
Metritis		1	1		1	1
Paralysis				2	4	6
Paresis.....				2	1	3
Peritonitis				1		1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....		3	3	1	8	9
Strangulation	1		1	2		2
	41	24	65	135	101	236

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TABLE XXII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	1		1	1	2	3
20 to 25 years.....	2		2	8	3	11
25 to 30 years.....	6		6	15	7	22
30 to 35 years.....	6	5	11	17	10	27
35 to 40 years.....	4	5	9	18	13	31
40 to 45 years.....	4	2	6	16	7	23
45 to 50 years.	2	3	5	11	13	24
50 to 60 years.....	6	5	11	17	20	37
60 to 70 years.....	4	2	6	16	15	31
70 to 80 years.....	4	2	6	12	8	20
Over 80 years.....	2		2	4	1	5
Unknown.....					2	2
	41	24	65	135	101	236

TABLE XXIII.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM BEGINNING.

	FROM ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	16	13	29	2	4	6
1 to 2 months.....	15	1	16		2	2
2 to 3 months.....	13	4	17	6	4	10
3 to 6 months.....	15	10	25	5	6	11
6 to 9 months.....	17	8	25	6	1	7
9 to 12 months.....	12	5	17	6	2	8
12 to 18 months.....	15	15	30	15	6	21
18 to 24 months.....	12	9	21	14	6	20
2 to 3 years	8	17	25	11	12	23
3 to 5 years	10	18	28	10	10	20
5 to 10 years	2	1	3	14	15	29
10 to 15 years				8	5	13
15 to 20 years.....				8	6	14
20 to 25 years.....				1	2	3
Over 25 years.....				3		3
Unknown.....				26	20	46
	<hr/> 135	<hr/> 101	<hr/> 236	<hr/> 135	<hr/> 101	<hr/> 236

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TABLE XXIV.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	1	1	2
15 to 20 years	9	9	18
20 to 25 years.....	19	12	31
25 to 30 years.....	47	33	80
30 to 35 years.....	42	33	75
35 to 40 years.....	73	52	125
40 to 45 years	38	50	88
45 to 50 years	39	42	81
50 to 60 years	38	54	92
60 to 70 years	27	22	49
70 to 80 years	4	11	15
80 to 90 years	1	1	2
	<hr/> 338	<hr/> 320	<hr/> 658

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE REMAINING AT END OF
THE YEAR.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	SINCE ENTERING THE HOSPITAL.			SINCE THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	10	5	15	1		1
1 to 2 months.....	4	8	12	1		1
2 to 3 months.....	10	12	22	1	1	2
3 to 6 months.....	26	21	47	8	9	17
6 to 12 months....	34	21	55	17	15	32
12 to 18 months.....	27	19	46	16	11	27
18 to 24 months.....	68	33	101	10	8	18
2 to 3 years	55	47	102	35	20	55
3 to 5 years	85	82	167	52	46	98
5 to 10 years	19	72	91	84	79	163
10 to 15 years				34	36	70
15 to 20 years				10	16	26
20 to 25 years				7	16	23
25 to 30 years				1	7	8
Over 30 years				8	5	13
Unknown				53	51	104
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	338	320	658	338	320	658

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE:

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of his receipts and expenditures for the year ending with Nov. 30, 1886:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1885.....	\$ 769 03
From State appropriation for support for year ending with Nov. 30, 1886, under act of Jan. 23, 1885.....	\$53,533 74
From State appropriation for improvement of grounds for year ending with Nov. 30, 1886, under act of June 22, 1885.....	2,500 00
From State appropriation for farm buildings for year ending with Nov. 30, 1886, under act June 22, 1885,	5,000 00
From State appropriation for furniture for year ending with Nov. 30, 1886, under act of June 22, 1885.....	2,500 00
From counties and townships for board of patients.....	58,795 64
From private individuals.....	13,763 61
From other sources.....	1,423 27
	137,516 26
	\$138,285 29

PAYMENTS.

Superintendent's order outstanding for previous year....	80 00
Superintendent's orders	129,213 94
Order on Treasurer of Lumber Township, Cameron Co., returned unpaid.....	26 00
Balance in treasury Dec. 1, 1886.....	8,965 35
	138,285 29

Superintendent's orders outstanding Nov. 30, 1886:

No. 3500.....\$ 5 00	No. 4013\$ 28 95
3977..... 22 50	4018..... 42 96
3990..... 23 45	4048..... 168 62
3998..... 286 86	4049..... 3 18
4004..... 20 00	4080..... 38 27
4005..... 39 44	4116..... 12 50
4012..... 3 15	

Total\$694 88

G. N. PARMLEE, Treasurer.

Dec. 16, 1886.

STEWARD'S ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of expenditures embraced in orders drawn on the Treasurer from Dec. 1, 1885, to Nov. 30, 1886, inclusive:

HOUSEHOLD.

Apples, 467 bushels.....	\$ 188 45
Apples and peaches, dried, 1,861 lbs.....	92 38
Butter, 24,263 lbs.....	4,839 45
Baking powder, spices and extracts.....	189 80
Beef, fresh, 151,213 lbs.....	9,644 55
Beans, rice and barley.....	577 16
Corn starch, tapioca and vermicelli.....	258 46
Coal and gas fuel.....	11,195 94
Coal for gas.....	1,678 52
Coffee, green, 6,752 lbs.....	680 97
Cheese, 3,393 lbs.....	351 42
Eggs, 3,517 $\frac{1}{3}$ dozens.....	621 56
Flour, 1,009 $\frac{3}{4}$ barrels.....	4,103 31
Fish, fresh, 8,651 lbs.....	637 90
Fish, salt, 12,700 lbs.....	572 00
Fruit, small.....	289 03
Chicken, 82 lbs.....	9 84
Hams, 16,296 lbs.....	1,748 06
Hominy and oatmeal.....	517 87
Lamb, 971 lbs.....	71 11
Lard, 4,677 lbs.....	339 47
Matches and gas lighters.....	87 00
Milk, 89,137 quarts.....	4,011 89
Kerosene and lubricating oil.....	160 11
Potatoes, 2,053 bushels.....	1,231 73
Potash, 30 boxes.....	104 40
Starch and indigo.....	72 07
Sugar, 36,396 lbs.....	2,076 83
Syrup, 1,640 gallons.....	362 43
Salt.....	68 15
Soda, sal, 448 lbs.....	7 84
Soap, laundry, 10,620 lbs.....	531 00
Soap, carbolic, castile and sand.....	442 00
Tea, 778 lbs.....	273 60
Vegetables, pickles, fruits and meats canned.....	842 64
Vinegar, 658 gallons.....	98 29
Yeast, 327 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.....	114 73

\$49,091 96

FURNITURE.

Bedding, rubber blankets and bed sacks.....	3,264 79
Wages manufacturing furniture.....	2,081 63
Washing machines, metallic.....	1,455 26
Tin and hardware.....	1,223 73
Chairs, settees and rockers.....	1,083 90
Queen's glassware and cutlery.....	949 31
Carpet and lining.....	518 59

Brooms, brushes, mop handles and wooden ware.....	332 32
Cooking range and fixtures.....	195 25
Woven wire fabric for beds.....	168 75
Window shades.....	91 50
Baskets, pails and spittoons.....	90 25
Dressing ease, wardrobes and looking glasses.....	77 60
Billiard table fixtures.....	76 20
Bed easters.....	74 12
Lumber for furniture.....	73 99
Ward locks and number plates.....	72 48
Towels and table linen.....	68 10
Steam valves and water cocks.....	56 08
Sewing machine.....	40 00
Pump springs.....	25 30
Mattress making.....	20 25
Dust chutes.....	21 30
Bath tub fixtures.....	17 20
Covering for mangle.....	12 00
Varnish for furniture.....	8 90
Hot air registers.....	8 00
Water gauge glasses.....	3 25
Gas chimneys and lava tips.....	2 45

\$12,112 50

CLOTHING.

Material for clothing.....	3,399 21
Ready-made clothing.....	3,623 96
Boots, shoes and slippers.....	1,405 34
Hats.....	19 50

\$8,448 01

Medicine and medical supplies.....	998 69
------------------------------------	--------

FARM, GARDEN AND STABLE.

Bran and chop feed.....	\$ 401 26
Fertilizer.....	396 00
Cows for farm, ten.....	373 50
Oats, 878 bushels.....	307 71
Carriage for coach house.....	250 00
Blankets, harness and repairs.....	165 40
Rent of Wood farm, six months.....	150 00
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing.....	105 70
Seeds and plants.....	90 48
Painting carriage and wagons.....	72 00
Bob sleighs for farm.....	50 00
Hay, 5¾ tons.....	57 50
Sleigh robes.....	43 00
Road cart.....	40 00
Reaping and threshing... ..	37 57
Manure, thirty-four loads.....	34 00
Wagon repairs.....	28 85
Lawn grass seed.....	15 00
Cow Chains.....	13 00
Butchering implements.....	5 20
Pine bar.....	5 00

\$2,641 17

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Attendants.....	\$12,661	05
Salaries	9,265	85
Assistants.....	6,412	44
Machinist and firemen.....	4,669	48
Farm, garden and stable.....	3,858	85
	<hr/>	
	\$36,867	67

IMPROVEMENTS.

Painters' and laborers' wages.....	\$ 2,745	74
Fountains.....	845	00
Linen hose, couplings and pipe.....	525	50
Iron work and castings.....	455	91
Brick and stone mason's wages.....	465	25
Gas retorts, new.....	358	00
Asbestos covering boilers.....	345	70
Snow breakers.....	221	67
Team work.....	221	37
Lumber, pine and oak.....	170	31
Linseed oil.....	116	85
Hardware	102	27
White lead and paint.....	100	27
Globe valves, steam and water cocks.....	97	69
Gas fittings.....	61	82
Stone.....	73	00
Iron and fire brick for boilers.....	26	15
Stoning well.....	26	00
Picks and shovels.....	24	25
Turpentine.....	20	40
Varnish	15	00
Coal, blacksmith.....	8	25
	<hr/>	
	\$7,026	40

BUILDINGS.

Carpenters', masons' and laborers' wages.....	\$ 2,549	26
Lumber, hemlock and oak.....	1,445	43
Cement	735	50
Stone wall.....	513	37
Gas pipe	286	86
Hardware.....	174	10
Glass	139	69
Shingles for manure shed.....	48	75
Sand	48	00
Door	2	20
	<hr/>	
	\$ 5,943	16

MISCELLANEOUS.

Freight.....	2,180	25
Undertaking	904	50
Library books and periodicals.....	757	13
Postage and stationary.....	699	45
Tobacco for patients.....	636	35
Express, telegraph and incidentals.....	496	14
Traveling expenses Trustees.....	250	01
Money refunded.....	225	68
Printing.....	200	25
Amusement of patients.....	96	20
Telephone rental, four quarters.....	80	55
Spectacles.....	41	25
Livery and wagon hire.....	38	00
Photographs	37	25
Insurance renewal farm buildings.....	30	00
Machinist's vice.....	28	50
Check books, two.....	20	00
Collecting fees.....	17	00
Exchange	12	28
Spring of water, rent of.....	15	00
Rent of shed for horses at Warren.....	12	00
Shrubs and plants.....	12	00
Protest fees.....	1	75
	<hr/>	
	\$ 6,791	54

RECAPITULATION.

Household.....	49,091	96
Furniture.....	12,112	50
Clothing	8,448	01
Medicine and medical supplies.....	998	69
Farm, garden and stable.....	2,641	17
Wages	36,867	67
Improvements	7,026	40
Buildings.....	5,943	16
Miscellaneous.....	6,565	86
Money refunded patients.....	146	98
Money advanced patients.....	52	20
Money refunded on cattle.....	26	50
	<hr/>	
	\$129,921	10

J. H. PALMER, Steward.

Dec. 16, 1886.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient supported by the relatives, or the legal guardian or committee, the Superintendent must be furnished with the medical certificates, and request for admission, as required by law. The extract from the law is as follows:

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—LAW OF 1883.

The form of certificates and request for admission, with the bond required to be executed, will be found on another page.

All private patients thus received shall make payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance when taken to the Hospital; and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent, within that period, no part of such payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court or judge, the order or warrant, or copy thereof, by which such person is sent, together with the evidence given to establish the insanity, must be lodged with the Superintendent, but when sent by the Directors of the Poor of the county, or the overseers of a township or poor district, the certificates and application for admission given on a subsequent page must be properly executed.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean and free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on and is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel, should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be one dollar and seventy-five cents a week and one-half of the cost of the clothing actually furnished. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price will vary from three dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars a week, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the end of each quarter, commencing with June 1st of each year. When the patient is supported by friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

8. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged. Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond; and if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

FORMS AND BONDS.

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital, or other establishment, where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital, or other establishment, in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature, and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—LAW OF 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....M. D.
M. D.

.....18

I.....of.....in the county of.....do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

I.....ofin the county of.....hereby state that.....of.....in the county ofthe patient above named, has been removed to and admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at my request, believing that such detention is necessary and for the benefit of.....
188.....

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we.....of.....in the county of.....are held and firmly bound unto.....Treasurer of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and his successors in office, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents.

WHEREAS.....of.....of the county of.....and who is insane, has been admitted a patient in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a. Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is that if the said obligors shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of.....dollars and.....cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as.....shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by.....requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for.....suitable clothing and shall pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for.....by the Steward of said Hospital, and shall remove.....from the Hospital whenever required to do so by the Superintendent; and if.....shall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after reception, then if said obligor pay board for thirteen weeks unless.....should be sooner cured, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for clothing and board to be made in advance quarterly, and at the time of removal with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the.....day of.....18 ..

Signed and sealed in the presence of[L. S.]
[L. S.]

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certifi-

cate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—LAW OF 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We.....of.....in the county of.....physicians resident in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately.....of.....in the county of.....and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which in our opinion requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is related by blood or marriage to said.....nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....188.....M. D.
.....M. D.

I.....of.....in the county of.....do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians of.....

.....188.....[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request thatof.....in the county of.....the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....

.....18..... } County Commissioners
..... of the county of
.....

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital, or other establishment, where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital, or other establishment, in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the admission of the patient,

and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature, and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—LAW OF 1883..

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that..... should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....18..... M. D.
..... M. D.

I..... of..... in the county of..... do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....188..... [L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that..... of..... in the county of..... the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, at the the expense of the county of.....

.....188..... } Directors of the Poor
..... } of the county of
..... }

FORM OF BOND FOR TOWNSHIP.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certifi-

cate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—LAW OF 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We.....of.....in the county of.....physicians resident in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately.....of.....in the county of.....and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which in our opinion requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is related by blood or marriage to said.....nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....188

.....M. D.

.....M. D.

I.....of.....in the county of.....do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....188

.....[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that.....of.....in the county of.....the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the Township of.....in the county of.....

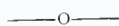
.....188 } Overseers of the Poor of
 } the Township of.....in
 } the County of.....

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES
OF THE
STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
AT
WARREN, PENN'A.,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1887,
TO THE
COMMITTEE ON LUNACY.



WARREN, PA.:
E. COWAN & CO., PRINTERS.
1888

Officers of the Hospital.



Trustees.

J. D. HANCOCK, *Franklin, Penn'a*, PRESIDENT.
G. N. PARMLEE, *Warren, Penn'a*, SECRETARY.
L. D. WETMORE, *Warren, Penn'a*.
W. H. OSTERHOUT, *Ridgway, Penn'a*.
R. B. STONE, *Bradford, Penn'a*.
T. J. SMILEY, *Titusville, Penn'a*.
JOHN O. SHERRED, *Cambridge, Penn'a*.
CHARLES C. SHIRK, *Erie, Penn'a*.
SAMUEL R. MASON, *Mercer, Penn'a*.

Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

Assistant Physicians.

M. S. GUTH, M. D.
A. B. COULTER, M. D.

Steward.

SAMUEL GARFIELD.

Treasurer.

G. N. PARMLEE, *Warren, Penn'a*.



All communications relative to the admission, and inquiries in regard to the patients, to be addressed to DR. JOHN CURWEN, Warren, Penn'a.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To the Committee on Lunacy, Philadelphia, Penn'a :

GENTLEMEN: The number of patients admitted into this Hospital during the year ending November 30, 1887, was 223; males 126, females 97. The number discharged during the same period was 224; males 130, females 94. The number remaining in the Hospital on November 30, 1887, was 657; males 334, females 323. Of those discharged 52 were restored; 47 improved; 57 stationary and 68 died.

The amount of money received from all sources during the year, "including the amount on hand November 30, 1886," was \$147,223.42. The amount of payments for the same period was \$139,531.84.

During the year a large number of improvements have been made, including fencing, buildings in connection with the farm and garden and other matters designed to increase the efficiency of the Hospital in the proper care and treatment of those intrusted to its charge. For a detailed account of all these, reference is made to the accompanying report of the Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent, who has devoted himself with earnestness and fidelity to advance the interests of the Hospital and to promote in the highest degree its efficiency in the direction of the welfare and highest interests of all intrusted to its charge.

Very respectfully,

W. H. OSTERHOUT,
S. R. MASON,
JAS. D. HANCOCK,
G. N. PARMLLEE,
T. J. SMILEY,
L. D. WETMORE,
R. B. STONE,
JOHN O. SHERRED,
CHAS. C. SHIRK.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Penn'a:

In the course of the year which has just closed, the improvements which have been made about the Hospital have been varied in character and of considerable extent. First in time and in importance was the iron fence along the whole front line of the property and later another of the same character along nearly one-half of the southern line bordering the public road in that direction.

Then one from the front gate to the front of the main Hospital building and another from the gate on the southern line of the farm to the laundry building in the rear of the Hospital. The fences forming the outer boundary were of pickets of three-quarter inch iron square and set diagonally in two rails of channel iron, two inches wide by five-eighths of an inch thick and six inches from centre to centre. The posts were set in stone blocks three feet long and squared on the top nine inches by fourteen inches to receive the post and the brace which steadied the post. The panels were each eight feet long and an iron support was placed in the centre of each panel.

The fence on the southern line was almost exactly like the one just described and both fences are six feet in height.

The front gate was made sixteen feet wide and the gate posts are solid blocks of stone fifteen feet long, ten feet above the ground and squared twenty inches with a neat capping to each post.

The posts for the side gates to each of the main walks, twenty feet on each side of the main drive, were those of the old gateway undressed and set eight feet above ground. The interior fences leading from the main gateway in front and those on the roadway to the rear of the Hospital are five feet high and with pickets of five-eighths inch iron set diagonally with stone posts and in all other respects like the outer fence. These fences

together constitute two miles and one-third of a mile in length of fencing and are constructed of the best material and with a view to permanence and security.

Other fencing of wood of nearly half the extent of the iron fences has been put up in a substantial manner. A large amount of outside fencing yet remains to be put up along extreme western part of the farm, so that the whole may be securely protected when arranged for pasturage.

After careful examination of similar buildings in other places, the Committee decided on the proper plan of the pig pens and they were erected in the most substantial manner and with the view in all the details to secure the greatest degree of convenience and at the same time afford ample accommodation for all the stock which it may be necessary to keep in them. A chicken house has also been erected in the immediate neighborhood of these pens.

A large ice house, with refrigerators for meat and butter, has been built in the rear of the Hospital.

Two handsome summer houses have been erected on the grounds in front of the Hospital near the extreme end of each wing and with seats, arranged as designed, will provide pleasant places of resort during the Summer for certain classes of the inmates in the immediate neighborhood of the tennis and croquet grounds.

A large forcing house, with green house attached, has also been constructed between the laundry building and the coach house, so that the steam for heating may be carried directly to it from the boiler house.

For a year past great difficulty has been experienced in keeping up in the reservoirs for the supply of water for the Hospital the amount required, and during the early part of the Summer it was found that, with daily pumping, the reservoirs could not be kept half full. Another difficulty arose from the fact that the pipe conveying the water into the reservoirs entered the centre of the bottom and when any leak occurred from a defective joint, and they did occur unfortunately too often, the water would be drawn out often during the night before those in charge could discover it.

As a full supply of water at all times is a prime necessity of an institution like this, after careful consideration of a number of plans, the Committee decided to place inside of the reservoirs which had been made round with straight sides, steel tanks, with a space of three inches between the existing reservoirs and the new steel tanks and fill that space with cement.

The bottom of the reservoirs was found in good condition, as they had been carefully relaid within a recent period.

The tanks were placed in position and have been working admirably and can be kept full with an average of twenty-four hours pumping in the week. They are calculated to contain one million and seven hundred and fifty thousand gallons of water.

It was also decided to dig up the whole main supply pipe and make every joint anew and also to take the water over the top of the tanks in place of the centre of the bottom.

The expense of these improvements was considerable, but the saving of coal in pumping will nearly, if not quite equal in each year the interest on the amount expended.

On the avenue leading from the front gate and between the main roadway and the walks on each side has been planted a great variety of flowering shrubs and annuals, each bed being seven feet wide and eight hundred and thirty-six feet long. The plants were in bloom for fully six months and the whole was greatly admired. A row of sugar maple trees was also planted on each side of the public road passing along near the front of the Hospital and also one row on the southern line of the farm for nearly half the length. Four avenues of trees were planted in the grounds in the places laid out on the plan on which the grounds have been thus far laid out, and in each of these avenues one-half of the trees were sugar maples and the other half divided between chestnut, walnut, hickory and butternut trees, and a number of nut trees have also been planted in other places.

Flower beds have also been planted in such positions in front of each wing that they can be seen from nearly all the front windows. Much work yet remains to be done on the grounds in front of the Hospital to make them conform to the plan adopted, but that can all be done during the coming Spring and Summer.

I would respectfully call attention to the suggestion made by Gov. Beaver to some of the Trustees during his visit in September, of the erection on the grounds in front of the Hospital of a reading room for each sex, where books, periodicals and papers can be placed, and where the inmates can go so as to give "variety in the greatest degree compatible with their comfort and welfare and nothing tends more to that than agreeable and cheerful prospects and surroundings."

With the improvements already made and those in contemplation, the appearance of the grounds in front of the Hospital will be made very attractive and a variety and beauty be given to them which can not fail to be a source of great pleasure and gratification to all.

The extreme drought which prevailed through this section during the latter part of the Summer prevented the growth of many vegetables in the garden and on the farm and compelled the purchase of a large amount of potatoes for the use of the household during the Winter and Spring. The hay crop and the oats were each a fair crop, having been harvested before the dry weather commenced.

The evening entertainments have been kept up with the same regularity as heretofore and during this Fall they were commenced a month earlier than usual with the hope of being able to keep them up for about nine months of the year.

The religious services have been continued on each evening of the week and twice on the Sabbath.

A large number of illustrated papers and magazines are taken for the use of the inmates, and we are under obligations to friends in Warren and other places for a large supply of newspapers which are eagerly sought for to learn what is going on and to afford a means of passing an hour or more pleasantly. The only trouble is to meet the demand which is often quite urgent.

A large number of men have worked out very regularly during the season and with their assistance a great amount of work has been done. It affords them occupation and diversion and thus benefits them mentally and physically. Many others engage in croquet and tennis who have not the inclination or ability to perform any manual labor.

By means of the large enclosed yards in the rear of the Hospital, the opportunity has been provided of giving to a large number of excited patients, exercise and recreation in the open air for the greater part of the day, which they could not otherwise have had, and nearly all the patients of the excited class, except those confined to their beds, have been able to spend many hours in the open air every day, protected from exposure, and able to do as they pleased unless they interfered with others. Many of the more noisy and restless class have been during the past season nearly the whole day out in the air, thus rendering the wards more quiet during the day and also at night. Abundant exercise in the open air has proved a great sedative to many very restless and excitable persons, and they have been enabled to sleep better themselves and consequently have not annoyed others by their restlessness at night.

Many changes have taken place among the attendants during the year, but those who remained have with few exceptions attended carefully to their duties. The Supervisors Mr. R. Beatty and Miss Sarah E. Layton have discharged the responsi-

ble and often arduous duties of their positions with commendable fidelity and earnestness.

To Mr. F. M. Bettis, Storekeeper and Clerk to the Steward, and Miss Kate Layton, Secretary to the Superintendent, much credit is due for the faithful and careful manner in which they have discharged their respective duties. Those employed in other situations have generally given satisfaction and many by their long service and faithful discharge of duty are entitled to much credit.

The Housekeeper, Mrs. E. R. McMillin, has also attended carefully to the duties which have devolved on her. The Steward who had held the office from the commencement, Mr. J. H. Palmer, was compelled by failing health to leave the Hospital at the commencement of the year, and, after suffering for many months, passed quietly to his rest. No Hospital ever had a more faithful Steward. Mr. S. D. Smalley was appointed to succeed him, but resigned in a few months to enter into business. Mr. Samuel Garfield was appointed early in May and has attended carefully and faithfully to the duties connected with the farm and the purchases.

Dr. M. S. Guth and Dr. A. B. Coulter have continued in active service and have very faithfully and earnestly given themselves to the duties pertaining to the care and treatment of the patients.

The general health of the household has been good during the year, though many deaths have occurred. The large majority of which were in those who had been deranged for varying periods of years, and whose systems were broken down by the steady advance of diseased action and many were so exhausted at the time of their admission that no means seemed competent to stay the fleeting spirit.

The watchful attention of the Trustees to the interests of the Hospital and the very earnest devotion of the Committee having immediate charge of the different improvements, have resulted in placing all the affairs of the Hospital in the very best condition.

Grateful for the counsel and encouragement which I have at all times received from each and every Trustee, and confident that each and all of us are laboring to secure the same result, the greatest efficiency of the Hospital in the promotion of the object for which it was constructed, we enter on the duties of another year in earnest hope and in humble reliance for wisdom and guidance on that Divine Providence whose blessing alone can give success to the efforts made.

JOHN CURWEN.

December 15, 1887.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year.....	338	320	658
Admitted during the year.....	126	97	223
Total present in the year.....	464	417	881
Discharged—Restored.....	21	31	52
Improved	28	19	47
Stationary.....	51	6	57
Died	30	38	68
Remaining at the end of the year.....	334	323	657

TABLE II.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	818	770	1588
Discharged—Restored.	108	109	217
Improved	131	115	246
Stationary.....	80	84	164
Died	165	139	304
Total discharged.....	484	447	931

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN YEAR.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	2	1	3	3	5	8
15 to 20 years.....	2	6	8	4	5	9
20 to 25 years.....	17	4	21	15	7	22
25 to 30 years.....	12	15	27	15	12	27
30 to 35 years.....	19	11	30	14	16	30
35 to 40 years.....	20	13	33	16	12	28
40 to 45 years.....	14	12	26	13	13	26
45 to 50 years.....	10	9	19	6	6	12
50 to 60 years.....	12	14	26	12	11	23
60 to 70 years.....	12	7	19	11	3	14
70 to 80 years.....	4	3	7	4	4	8
Over 80 years.....	2	2	4	1		1
Unknown.....				12	3	15
	<hr/> 126	<hr/> 97	<hr/> 223	<hr/> 126	<hr/> 97	<hr/> 223

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE, FROM BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	7	6	15	17	26	43
15 to 20 years.....	21	34	55	50	52	102
20 to 25 years.....	90	48	138	104	82	186
25 to 30 years.....	103	94	197	99	111	210
30 to 35 years.....	108	111	219	112	114	226
35 to 40 years.....	137	100	237	96	95	191
40 to 45 years.....	93	125	218	70	93	163
45 to 50 years.....	66	65	131	46	61	107
50 to 60 years.....	80	100	180	57	59	116
60 to 70 years.....	60	46	106	42	19	61
70 to 80 years.....	19	23	42	12	9	21
Over 80 years.....	7	4	11	4		4
Unknown.....	27	14	41	109	49	158
	<hr/> 818	<hr/> 770	<hr/> 1588	<hr/> 818	<hr/> 770	<hr/> 1588

TABLE V.
NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania.. .. .	90	61	151	520	482	1002
England	5	3	8	25	19	44
Ireland.....	6	11	17	55	88	143
Scotland.....				5	5	10
Wales		1	1	1	8	9
Germany	5	5	10	50	42	92
Austria				2		2
Switzerland.....				3		3
France.....	2		2	6	4	10
Italy	1		1	3		3
Belgium.....	1		1	1	1	2
Sweden	5	4	9	28	15	43
Poland.....	1	1	2	3	2	5
Isle of Man				1		1
West Indies.....					1	1
Canada.....		2	2	7	4	11
Nova Scotia				1		1
Maine	3	1	4	6	2	8
New Hampshire.....				2		2
Vermont.....				1	3	4
Massachusetts.....		1	1	3	3	6
New York.....	6	7	13	68	64	132
New Jersey.....				1	2	3
Ohio	1		1	8	8	16
Illinois				1	1	2
Kentucky				1		1
Maryland				1	1	2
Virginia				2	2	4
South Carolina.....				1		1
Kansas				1		1
Michigan.....					1	1
Wisconsin					1	1
Minnesota				1		1
California				1		1
Unknown				9	11	20
	<hr/> 126	<hr/> 97	<hr/> 223	<hr/> 818	<hr/> 770	<hr/> 1588

TABLE VI.
RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Allegheny	1		1	8	5	13
Armstrong.....	1	2	3	18	11	29
Beaver.....	1		1	1		1
Blair				1		1
Bradford.....				5	11	16
Butler		1	1	21	9	30
Cambria	1	4	5	1	4	5
Cameron	1	1	2	5	4	9
Centre					17	17
Clarion	7	1	8	45	26	71
Clearfield	1	5	6	5	23	28
Clinton	3		3	12	18	30
Columbia					6	6
Crawford.....	10	17	27	101	127	228
Cumberland		1	1		2	2
Dauphin.....	2		2	4	2	6
Elk	3	4	7	38	15	43
Erie.....	17	7	24	144	108	252
Fayette				1	2	3
Forest				7	4	11
Greene	1		1	2	1	3
Huntingdon				1	1	2
Indiana	3	1	4	5	2	7
Jefferson.....	11	4	15	44	15	59
Lackawanna					5	5
Lawrence	7	5	12	12	6	18
Lehigh.....					1	1
Luzerne					28	28
Lycoming				3	17	20
McKean	8	8	16	42	55	97
Mercer	9	8	17	44	44	88
Monroe					2	2
Montour					7	7
Northumberland					5	5
Philadelphia				51	2	53
Pike.....					1	1
Potter	1	2	3	14	16	30
Snyder					1	1
Sullivan.....				1	2	3
Susquehanna					9	9
Tioga	10	8	18	37	49	86
Union					2	2
Venango.....	13	7	20	60	39	99
Warren.....	12	8	20	84	43	127
Washington	1		1	3	1	4
Wayne				1	7	8
Westmoreland		2	2		7	7
Wyoming					5	5
New York.....	2	1	3	6	3	9
Canada.....				1		1
	126	97	223	818	770	1588

TABLE VII.
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agent, wife of.....		I	I		4	4
Artist.....				I		I
Baker.....				I		I
Baker, wife of.....					I	I
Barber.....				4		4
Barber, wife of.....					I	I
Blacksmith.....				7		7
Blacksmith, wife of.....					5	5
Boilermaker.....				I		I
Bricklayer.....				I		I
Bricklayer, wife of.....					2	2
Brickmaker.....				I		I
Broommaker.....				I		I
Cabinetmaker, wife of.....					5	5
Carpenter.....	I		I	19		19
Carpenter, widow of.....					I	I
Carpenter, wife of.....					18	18
Civil Engineer.....				I		I
Clergyman.....				2		2
Clergyman, widow of.....		I	I		I	I
Clergyman, wife of.....		2	2		5	5
Clerk.....	8		8	37	I	38
Clerk, wife of.....		2	2		7	7
Contractor.....	I		I	I		I
Cook, wife of.....		I	I		I	I
Cooper.....				2		2
Cooper, wife of.....					I	I
Dairyman, wife of.....					I	I
Dentist.....				I		I
Domestic.....		7	7		99	99
Drayman, wife of.....					I	I
Druggist.....	I		I	5		5
Engineer, wife of.....		I	I		3	3
Farmer.....	37		37	202		202
Farmer, daughter of.....		I	I		5	5
Farmer, widow of.....		I	I		7	7
Farmer, wife of.....		14	14		77	77
Fireman.....				I		I
Glass-blower.....	I		I	I		I
Gunsmith, wife of.....					I	I
Hairdresser.....					I	I
Harnessmaker.....	I		I	I		I
Harnessmaker, wife of.....					2	2
Hotelkeeper.....				5		5
Hotelkeeper, wife of.....		3	3		5	5
Housekeeper.....		I	I		27	27
Huckster.....				I		I
Jeweler.....	I		I	I		I
Jeweler, wife of.....					4	4
Laborer.....	47		47	335		335
Laborer, widow of.....					5	5
Laborer, wife of.....		23	23		125	125
Laundress.....					I	I
Lawyer.....	I		I	4		4
Liveryman.....				I		I
Lumberman.....				2		2

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED. (CONTINUED.)

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Malcs.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lumberman, wife of.....		1	1		3	3
Machinist.....	1		1	3		3
Machinist, wife of.....		2	2		2	2
Manufacturer.....				1		1
Manufacturer, wife of.....					1	1
Mason.....				1		1
Mason, wife of		1	1		1	1
Merchant	1		1	15		15
Merchant, wife of.....		2	2		11	11
Miller.....				1		1
Miller, wife of		1	1		3	3
Milliner.....					4	4
Miner	4		4	10		10
Miner, wife of....		1	1		12	12
Moulder.....				3		3
Moulder, wife of					2	2
Musician.....				1		1
Oil dealer, wife of.....					1	1
Oil producer.....				2		2
Oil producer, wife of.....					2	2
Painter.....	2		2	6		6
Painter, wife of.....					3	3
Pedlar.....				2		2
Pedlar, wife of					1	1
Photographer, wife of.....					1	1
Physician.....	3		3	7		7
Physician, wife of.....					8	8
Plasterer				4		4
Plasterer, wife of.....		1	1		2	2
Printer....				2		2
Puddler.....				1		1
Railroad conductor.....				1		1
Reporter, wife of.....					1	1
Sailor.....	1		1	2		2
Sailor, wife of.....					1	1
Saloon keeper.				1		1
Seamstress					7	7
Shoemaker.....	2		2	8		8
Shoemaker, wife of.....					1	1
Stone cutter, wife of.....					1	1
Stone mason, wife of.....		1	1		2	2
Student	1		1	1		1
Surveyor, wife of					1	1
Tailor.....				9	2	11
Tailor, wife of.....					2	2
Teacher	1	1	2	8	10	18
Teacher, wife of.....					4	4
Telcgraph Operator.				1		1
Tinsmith.....				1		1
Undertaker, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Upholsterer.....				2		2
Wagonmaker.....				2		2
Wagonmaker, wife of.....					1	1
Weaver.....				2		2
No occupation.....	11	27	38	82	262	344
	126	97	223	818	270	1088

TABLE VIII.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	68	22	90	429	250	679
Married.....	55	64	119	323	402	725
Widowed	3	11	14	30	98	128
Divorced.....				2	7	9
				34	13	47
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	126	97	223	818	770	1588

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By friends.....	27	28	55	170	175	345
By Directors of the Poor.....	28	20	48	204	219	423
By County Commissioners....	40	34	74	212	176	388
By Court.....	31	15	46	232	200	432
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	126	97	223	818	770	1588

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By friends.....	26	29	55	170	174	344
By Directors of the Poor	29	20	49	201	224	425
By County Commissioners.....	71	48	119	447	372	819
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	126	97	223	818	770	1588

TABLE XI.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety					1	1
Apoplexy				1	1	2
Change of Life.....		1	1		15	15
Childbirth					2	2
Cocaine-eating				1		1
Congenital.....	1	2	3	2	2	4
Desertion by husband.....					1	1
Disappointment.....				3	5	8
Disease of brain... ..	3		3	6		6
Disordered menses.....					19	19
Dissipation				1		1
Domestic trouble.....				5	21	26
Epilepsy.....	6	6	12	57	25	82
Excesses				2		2
Excessive use of tobacco.....				2	1	3
Excitement	1	1	2	6	3	9
Exposure.....				2	2	4
Extreme heat.....		1	1		1	1
Fear of poverty					1	1
Fright.....	1		1	6	10	16
Grief					3	3
Ill health.....	12	17	29	56	102	158
Injury	1		1	1		1
Injury of head.....	4		4	28	2	30
Injury to spine.....				1		1
Intemperance.....	17	2	19	58	6	64
Irregular life.....				1		1
Loss of money.....	1		1	2	2	4
Loss of property.....				3	1	4
Loss of sleep				1	1	2
Masturbation				24	3	27
Nostalgia				1		1
Not assigned	55	40	95	434	391	825
Opium-eating.....		1	1	5	2	7
Over-exertion.....	3	2	5	23	24	47
Paralysis				5	1	6
Puerperal		6	6		31	51
Religious excitement.....				1	3	4
Stroke of lightning.....				1		1
Sunstroke.....	2		2	8	1	9
Syphilis	1	1	2	3	1	4
Trouble	18	17	35	67	53	120
Typhoid fever.....				1		1
Uterine trouble.....					13	13
	126	97	223	818	770	1588

TABLE XII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	57	23	80	267	178	445
Mania, alcoholic ..	4	1	5	4	1	5
Mania, chronic	30	27	57	271	295	566
Mania, epileptic....	4	4	8	55	21	76
Mania, hysterical					3	3
Mania, periodic	7	4	11	23	28	51
Mania, puerperal.....		2	2		20	20
Monomania				6	2	8
Dementia, acute.....				8	8	16
Dementia, chronic		1	1	34	55	89
Dementia, senile	1	2	3	7	5	12
Melancholy, acute.....	8	20	28	64	87	151
Melancholy, chronic	9	9	18	62	54	116
Imbecility	6	4	10	13	13	26
Paresis.....				4		4
	<u>126</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>770</u>	<u>1588</u>

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	107	84	191	761	716	1476
Second	16	12	28	52	50	102
Third	3	1	4	5	5	10
	<u>126</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>770</u>	<u>1588</u>

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 week	5	8	13	28	28	56
2 weeks.....	6	4	10	25	18	43
3 weeks.....	1	1	2	4	7	11
4 weeks.....	14	7	21	64	44	108
6 weeks.....				4	8	12
2 months.....	11	5	16	41	42	83
3 months.....	11	11	22	59	50	109
4 months.....	2		2	11	14	25
5 months.....	1	1	2	4	5	9
6 months.....	8	4	12	44	34	78
7 months.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
8 months.....	1		1	8	4	12
9 months.....	2	3	5	17	12	29
10 months.....					1	1
12 months.....	12	7	19	64	37	101
15 months.....	1		1	8	3	11
18 months.....	5	1	6	16	17	33
2 years	8	6	14	59	50	109
3 years	6	7	13	47	45	92
4 years	2	5	7	28	35	63
5 years	4	3	7	43	41	84
6 years	2	1	3	15	16	31
7 years		2	2	10	13	23
8 years	1	2	3	15	21	36
9 years	1		1	10	11	21
10 years.....		1	1	8	17	25
11 years.....	1		1	4	8	12
12 years.....				10	8	18
13 years.....				2	3	5
14 years.....		2	2	3	7	10
15 years.....	1	1	2	10	10	20
16 years.....				3		3
17 years.....		1	1	2	5	7
18 years.....	1		1	2		2
19 years.....		1	1		4	4
20 years.....		3	3	3	18	21
21 years.....					2	2
22 years.....					1	1
23 years.....				2		2
24 years.....					4	4
25 years.....				2	1	3
26 years.....					2	2
28 years.....	1		1	1		1
29 years.....					3	3
30 years.....				6		6
31 years.....				1		1
32 years.....				1	1	2
33 years.....		1	1		1	1
35 years.....		1	1		1	1
41 years.....				1		1
65 years.....		1	1		1	1
Unknown.....	17	6	23	131	116	247
	126	97	223	818	770	1588

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	1		1	1		1
15 to 20 years.....	1	4	5	4	12	16
20 to 25 years.....	5	4	9	23	15	38
25 to 30 years.....	2	7	9	15	22	37
30 to 35 years.....	2	4	6	17	15	32
35 to 40 years.....	2	5	7	12	12	24
40 to 45 years.....	2	1	3	9	13	22
45 to 50 years.....	2	1	3	10	9	19
50 to 60 years.....	2	5	7	8	10	18
60 to 70 years.....				5		5
70 to 80 years.....				1	1	2
Unknown.....	2		2	3		3
	21	31	52	108	109	217

TABLE XVI.

RESTORED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE
BEFORE TREATMENT.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	3	7	10	30	25	55
1 to 2 months.....	4	6	10	20	17	37
2 to 3 months.....	5	3	8	10	13	23
3 to 6 months.....	2	7	9	14	23	37
6 to 9 months.....	2	2	4	8	6	14
9 to 12 months.....		2	2		4	4
12 to 18 months.....				11	5	16
18 to 24 months.....	1	1	2	1	3	4
2 to 3 years.....		1	1	6	8	14
3 to 5 years.....		2	2	1	4	5
5 to 10 years.....	1		1	2	1	3
Unknown.....	3		3	5		5
	21	31	52	108	109	217

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....				3		3
1 to 2 months	2	1	3	6	2	8
2 to 3 months	3	1	4	12	8	20
3 to 6 months	8	9	17	40	34	74
6 to 9 months	4	5	9	24	24	48
9 to 12 months	3	5	8	10	12	22
12 to 18 months	1	3	4	5	17	22
18 to 24 months		3	3	5	3	8
2 to 3 years.....		1	1	3	5	8
3 to 5 years.....		2	2		3	3
5 to 10 years.....		1	1		1	1
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 108	<hr/> 109	<hr/> 217

TABLE XVIII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	13	18	31	75	70	145
Mania, alcoholic	2		2	2		2
Mania, chronic	1	1	2	9	4	13
Mania, periodic	3	1	4	3	3	6
Mania, puerperal.....		2	2		3	3
Melancholia.....	2	9	11	16	29	45
Monomania				3		3
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 108	<hr/> 109	<hr/> 217

TABLE XIX.

CAUSE OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Disappointment					1	1
Domestic trouble.				2	1	3
Excitement		1	1	2	2	4
Extreme heat.....		1	1		1	1
Fright.....				1		1
Ill health.....	2	8	10	11	30	41
Injury of head	1		1	9		9
Intemperance.....	2		2	15		15
Loss of money.....				1		1
Loss of property				1		1
Masturbation		1	1	4	1	5
Menopause					3	3
Menstrual disorder.....					3	3
Opium-eating				3	1	4
Over-work.....	2	1	3	6	7	13
Puerperal.....		3	3		14	14
Sunstroke.....				1		1
Trouble.....	5	5	10	15	15	30
Uterine disorder.....					1	1
Unknown.....	9	11	20	37	29	66
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 108	<hr/> 109	<hr/> 217

TABLE XX.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RESTORED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	12	25	37	68	80	148
England	2		2	2	1	3
Ireland		1	1	4	5	9
Scotland.....				3	1	4
Germany.....		2	2	4	5	9
Belgium		1	1		1	1
Poland					1	1
Sweden	3		3	9	3	12
Isle of Man.				1		1
Maine	1		1	1		1
Massachusetts.....				1		1
New York.....	3	2	5	12	11	23
Ohio				1	1	2
Illinois.....				1		1
Virginia.....				1		1
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 108	<hr/> 109	<hr/> 217

TABLE XXI.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy		2	2	11	5	16
Asphyxia.....				2	2	4
Cancer of liver.....					1	1
Cancer of stomach.....				1		1
Congestion of lungs.....				1		1
Diarrhœa.....		1	1		1	1
Disease of brain.....	7	4	11	47	22	69
Disease of heart.....	1		1	1		1
Disease of liver.....					1	1
Disease of lungs.....	1		1	7	5	12
Enteritis					1	1
Epilepsy.....	6	5	11	20	6	26
Erysipelas.....	1		1	2		2
Exhaustion.....				1	1	2
Exhaustion of acute mania...	1	7	8	12	13	25
Exhaustion of chronic mania.	9	16	25	45	61	106
Exhaustion of epileptic mania				2	1	3
Exhaustion of melancholia ...	1		1	1	2	3
Intemperance.....				1		1
Metritis					1	1
Paralysis.....	1	1	2	3	5	8
Paresis.....				2	1	3
Peritonitis	1		1	2		2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1		1	2	8	10
Strangulation		1	1	2	1	3
Typhlitis.....		1	1		1	1
	30	38	68	165	139	304

TABLE XXII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....				1	2	3
20 to 25 years.....	3	1	4	11	4	15
25 to 30 years.....	2	1	3	17	8	25
30 to 35 years.....	1	4	5	18	14	32
35 to 40 years.....	4	4	8	22	17	39
40 to 45 years.....	2	8	10	18	15	33
45 to 50 years.....	5	7	12	16	20	36
50 to 60 years.....	5	5	10	22	25	47
60 to 70 years.....	6	4	10	22	19	41
70 to 80 years.....	2	2	4	14	10	24
Over 86 years.....		2	2	4	3	7
Unknown.....					2	2
	30	38	68	165	139	304

TABLE XXIII.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM BEGINNING.

	FROM ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	20	19	39	3	5	8
1 to 2 months.....	18	5	23	1	2	3
2 to 3 months.....	13	6	19	6	4	10
3 to 6 months.....	20	16	36	6	8	14
6 to 9 months.....	20	13	33	9	3	12
9 to 12 months.....	13	6	19	8	5	13
12 to 18 months.....	17	18	35	19	11	30
18 to 24 months.....	14	10	24	14	6	20
2 to 3 years.....	15	17	32	15	12	27
3 to 5 years.....	12	20	32	13	16	29
5 to 10 years.....	3	9	12	16	20	36
10 to 15 years.....				10	9	19
15 to 20 years.....				9	8	17
20 to 25 years.....				1	6	7
Over 25 years.....				4	2	6
Unknown				31	22	53
	165	139	304	165	139	304

TABLE XXIV.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total
Under 15 years.....	2	1	3
15 to 20 years.....	8	11	19
20 to 25 years.....	18	11	29
25 to 30 years.....	34	30	64
30 to 35 years.....	49	37	86
35 to 40 years.....	60	50	110
40 to 45 years.....	49	40	89
45 to 50 years.....	31	42	73
50 to 60 years.....	44	62	106
60 to 70 years.....	30	26	56
70 to 80 years.....	7	11	18
80 to 90 years.....	2	2	4
	334	323	657

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE REMAINING AT THE END
OF THE YEAR.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	SINCE ENTERING THE HOSPITAL.			SINCE THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	6	5	11			
1 to 2 months	8	7	15	1	1	2
2 to 3 months	16	6	22	1	1	2
3 to 6 months	22	20	42	12	8	10
6 to 12 months	34	22	56	21	18	39
12 to 18 months	27	25	52	23	7	30
18 to 24 months	25	11	36	13	5	18
2 to 3 years	50	40	90	26	12	38
3 to 5 years	77	73	150	42	39	81
5 to 10 years.....	69	114	183	85	83	168
10 to 15 years.....				34	56	90
15 to 20 years.....				11	17	28
20 to 25 years.....				8	15	23
25 to 30 years.....				4	5	9
Over 30 years.....				7	8	15
Unknown.....				46	48	94
	<hr/> 334	<hr/> 323	<hr/> 657	<hr/> 334	<hr/> 323	<hr/> 657

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE:

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following Summary of his receipts and expenditures for the year ending with November 30, 1887:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1886.....		\$ 8,965 85
From State appropriation for support for year ending with Nov. 30, 1887, under act of June 23, 1885....	\$42,942 48	
From State appropriation for support for year ending with Nov. 30, 1887, under act of June 1, 1887.....	14,543 10	
From State appropriation for improvement of grounds for year ending with Nov. 30, 1887, under act of June 22, 1885.....	1,875 00	
From State appropriation for furniture for year ending with Nov. 30, 1887, under act of June 22, 1885....	1,875 00	
From State appropriation for buildings for year ending with Nov. 30, 1887, under act of June 22, 1885....	3,750 00	
From counties and townships for board of patients....	58,616 63	
From private individuals.....	14,377 64	
From other sources.....	972 85	138,952 70
		<hr/>
		\$147,918 05

PAYMENTS.

Superintendent's orders outstanding for previous year..\$	694 88	
Superintendent's orders.....	132,033 29	
Balance in treasury Dec. 1, 1887.....	15,189 88	147,918 05
		<hr/>
Amount of Superintendent's orders outstanding Nov. 30, 1887	\$ 7,498 30	

G. N. PARMLEE,
TREASURER.

Dec. 15, 1887.

STEWARD'S ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of expenditures embraced in orders drawn on the Treasurer from Dec. 1, 1886, to Nov. 30, 1887:

HOUSEHOLD.

1	Apples, green, 351 bushels.....	177	45
2	Apples and peaches, dried, 2,810 pounds.....	178	39
3	Butter, 25,378¾ pounds.....	5,455	99
4	Baking powder, spices and extracts.....	239	03
5	Beef and lamb., 133,613 pounds.....	8,874	93
6	Beans, rice and barley.....	306	90
6½	Cabbage, 28,330 pounds.....	439	20
7	Corn starch, tapioca and vermicilia.....	222	39
8	Coal and gas for fuel.....	9,888	89
9	Coal for gas.....	967	88
10	Coffee, green, 6,086 pounds.....	1,147	96
11	Cheese, 2,500½ pounds.....	312	72
12	Eggs, 4,130¼ dozen.....	735	39
13	Flour, 964¼ barrels.....	3,467	12
14	Fish, fresh, 4,120 pounds.....	365	85
15	Fish, salt, cod and halibut, 3,948½ pounds.....	344	78
16	Fruit, small.....	630	24
17	Turkey, 866 pounds.....	97	13
20	Ham and bacon, 18,359 pounds. ...	2,060	02
21	Hominy and oatmeal.....	507	27
23	Lard, 3,542 pounds.....	264	21
24	Matches and gas lighters.....	66	08
25	Milk, 81,205½ quarts.....	3,688	02
26	Kerosene and lubricating oils.....	112	89
27	Potatoes, 3,521 bushels	2,230	77
28	Potash, 35 boxes.....	120	75
29	Starch and indigo.....	52	10
30	Sugar, 34,344 pounds.....	1,731	69
31	Syrup, 1,265¾ gallons.....	312	41
32	Salt.....	53	45
33	Soda, sal, 756 pounds.....	13	67
34	Soap, laundry, 2,650 pounds.....	142	63
35	Soap, carbolic, castile and sand.....	262	63
36	Tea, 544 pounds.....	203	08
37	Vegetables, pickles, fruit and meats, canned.....	465	28
38	Vinegar, 554 gallons.....	76	38
39	Yeast, 226 pounds.....	100	62
		<hr/>	
		\$46,306 19	

CLOTHING.

Ready made clothing.....	\$	3,239	05
Material for clothing.....		1,807	13
Boots, shoes and slippers.....		1,148	40
Sun hats.....		8	00
		<hr/>	
		\$ 6,202 58	

1887]

AT WARREN, PENN'A.

29

Medicines and medical supplies.....	1,098 08
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FARM, GARDEN AND STABLE.

Horses, two.....	496 46
Durham cows, four.....	400 00
Oats, 1,125.30 bushels.....	354 62
Rent of Wood farm one year.....	300 00
Bran, chop feed and meal.....	287 60
Chester white pigs, five.....	175 00
Blankets, harness and repairs.....	171 40
Mowing machines, hay rake and forks.....	148 53
Wagon and carriage repairs.....	126 70
Truck wagon.....	90 00
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing.....	89 56
Seeds and plants.....	63 42
Durham bull.....	60 00
Oat straw, 9,730 pounds.....	33 71
Plows, two.....	26 00
Timothy and clover seed.....	19 75
Veterinary.....	14 25
Shed rent for horses at Warren.....	12 00
Threshing oats.....	11 79
Manure, ten loads.....	10 00
Seed corn.....	9 90
Root cutter.....	8 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,908 69

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Attendants.....	11,417 96
Salaries.....	7,532 20
Assistants.....	5,985 48
Machinist and firemen.....	4,035 15
Farm, garden and stable.....	3,477 29
	<hr/>
	\$32,448 08

FURNITURE.

Tin, hardware and cutlery.....	1,692 37
Blankets and sheeting.....	1,674 25
Wages manufacturing furniture.....	1,449 25
Queens and glassware.....	849 55
Carpets and lining.....	395 27
Bed spreads and sacks.....	393 12
Window curtains.....	376 96
Table linen.....	311 40
Brooms, brushes and mop handles.....	221 67
Ward locks.....	144 00
Pails, baskets and spittoons.....	141 89
Mattresses.....	128 00
Bookcase and cupboard.....	124 00
Copper sauce pans and strainers.....	119 85
Lumber for furniture.....	106 00
Ward robes, wash stands, tables and looking glasses.....	86 40

Valve refitting machine.....	75 00
Urinal basins and wash sinks.....	74 40
Water motor for organ.....	65 00
Gas fixtures and lava tips.....	57 80
Plating silverware	52 50
Ice chests, two.....	52 35
Window chairs and lounge.....	51 60
Gong bells.....	42 00
Covering for mangle.....	35 00
Sewing machine.....	35 00
Ironing stove.....	22 05
Stop cocks.....	18 00
Brass hinges.....	16 00
Chair castors.....	14 40
Drop lights	13 70
Glass	12 30
Bed springs.....	10 10
Wire rope.....	7 20
Office chair.....	7 00
Bronze plate escutcheons.....	6 00
Quill's washers and rubbers for wringer.....	5 50
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,886 88

IMPROVEMENTS.

Iron fences.....	14,066 88
Steel shells for reservoirs, two.....	4,016 86
Painters' and laborers' wages.....	3,218 95
Plasterers, repairing wards	671 00
Boiler settings and grates.....	487 50
Cemcnt.....	385 00
Building board fence.....	266 25
Paints and oils.....	269 43
Removing trees.....	247 96
Setting and staking trees	244 50
Team work.....	237 37
Fuel saving device.....	187 80
Brick mason wages.....	148 74
Hardware	132 28
Elevator castings.....	116 45
Brass and iron pipe.....	109 60
Shafting and pulleys.....	97 50
Brass basin cocks.....	87 13
Hydrants and gauges.....	76 00
Castings.....	50 19
Stone posts for avenue driveway	50 00
Asbestos packing for engines.....	25 00
Lime	19 20
Carbon pipes for gas house.....	18 00
Stand pipes for gas house.....	12 00
Paint brushes.....	11 86
Coal, blacksmith.....	2 20
	<hr/>
	\$25,255 65

BUILDING.

Carpenters' wages.....	1,978 60
Lumber, pine, hemlock and oak.....	1,799 10
Real estate, Nobbs' lot	1,032 96
Stone and stone work.	1,462 42
Pipe and fittings.....	522 25
Glass	523 33
Slate and slating summer houses.....	348 46
Cement and lime.....	186 85
Hardware	160 80
Paint, linseed oil and putty.....	132 36
Glaziers' wages.....	100 76
Sand.....	73 75
Castings	65 78
Pig troughs	61 60
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,449 02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Freight and express.....	1,965 91
Undertaking	872 00
Tobacco for patients.....	710 52
Postage and stationery.....	626 18
Transportation of patients to Philadelphia, Penn'a.....	520 00
Plants and shrubbery.....	459 55
Photographs for amusement hall.....	463 25
Printing.....	255 00
Draft returned.....	238 25
Periodicals.....	224 00
Traveling expenses, Trustees.....	200 95
Traveling expenses, Hospital	199 90
Binding Medical and Library Books.....	136 00
Amusement of patients.....	111 05
Telegrams, express and incidentals.....	90 52
Telephone rental, 4 quarters.....	90 25
Blank Books.	85 90
Planting Shrubby.....	61 50
Spectacles and repairing.....	46 10
Tuning and adjusting organ.....	30 20
Christian Weekly, 10 copies.....	20 00
Livery hire....	16 85
Premium on insurance.....	12 75
Surveying grounds.....	9 00
Rubber tubing.....	6 90
Filling teeth for patient.....	6 00
Attorney fees, making contract.....	5 00
Recording deeds.....	3 60

RECAPITULATION.

Household, fuel and light.....	\$ 46,306 19
Furniture.....	8,886 88
Clothing.....	6,202 58
Medicine and medical supplies.....	1,098 08
Farm, garden and stable.....	2,908 69
Salaries and wages.....	32,448 08
Improvements.....	25,255 65
Building.....	8,449 02
Miscellaneous	7,467 13
Money refunded patients.....	211 13
Money advanced patients.....	209 32
	<hr/>
	\$139,442 75

S. GARFIELD, STEWARD.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient supported by the relatives, or the legal guardian or committee, the Superintendent must be furnished with the medical certificates, and request for admission, as required by law. The extract from the law is as follows :

“No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers.”—*Law of 1883*.

The form of certificates and request for admission, with the bond required to be executed, will be found on another page.

All private patients thus received shall make payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance when taken to the Hospital; and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent, within that period, no part of such payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court or judge, the order or warrant, or copy thereof, by which such person is sent, together with the evidence given to establish the insanity, must be lodged with the Superintendent, but when sent by the Directors of the Poor of the county, or the overseers of a township or poor district, the certificates and application for admission given on a subsequent page must be properly executed.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean and free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other inside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on and is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be one dollar and seventy-five cents a week and one-half of the cost of the clothing actually furnished. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price will vary from three dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars a week, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the end of each quarter, commencing with June 1st of each year. When the patient is supported by friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

8. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged. Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond; and if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

FORMS AND BONDS.

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital, or other establishment, where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital, or other establishment, in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature, and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—*Law of 1883.*

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We..... of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that..... is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that..... should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

..... M. D.
 M. D.

I, of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

..... [L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

I....., of....., in the county of....., hereby state that....., of....., in the county of....., the patient above named, has been removed to and admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at my request, believing that such detention is necessary and for the benefit of.....
188

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we....., of....., in the county of....., are held and firmly bound unto....., Treasurer of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and his successors in office, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents.

WHEREAS,, of....., of the county of....., and who is insane, has been admitted a patient in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a. Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is that if the said obligors shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of dollars and cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for suitable clothing and shall pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for by the Steward of said Hospital, and shall remove from the Hospital whenever required to do so by the Superintendent; and if shall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after reception, then if said obligor pay board for thirteen weeks unless should be sooner cured, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for clothing and board to be made in advance quarterly, and at the time of removal with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the day of 18 ..

Signed and sealed in the presence of [L. S.]
 [L. S.]

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certifi-

cate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—*Law of 1883*.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....18 M. D.
..... M. D.

I of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians of.....

.....18 [L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that of....., in the county of....., the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....

..... } County Commissioners
..... } of the county of
.....18 }

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital, or other establishment, where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital, or other establishment, in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the admission of the patient,

and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures, and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—*Law of 1883*.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that..... is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that..... should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....18M. D.
.....M. D.

I, of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....18[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that of in the county of the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of

.....18 } Directors of the Poor
..... } of the county of
..... }

FORM OF BOND FOR TOWNSHIP.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certifi-

cate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—*Law of 1883*.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We, of, in the county of, physicians resident in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately, of, in the county of, and after such examination do verily believe that is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

..... M. D.

.....18

..... M. D.

I; of, in the county of, do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....18

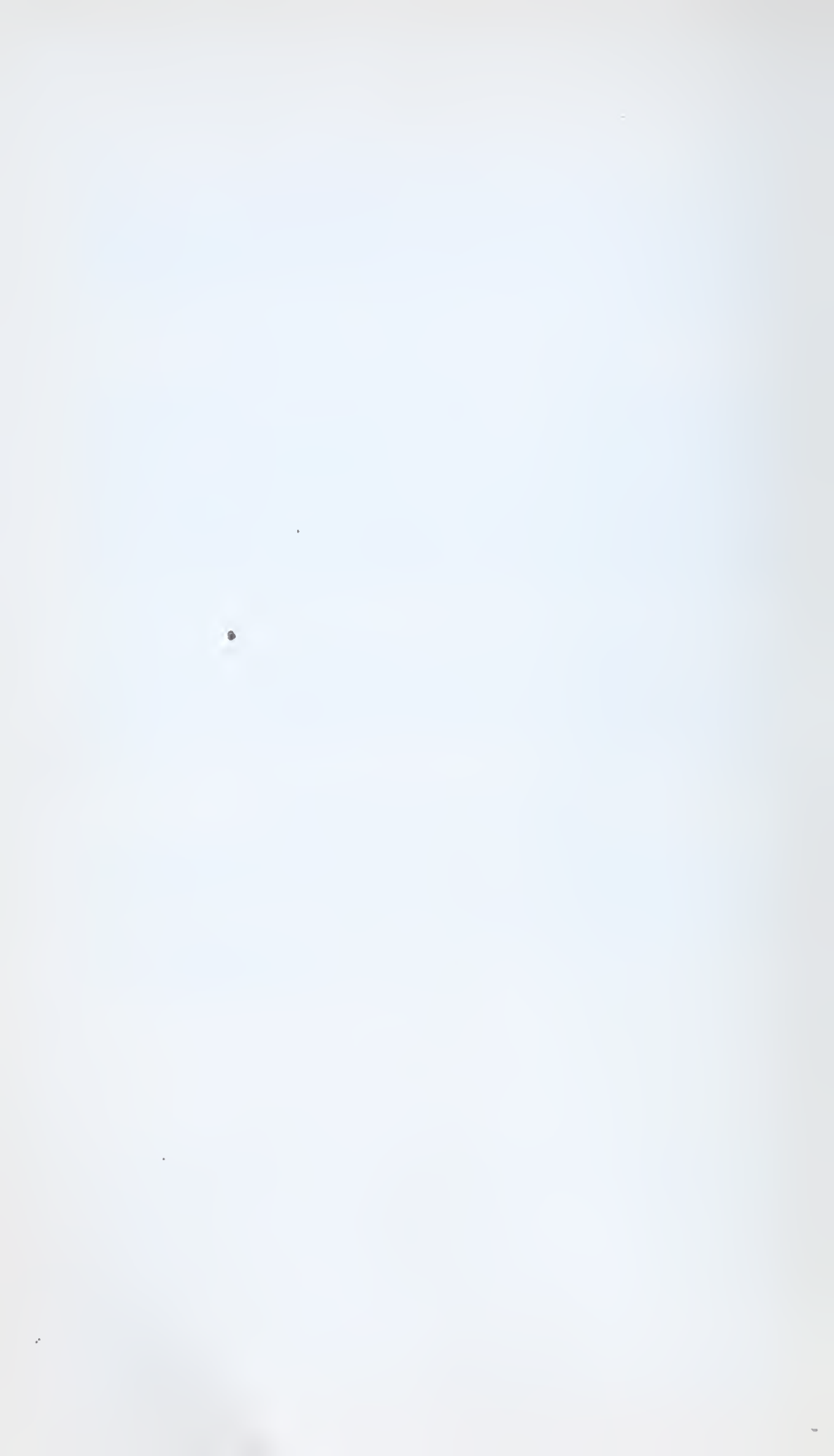
.....[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that, of, in the county of, the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the Township of in the county of

.....18

..... } Overseers of the Poor of
..... } the Township of in
..... } the County of



ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

TRUSTEES

—OF THE—

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

—AT—

WARREN, PENN'A.,

—FOR THE—

YEAR ENDING NOV'R. 30, 1888,

—TO THE—

Committee on Lunacy.



WARREN, PA.,
MIRROR POWER PRINT.
1889.

Officers of the Hospital.

TRUSTEES

R. B. STONE, *Bradford, Penn'a.*, PRESIDENT.

G. N. PARMLEE, *Warren, Penn'a.*, SECRETARY.

L. D. WETMORE, *Warren, Penn'a.*

W. H. OSTERHOUT, *Ridgway, Penn'a.*

J. D. HANCOCK, *Franklin, Penn'a.*

T. J. SMILEY, *Titusville, Penn'a.*

JOHN O. SHERRED, *Cambridge, Pa.*

CHARLES C. SHIRK, *Erie, Penn'a.*

SAMUEL R. MASON, *Mercer, Penn'a.*

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENT

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

M. S. GUTH, M. D.

A. B. COULTER, M. D.

STEWARD.

F. W. BOUGHTON.

TREASURER.

G. N. PARMLEE, *Warren, Penn'a.*

All communications relative to the admission, and inquiries in regard to patients, to be addressed to Dr. JOHN CURWEN, Warren, Penn'a.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

To the Board of Public Charities:

GENTLEMEN:—During the past year there has been complete harmony in the board of trustees and between the board and the executive officers of this hospital. The business of the hospital has been more carefully systematized in every department, and its work has been done with increased efficiency. Many improvements have been completed both within and without the hospital building. Within the building handsome and substantial carpets have been laid in the quiet wards, and a large number of pictures and other works of art have been purchased and impartially placed in the different wards, and many valuable books have been added to the library. Without the building summer houses have been erected for the recreation of patients, a hot house has been completed for the forcing forward of vegetables to be replanted upon the farm in order to secure full and thoroughly ripened crops, and through carefully manuring and otherwise enriching the land connected with the hospital, the productive capacity of the farm has been so greatly increased, that in certain seasons of the year, in the way of vegetables, the hospital has been to a large extent self-supporting. Under a bountiful Providence the fruit and shade trees heretofore planted have, with few exceptions, had a healthy growth. The system of iron fences commenced in the former year has been completed, while the walks, flowers, fountains and other adornments which have been added to the grounds, give assurance that in a few years the highest hopes of the promoters of this great charitable enterprise will be realized.

The average number of patients during the past year has been 679.36, and the number of patients at present in the hospital is 686. It will thus be seen that the number of patients has reached the highest limit of the capacity of the hospital, consistent with a just regard for the health of all and ultimate recovery of a fair proportion of the inmates. Fearing that both these great objects of the in-

stitution would be endangered, the trustees, therefore, when through the courts of Allegheny county last summer, an attempt was made to inflict upon this hospital an increase of several hundred patients, through their superintendent, interposed a stern and successful opposition to such experiment.

Several interesting questions in which this, along with the other hospitals of the state is concerned, have been much discussed in charitable and official circles, during the past year. Of these the principal have been the overcrowded condition of the insane hospitals and the remedy therefor; the propriety of a law compelling trustees of such hospitals to elect female superintendents and physicians to exercise jurisdiction separately from or jointly with like male officers, and the operations of the Act of 1885, relating to the support of indigent patients.

Appreciating the pressing importance of these questions and the necessity of a more thorough knowledge of the facts bearing thereon and the condition thereof, this board, by resolution, arranged to visit the hospitals of this state and several in New Jersey, and to make a careful inspection of their condition and methods of administration. In addition to the superintendent, four members made a partial and three a complete inspection of the different hospitals as contemplated by the resolution, and made report thereof to the full board of trustees at its regular meeting in September. While the investigations made by this board necessarily have had a much broader scope, it was felt to be the duty of the trustees to limit the conclusions to be drawn to such matters as related to this hospital, although it was possible they might likewise relate to other institutions of similar character.

As the result of such general inspection of other hospitals, and careful consideration of the subjects above referred to, the conclusions which the trustees have reached are nearly as follows:

1. The overcrowded condition of the hospitals is, to a large extent the result of the removal of the insane from the county almshouses, regardless in other respects of the mental conditions of the patients. There is no good reason why, under the strict supervision of the board of charities, the harmless chronic insane should not be retained in the almshouses, and such as have been removed

to the state hospitals, should be returned with other patients in like condition, to the almshouses of the counties to which they belong. The counties which have no almshouses are so few that any inequality in the cost of such patients, between counties with and counties without almshouses, could easily be corrected by the passage of a law authorizing the state hospitals to charge the entire cost of such patients to the counties from which they were sent. The only other alternative would seem to be the erection by the state of new hospitals, or an extension by new buildings of the present hospitals for the insane. All the dictates of humanity are opposed to so overcrowding the existing hospitals as to interfere with the health and prevent the cure of the patients duly admitted to those institutions.

2. The election of a female superintendent has, under the law of their organization, been left optional with the trustees of this institution. The trustees have visited the hospitals at Harrisburg and Norristown, and have otherwise given the subject the most careful consideration in connection with the wants and conditions of the hospital under their management. While they acknowledge the great force of the arguments which are used in favor of compelling the different hospitals to introduce female superintendents, and may, at some future time, voluntarily make the change in this hospital, the new plan is still subject to so much friction in other institutions and so much in the nature of a experiment; while in this institution the present system has worked so beneficially, efficiently and harmoniously, that the trustees have deemed it the wisest policy to allow the present plan of management to continue. They have not been unmindful, likewise, that any reform to be real in practice must not be forced upon, but must be accepted by those who are to carry it into effect, and that, therefore, should the proposed change be left optional, until a concurrence of favorable circumstances may furnish an opportunity to give it a fair and impartial trial.

3. The operation of the Act of 1885 relating to the support of indigent patients, so far as concerns this hospital, has been extremely beneficial and efficient. Under the old system of special appropriations to the different hospitals, the appropriations made were so much subject to special influences, were so irregular as to the times in which

they were received, and frequently so incommensurate with the special work to be done and improvements to be made by each hospital, as to make very difficult a thorough administration by the different boards of trustees. So embarrassing for a long period during the early history of this hospital, did its operation under the old system become, that the credit of the trustees was seriously impaired by delays in payments to parties from whom they purchased material, that the cost of operating the hospital was greatly increased and the discipline of the hospital much impaired. Under the present system, however, many of the difficulties of administration have disappeared. Labor and supplies have been promptly paid for, and current improvements made as they were required, with a decreased cost of operation and increased comfort to the patients and all connected with the institution. As in the case of every reform, it has taken some time to show its actual effects in operation, and some of such effects may possibly not have been anticipated. One of these effects has been the tendency to fill the hospitals with patients from county almshouses through the decreased cost to the county by reason of the state paying one-half the expense of such patients. Another of these effects applicable especially to this hospital has been that through the more perfect system and careful economies which it permitted and encouraged, it has led to the creation of a surplus in the treasury which amounts to \$15,629.58, and which would be somewhat increased were the full amount due for the support of patients collected. The existence of this surplus has been the subject of the careful consideration by the board of trustees, who, while holding the new system in the highest estimation, are on that account the more anxious that no evil consequences may result therefrom.

It will be observed that the law of 1885 fixes the maximum which may be demanded from the state and counties for the support of patients. It does not require the hospitals to demand or the accounting officers of the state to pay such maximum. The question to be considered in either case is: For how much less than said maximum can the insane be supported? The answer to the question will be different in different hospitals, varying with the cost of living and maintenance and other circumstances in the different localities, and is simply a matter of correct accounting.

This flexibility of the law, when applied to different localities, illustrates the great value of the law.

By careful estimates continued throughout the present year, this board of trustees has found that the actual cost for the support of each patient, including clothing furnished by the hospital, has been \$3.46 per patient, and that in the future such cost may be slightly decreased as improvements necessary to the hospital are completed. They have, therefore, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rate of charge for board of public patients, exclusive of clothing, be and the same is hereby reduced from three dollars and fifty cents to three dollars per week for each patient, and that the executive officers of the hospital be and they are hereby accordingly directed to hereafter observe the rate as hereby established.

The details relating to the condition of the hospital, its inmates and work during the past year are shown by the reports of the superintendent, treasurer and steward.

J. D. HANCOCK,
L. D. WETMORE,
G. N. PARMLEE,
R. B. STONE,
T. J. SMILEY,
J. C. SHERRED,
S. R. MASON,
CHAS. C. SHIRK,
W. H. OSTERHOUT.

November 30th, 1888.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Penn'a.:

GENTLEMEN—The discussion within the past few years of all matters pertaining to the care of the insane and the proper organization of hospitals for their treatment has taken a wide range, and many crude theories have been advanced, based on assumption, which had no origin in fact or in the real nature of the disorder and the condition of those to be treated. These assumptions ignored all the experience of the last fifty years and would relegate the whole matter to a state which existed more than fifty years ago, and which had been found years since to be invested with difficulties and annoyances which wise and reflecting men labored earnestly and assiduously to remove.

The organization of hospitals for the insane, as they generally exist, has not been a matter of chance, but the result of observation and experience on the part of those who had only in view what was best, in all regards, for the welfare of those mentally disordered. In this, as in many other matters, theoretical ideas must give place to plain, every-day common sense and experience.

The majority of the theories advanced have for their foundation the idea that a hospital for the insane should be managed and conducted in the same manner as a general hospital for the relief of those sick with a variety of diseases, or requiring surgical or other appliances for their relief and restoration. In such hospitals a steward has the charge, under the managers, of all the general, financial and household affairs, and visiting physicians and surgeons are appointed, who in monthly or quarterly rotation, attend to the duties required of them, with resident physicians to attend to the more detailed execution of the directions of the visiting physicians and surgeons. Another theory springing from this same idea, is that all that is really needed in the treatment of mental disorders is such medical prescriptions and advice as can be given

by physicians visiting two or three times a week, and leaving the execution of that course of medicine to the resident physicians. This proceeds on the assumption that only a bodily disease is to be treated, and ignores almost entirely the essential fact that in all mental disorders there is a different element entering into the constitution of the morbid condition which requires more than mere medication for its removal.

The construction of a hospital for the ordinary surgical and medical diseases is radically different from that of a hospital for the insane. In the former the wards are made large, bright and airy so that the beds may be placed on each side of the room, with ample space between each bed, and an open space the whole length of the room between the rows of beds, with smaller rooms attached for the management of a class of cases requiring special quiet and more than ordinary care and watching, with special appliances for those who may be delirious and require closer watching and attention to prevent injury to themselves or to others in the delirium of fever or other acute disease.

Wards of that character for both surgical and medical cases will vary in their size and arrangements according to the views of those who may have the general direction of the hospital and the special character of the class of diseases for which the hospital may be arranged. Kitchens for the preparation of special articles of diet for those under care will also be required.

Such wards are generally arranged on each side of an administration building so as to place one sex on one side and the other sex on the opposite side.

But in a hospital for the insane, besides the administration building, which must be arranged to accomodate all the offices for the transaction of the business of the institution, with rooms for those who are in charge and are called upon to manage the details of the business of the hospital, wards must also be arranged for each sex on opposite sides of this main central structure. These wards should have in them separate rooms for each patient, sitting rooms where they can sit and read or engage in games or other diversions, dining rooms, bath rooms, clothing rooms, wash rooms, water closets, rooms for the attend-

ants in immediate charge of the ward and everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of those who are to occupy the ward. These wards should be so arranged and furnished as to accomodate properly and with the least degree of appearance of restraint, all the classes of mental disorder which may require the care and custody of a hospital for the insane, from the most violent and demonstrative class of acute maniacal patients, through the grades of chronic and periodic mania and the suicidal and restless condition of melancholy to those who are quiet and convalescent and who require the care of a hospital for their own relief and the comfort and safety of their families and friends. The feature which makes the greatest distinction between the two classes of hospitals is the peculiar form taken by those who are sent to a hospital for the insane, in the irresponsible character of all their actions, the loss of the power of control of their own thoughts and conduct, and the consequent necessity of such safeguards and precautions in the general arrangement of the different parts of each ward as will serve to throw around each one that protection which will be needed from their own irresponsible actions or those with whom for the time they may be associated.

These wards should also be light, bright and cheerful, with an abundance of sunlight in every part.

Then there must also be such arrangements as will provide for everything in the way of occupation, amusement, diversion and instruction which can be made available among the several classes in such a manner as experience and observation may prove to be of greatest service at any special juncture in the course of the disorder, and all these should be in the greatest diversity which the science and art of the time may provide, and the resources of the institution be able to obtain.

These wards should be arranged in as compact a manner as possible, so as to afford the utmost ease in supervision at all times with the least labor and exposure to the medical officers.

The idea, which must at all times be paramount, is that the treatment of a physical disease is only a minor part of the course to be followed, but that the mind which

governs, or is governed in the reciprocal action of mind and body, must be occupied in the way best adapted to divert the thoughts from unhealthy to healthy action, and for this purpose medical, moral and dietetic means must be conjointly employed as each case in the infinite diversity may demand after careful study of the character and peculiarities of each individual. The large majority of cases of mental disorder are of that complex character that the existing condition found at the commencement, is the result of a combination of causes rarely one cause alone and these causes while springing from different sources, unite to produce the mental disorder in whatever form it may appear. These diverse forms are simply the expression of certain mental and physical conditions in the form of what we, for want of a better name, call insanity; but they are only the symptoms of a disorder and these symptoms vary with the condition of the individual and his peculiar mental constitution.

The manifestations of acute mania are very different from those of melancholy, and those of acute dementia differ from either of the others, and there are grades and degrees of each which are as various as the individuals affected, without carrying on the division of the symptoms into a variety of names which are only misleading, and have no satisfactory basis for their establishment in the nomenclature of disease. It is clearly and obviously true that mind itself cannot be diseased, but that mental disorders are the expression of a condition of the nervous system caused by a diseased or disordered state of one or more of the organs of the body, influencing, directly or sympathetically, the brain through which the manifestations are made known. These manifestations are of the most diverse and singular character, from the simple change of character and conduct, caused by some peculiar vagary of the imagination, to the violent explosive efforts of severe acute mania, and the determined efforts of the suicidal condition. In the majority of these cases there is no active acute disease, but a depressed condition of the physical system, which requires a long course of tonic medication, hygienic means and appliances, with efforts of various kinds to divert the mind and dislodge the unhealthy action, by endeavoring to implant healthy ideas and conditions.

The careful consideration of all these subjects has led to the organization, not only in this country, but throughout the civilized world, of hospitals for the care and treatment of this class, with a superintendent to direct the varied appliances, medical, moral and hygienic, so as to reach the best results.

The superintendent, "besides being a well educated physician, should possess the mental, physical and social qualities to fit him for the post."

It is an obvious deduction from experience in every sphere of life that where a variety of appliances are to be brought to bear to accomplish any given purpose, the application of those appliances to the desired object can best be directed by one taking the whole field into view and able to direct all to the attainment of the object to be secured in the most prompt and systematic manner.

More than fifty years ago, when there were few institutions for the insane in this country, the majority of those then existing, following the English practice then in vogue, had a steward who had the general management of the institution, under the direction of the trustees, and visiting physicians to attend to the patients.

It was soon found that this system was attended with difficulties and impediments in the proper economical management of the affairs of the institution and of the insane, which led those having the direction of such institutions to change the organization and place a medical man in charge, with authority to direct all the affairs of the hospital, with other subordinate officers to carry out the details of the general management; and this course has been followed in all the institutions, with one or two exceptions, which have been established in this country, and in England the same change has been made, except in a few institutions with vested rights and privileges.

Within a few years an effort has been made to return to the old system of more than half a century since to meet the same troubles which then existed, as will be attested by all who have at heart the welfare of the insane and not the carrying out of some theory founded on a fancied condition of things.

With a superintendent directing the general management of the hospital what is the actual result in practice?

He is the chief executive officer of the trustees, or by whatever name those who have the direction of the institution are called. The trustees direct the general management of the hospital and give him the authority to see that those orders are fully carried out in their proper intent and meaning, and this general direction occupies just so much of his time as to furnish an agreeable diversion of thought from the severe strain of the more specific duties of his position.

The by-laws of the hospital require him to see all his patients daily or learn their condition, and when he has done this carefully and thoughtfully he has expended a degree of nervous power which he must regain by a change of thought and action with rest to enable him constantly and regularly day by day to perform the same service.

It is a physiological law that every mental and physical exertion requires a given expenditure of nerve power, dependent on the length and strength of the effort put forth; and it is a law of mental hygiene that in order for the mind to retain its full active working power, it must not be kept too long on one thing, but a diversity of rest and occupation must be allowed and taken that the expended force may be recuperated and thus the mind be able to retain its full power and normal action.

The patients in every hospital for the insane, be it large or small, present an almost infinite diversity of mental and physical conditions, which require to be met in the manner most readily to promote their welfare and restoration. With this view the bodily derangements must be treated, and, so far as possible, removed; exercise and diet must be prescribed and taken best fitted to reinvigorate the system, and the mind must be diverted and occupied in that way best adapted to the peculiar character of the mental constitution.

No physician who values his own reputation or the good name of the institution over which he presides, will allow others to direct the degree or the amount of labor his patients should perform, as very few are capable of sustained labor for many hours continuously, and a slight degree of over work may seriously impair the prospects of restoration in recent cases, and greatly depress the vital powers

in cases of longer standing, and as employment of some kind is very essential as a means of mental diversion the physician must direct, not only who should work, but the character and amount of the work to be done.

These are problems calculated to tax the thoughts and energies of any one to the fullest extent, and those are the problems to be demonstrated by each superintendent so as to secure the approval of his own conscience, the approbation of the trustees and of the community from which the patients come, for whose benefit those problems must be worked out to the most satisfactory solution. The most difficult duty in the working out of the problem is the adaptation of what, for want of a better term, has been called the moral treatment, which means everything which can amuse, divert, instruct and lead the thoughts away from disordered to healthy action.

A bad thought can only be dislodged by constant effort to instill a good thought, and with a disordered mind constantly recurring to one thing, and a physical organization out of normal action, such a work requires great patience and steady perseverance.

The degree of education, the character of the mental training, the peculiar temper and disposition of the individual must be carefully considered in the direction of the means to promote restoration, and the effort made to apply this treatment in such a way as to secure the best results in each case, without too great an expenditure of power and effort in any one direction.

The surroundings of a patient should be such as will exert a pleasant and healthful influence, and everyone knows how little things have the effect of affecting the mind favorably or unfavorably, in health as well as in a disordered state. Unpleasant surroundings keep up an irritable frame of mind, which only increases the disordered condition, and if cheerful and pleasant associations can be thrown around the person, the scene will change very quickly and favorably.

This influence of association, with every other healthful influence is as necessary to promote a change in a disordered mind, and in fact often more so, than the medicine to correct a disordered physical state, or the food to

sustain the bodily system. Joy and the other benevolent affections always exert a good effect, while fear, anxiety and the allied affections tend to depress and weaken.

It should be the aim of every superintendent to arrange everything in and about the institution of which he has charge with the design of removing all that is unpleasant or likely to cause an unfavorable result, and establish, as far as the means at command will permit, every bright, invigorating and diverting influence and association.

With the pressure of all these things upon his mind, and it may truthfully be said that to a greater or less degree his thoughts are fixed almost constantly during his waking hours on the way in which he can best promote the greatest welfare and improvement of his patients and satisfy the inquiries and demands of friends and relatives and the expectations of the community, it is not too much to say that he needs some active diversion for a few hours each day to take off the strain and enable him to relax his mind by turning it to other matters which have also an indirect bearing on the result he is seeking to obtain. The food must be of the best quality and in proper quantity, and furnished at the proper time; out door exercise and occupation of many of the men accustomed to that kind of work must be directed to secure the best results to the institution with least detriment to themselves, and he himself should be kept as free from outside annoyances and vexations in the conduct of the different persons connected with the institution as can be, by insisting that all shall work to the same end, the most efficient promotion of the welfare of those for whose benefit the institution was designed.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the meeting of the trustees in June, a route was prepared to enable the trustees, who could arrange to go, to visit all the hospitals for the insane in Pennsylvania and several in New Jersey. The time was limited by the engagements of the members; several were detained by the demands of business and family matters which they could not put aside, and one, who was particularly anxious to go, by sickness, so that when the party met at the appointed place to commence the inspection, four were present and the wife of one of the number.

A careful examination was made of all the institutions visited, their arrangements and modes of conducting affairs inquired into, and everywhere the fullest opportunity was afforded of learning all that could be learned of the operations of the institution. The utmost cordiality was shown wherever the party went, and everything was done to make the time as pleasant and profitable as possible. The institutions visited were the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Dixmont; the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg; the State Hospital for the Insane, at Norristown; the Friends Asylum for the Insane, at Frankford, Philadelphia; Gurney Cottage, at Atlantic City, N. J., a branch of the Friend's asylum; the Stockton Sanitarium, at Merchantville, N. J.; the Institution for Feeble Minded Children, at Elwyn, Penn'a.; the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Philadelphia, the State Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton, N. J., and the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, Penn'a., the institutions having been visited in the order named.

A large amount of valuable information was obtained and the pleasure of making new acquaintances among those engaged in the same work, and, on the part of the writer, who acted as guide, the pleasure of renewing and reviving pleasant memories and associations with old friends, afforded a gratification which all most heartily enjoyed and expressed, and led to the hope that in another year they might be able to extend their visits to the institutions of other states, and gain additional knowledge, to enable them to keep fully in line with the most advanced improvements of the time.

The forcing house and green house attached, to which reference was made in the last report, were made ready for use early in December. A large collection of plants was secured for the green house, which proved a source of pleasure and attraction to many of the patients; and during this fall a large collection of roses to bloom during the winter has been purchased, so that they can be transferred to the wards when in bloom, and add to the attractiveness of different parts of the wards. During the last winter and spring a large quantity of radishes was raised in the forcing house, which were freely distributed through the wards, and a small amount of lettuce

and early tomatoes were also raised in the early spring. The different kinds of early vegetables were placed in an earlier state of forwardness than had been possible in previous years.

A large quantity of roses and flowering shrubs were also planted in the grounds in the front of the hospital, so as to be seen readily from nearly all the front windows, and a beautiful bloom was obtained from them during the whole summer and fall, until cut off by the frosts of November, and the bloom will be greater and more showy in the course of another season. The great variety of flowers and flowering shrubbery planted during the previous year has been a source of great attraction, and has afforded constant delight to all who enjoyed the pleasure of seeing it.

The grounds on which the brick yards were placed, from which the supply of bricks was obtained, for the hospital, was cleared off, ploughed up and planted in roots for the cattle, and an abundant yield was obtained. In another year it is hoped that the ponds, made by the excavations of the clay for the brick, may be placed in such a state as to afford a variety of pleasure to the inmates of the hospital.

The line fencing on the southern, western and northern sides of the western portion of the property, covered principally with timber of various sizes and undergrowth, was erected early in the spring, and also a fence dividing that portion from the other portion, was run a few hundred feet west of the barn, so that that portion, when cleared of the undergrowth and young trees, can be made into an excellent pasture for the cattle. These fences with those erected last year will complete all that will be required, and they have all been built in the best manner.

An orchard was planted on the side hill on which the reservoirs are constructed facing the east and southeast, and protected from the northwesterly winds. In all, four hundred trees were planted on that hill and in the extension of a small orchard which had been planted before the property was purchased for the use of hospital. The varieties of apples were such as have been found to be best adapted to yield a good crop in this section.

Considerable work has been done in the making of proper carriage roads about the northern end of the hospital and leading from it to the water works, but much yet remains to be done to make them as complete as is desirable.

Roofs were placed over the walls which surround the large exercising yards for both sexes, in the rear of the hospital, with the double purpose of protecting the walls and of providing a pleasant shelter for the patients. These roofs project from twelve to eighteen inches over the outer side of the walls, and extend inward six feet, supported by columns and furnish a pleasant resort which the patients enjoy very much in the warm summer weather.

The more excited class of patients derive great pleasure and comfort from the ability to spend so much time during the day, from six to ten hours, in these yards, free from all interruption and exposure. It is hoped to make these yards more pleasing and attractive, particularly those for the females.

The products of the farm and garden as shown by the statement of results given elsewhere, have been much greater than in previous years and the hope is entertained that they will improve as the ground is more thoroughly prepared by careful cultivation and fertilizing.

A large number of very handsome pictures have been purchased and placed in the wards where they will be most enjoyed, and give, as several of the inmates have said, a more homelike and cheerful appearance.

Carpets have also been placed in four wards on each side of the hospital, and other furniture calculated to make every part appear more bright, cheerful and comfortable.

To the Glee Clubs of Allegheny College and of the Erie Academy we are under obligations for pleasing concerts, and also to several troops which have given pleasant entertainments at different times during the year.

We have been the recipients of a large number of newspapers and periodicals from unknown friends, who have deposited them in the box placed in the postoffice for that purpose, and these have been much enjoyed by a large number of patients. We are also under obligations to the Y. M. C. A., of Warren, for a supply of newspapers very

regularly. Many other friends have remembered us in various ways, which are designed to benefit the patients, and we are grateful to them for their kind remembrances.

The supervisors, Mr. R. Beatty and Miss Sarah E. Layton have continued in the faithful discharge of the duties of their positions, and have earned the commendation of all best acquainted with the character of the duties they have been called upon to perform. Mr. F. M. Bettis, store-keeper and clerk to the steward, and Miss Kate Layton, secretary to the superintendent, have both shown their special qualifications for the duties assigned them, by the faithful, efficient and excellent manner in which they have discharged them. Those attendants, who have continued in service for many years, are deserving of special notice for the energy and efficiency with which they have performed their varied and often trying duties.

Many attendants have failed to perform their duties properly from an incorrect idea of what those duties were and have, consequently, not been able to retain their positions; but it gives me pleasure to state that very few have abused their trust by improper treatment of those placed under their immediate charge.

Amid the constant changes going on, many continue to discharge their duties with a reasonable degree of satisfaction, which, it is hoped, will be increased by the greater knowledge and experience they may acquire by continuance in service.

To those employed in other positions about the hospital it is only just to say that their duties have been performed regularly and faithfully.

The housekeeper, Mrs. E. R. McMillin, left the service of the hospital in October. Mrs. Sarah J. Boyer has been appointed to the position and gives promise of efficient and faithful service.

Mr. Samuel Garfield left the hospital to engage in other duties early in the year, and Mr. F. W. Boughton has been acting as steward since his resignation, and has been active and earnest in his work.

Dr. M. S. Guth and Dr. A. B. Coulter still continue in discharge of the duties of assistant physicians, and with each succeeding year, by their careful and earnest atten-

tion to their duties, are securing the well merited reward of faithful service and the confidence and esteem of those with whom they are associated.

The general health of the household has been good, and the larger number of deaths have occurred in those whose systems were worn out with the constant and continuing effect of the mental disorder. There still remain a large number of this class who are surely and gradually treading the downward course.

The very active and efficient service of the committee charged with the immediate direction of the general interest of the hospital, supported by the thorough confidence and co-operation of the other trustees has aided very greatly in the advancement of the hospital in all its departments.

Grateful for the generous confidence and cordial support which has at all times been accorded to the effort to place this hospital in the front rank of such institutions, the duties of another year are assumed in the hope that, with the same support and confidence and the strength and wisdom given by that wise Providence which gives wisdom, strength and ability, greater success may be attained in all that pertains to the welfare of those for whom this hospital was established.

JOHN CURWEN.

December 20, 1888.

TABLE I.
MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year.....	334	323	657
Admitted during the year.....	122	76	198
Total present in the year.....	456	399	855
Discharged—Restored.....	13	14	27
Improved.....	44	20	64
Stationary.....	14	4	18
Died.....	35	25	60
Remaining at the end of the year.....	350	336	686

TABLE II.
ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE
HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted.....	94	846	1786
Discharged—Restored.....	121	123	244
Improved.....	175	135	310
Stationary.....	94	88	182
Died.....	200	164	364
Total Discharged.....	590	510	1100

TABLE III.
NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN YEAR.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....				3	1	4
15 to 20 years.....	5	4	9	6	5	11
20 to 25 years.....	10	8	18	10	8	18
25 to 30 years.....	15	9	24	18	10	28
30 to 35 years.....	18	11	29	17	17	34
35 to 40 years.....	22	14	36	20	9	29
40 to 45 years.....	17	9	26	15	9	24
45 to 50 years.....	6	9	15	7	7	14
50 to 60 years.....	15	5	20	11	5	16
60 to 70 years.....	10	4	14	8	5	13
70 to 80 years.....	3	2	5	2		2
Over 80 years.....	1	1	2			
Unknown.....				5		5
	122	76	198	122	76	198

TABLE IV.
NUMBER AT EACH AGE, FROM BEGINNING OF HOSPITAL.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	7	6	13	20	27	47
15 to 20 years.....	26	38	64	56	57	113
20 to 25 years.....	160	56	156	114	90	204
25 to 30 years.....	118	103	221	117	121	238
30 to 35 years.....	126	122	248	129	131	260
35 to 40 years.....	159	114	273	116	103	220
40 to 45 years.....	110	134	244	85	102	187
45 to 50 years.....	72	74	146	53	68	121
50 to 60 years.....	95	105	200	68	64	132
60 to 70 years.....	70	50	120	50	24	74
70 to 80 years.....	22	25	47	14	9	23
Over 80 years.....	8	5	13	4		4
Unknown.....	27	14	41	114	49	163
	940	846	1786	940	846	1786

TABLE V.
NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	90	53	143	610	535	1145
England.....	2		2	27	19	46
Ireland.....	8	7	15	63	95	158
Scotland.....		1	1	5	6	11
Wales.....	2		2	3	8	11
Germany.....	6	5	11	56	47	103
Austria.....				2		2
Switzerland.....	1		1	4		4
France.....		1	1	6	5	11
Italy.....	1		1	4		4
Belgium.....				1	1	2
Sweden.....	4	1	5	32	16	48
Poland.....				3	2	5
Isle of Man.....				1		1
West Indies.....					1	1
Canada.....	1		1	8	4	12
Nova Scotia.....				1		1
Maine.....				6	2	8
New Hampshire.....				2		2
Vermont.....				1	3	4
Massachusetts.....				3	3	6
New York.....	7	7	14	75	71	146
New Jersey.....				1	2	3
Ohio.....		1	1	8	9	17
Illinois.....				1	1	2
Kentucky.....				1		1
Maryland.....				1	1	2
Virginia.....				2	2	4
South Carolina.....				1		1
Kansas.....				1		1
Michigan.....					1	1
Wisconsin.....					1	1
Minnesota.....				1		1
California.....				1		1
Unknown.....				9	11	20
	122	76	198	940	846	1786

TABLE VI.
RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Allegheny.....	1	1	2	9	6	15
Armstrong.....	1	1	2	19	12	31
Beaver.....				1		1
Blair.....				1		1
Bradford.....				5	11	16
Butler.....	8	1	9	29	10	39
Cambria.....				1	4	5
Cameron.....	1		1	6	4	10
Centre.....					17	17
Clarion.....	7	1	8	52	27	79
Clearfield.....	2	1	3	7	24	31
Clinton.....	6	2	8	18	20	38
Columbia.....					6	6
Crawford.....	18	13	31	119	140	259
Cumberland.....					2	2
Dauphin.....				4	2	6
Elk.....	1	4	5	29	19	48
Erie.....	22	12	34	166	120	286
Fayette.....		1	1	1	3	4
Forest.....	1	1	2	8	4	12
Franklin.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Greene.....				2	1	3
Huntingdon.....				1	1	2
Indiana.....				5	2	7
Jefferson.....	3	5	8	47	20	67
Lackawanna.....					5	5
Lawrence.....	1		1	13	6	19
Lehigh.....					1	1
Luzerne.....					28	28
Lycoming.....				3	17	20
McKean.....	17	19	26	59	64	123
Mercer.....	6	2	8	50	46	96
Monroe.....					2	2
Montour.....					7	7
Northumberland.....					5	5
Philadelphia.....	1		1	52	2	54
Pike.....					1	1
Potter.....	4	3	7	18	19	37
Snyder.....					1	1
Sullivan.....				1	2	3
Susquehanna.....					9	9
Tioga.....	2	6	8	39	55	94
Union.....					2	2
Venango.....	8	4	12	68	43	111
Warren.....	11	8	19	95	51	146
Washington.....				3	1	4
Wayne.....				1	7	8
Westmoreland.....					7	7
Wyoming.....					5	5
New York.....		1	1	6	4	10
Canada.....				1		1
	122	76	198	940	846	1786

TABLE VII
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agent.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Agent, wife of.....				4		4
Artist.....				1		1
Baker.....				1		1
Baker, wife of.....				1	1	1
Barber.....				4		4
Barber, wife of.....				1	1	1
Blacksmith.....		2	2	7		7
Blacksmith, wife of.....				7	7	7
Boilermaker.....				1		1
Bricklayer.....				1		1
Bricklayer, wife of.....				1	2	2
Brickmaker.....				1		1
Broommaker.....				1		1
Butcher, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Cabinetmaker, wife of.....		4	4		9	9
Carpenter.....				19		19
Carpenter, widow of.....				1	1	1
Carpenter, wife of.....					18	18
Civil Engineer.....				1		1
Clergyman.....	1		1	3		3
Clergyman, widow of.....					1	1
Clergyman, wife of.....					5	5
Clerk.....	10		10	47	1	48
Clerk, wife of.....		2	2		9	9
Contractor.....				1		1
Cook, wife of.....					1	1
Cooper.....				2		2
Cooper, wife of.....					1	1
Dairyman, wife of.....					1	1
Dentist.....				1		1
Domestic.....		7	7		106	106
Drayman, wife of.....					1	1
Druggist.....	1		1	6		6
Engineer, wife of.....					3	3
Farmer.....	39		39	241		241
Farmer, daughter of.....					5	5
Farmer, widow of.....					7	7
Farmer, wife of.....		13	13		90	90
Fireman.....				1		1
Glass blower.....				1		1
Grocer.....	3		3	3		3
Gunsmith, wife of.....					1	1
Hairdresser.....					1	1
Harnessmaker.....				1		1
Harnessmaker, wife of.....					2	2
Hotel keeper.....				5		5
Hotel keeper, wife of.....					5	5
House keeper.....					27	27
Huckster.....				1		1
Jeweler.....				1		1
Jeweler, wife of.....					4	4
Laborer.....	49		49	384		384
Laborer, widow of.....		1	1		6	6
Laborer, wife of.....		22	22		147	147
Laundress.....					1	1
Lawyer.....				4		4
Lawyer, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Liveryman.....				1		1
Liveryman, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Lumberman.....	1		1	3		3
Lumberman, wife of.....		1	1		4	4
Machinist.....	1		1	4		4
Machinist, wife of.....					2	2

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Manufacturer.....	1		1	2		2
Manufacturer, wife of.....					1	1
Mason.....	1		1	2		2
Mason, wife of.....					1	1
Mechanic.....	1		1	1		1
Merchant.....				15		15
Merchant, wife of.....					11	11
Miller.....				1		1
Miller, wife of.....					3	3
Milliner.....					4	4
Miner.....				10		10
Miner, wife of.....					12	12
Moulder.....				3		3
Moulder, wife of.....					2	2
Musician.....		1	1	1	1	2
Nurse.....		1	1		1	1
Oil dealer, wife of.....					1	1
Oil producer.....	2		2	4		4
Oil producer, wife of.....					2	2
Painter.....				6		6
Painter, wife of.....					3	3
Pedler.....				2		2
Pedler, wife of.....					1	1
Photographer, wife of.....					1	1
Physician.....	1		1	8		8
Physician, wife of.....					3	3
Plasterer.....	1		1	5		5
Plasterer, wife of.....					2	2
Printer.....	1		1	3		3
Printer, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Puddler.....				1		1
Railroad conductor.....				1		1
Reporter, wife of.....					1	1
Sailor.....				2		2
Sailor, wife of.....					1	1
Saloonkeeper.....				1		1
Seamstress.....		1	1		8	8
Shoemaker.....	1		1	9		9
Shoemaker, widow of.....		1	1		1	1
Shoemaker, wife of.....					1	1
Stone cutter, wife of.....					1	1
Stone mason, wife of.....					2	2
Student.....				1		1
Surveyor, wife of.....					1	1
Tailor.....		1	1	9	3	12
Tailor, wife of.....					2	2
Teacher.....				8	10	18
Teacher, wife of.....					4	4
Telegraph operator.....				1		1
Tinsmith.....				1		1
Undertaker, wife of.....					1	1
Upholsterer.....				2		2
Wagon maker.....				2		2
Wagon maker, wife of.....					1	1
Weaver.....				2		2
No occupation.....	7	14	21	89	276	365
	122	76	198	940	846	1786

TABLE VIII.
SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	62	15	77	491	265	756
Married.....	52	50	102	375	452	827
Widowed.....	5	11	16	35	109	144
Divorced.....				2	7	9
Unknown.....	3		3	37	13	50
	122	76	198	940	846	1786

TABLE IX.
HOW COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Friends.....	26	19	45	196	194	390
By the Directors of the Poor.....	22	15	37	226	234	460
By County Commissioners.....	46	26	72	258	202	460
By Court.....	28	16	44	260	216	476
	122	76	198	940	846	1786

TABLE X.
HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Friends.....	27	17	44	197	191	388
By Directors of the Poor.....	22	16	38	223	240	463
By County Commissioners.....	73	43	116	520	415	935
	122	76	198	940	846	1786

TABLE XI.
ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety.....					1	1
Apoplexy.....				1	1	2
Change of Life.....		1	1		16	16
Childbirth.....					2	2
Cocaine eating.....				1		1
Congenital.....	3	1	4	5	3	8
Desertion by husband.....		1	1		2	2
Disappointment.....				3	5	8
Disease of brain.....				6		6
Disordered menses.....		1	1		20	20
Dissipation.....				1		1
Domestic trouble.....	1	3	4	6	24	30
Epilepsy.....	5	2	7	62	27	89
Excesses.....				2		2
Excessive use of tobacco.....	1		1	3	1	4
Excitement.....		1	1	6	4	10
Exposure.....				2	2	4
Extreme heat.....					1	1
Fear of poverty.....					1	1
Fright.....	1		1	7	10	17
Grief.....					3	3
Hysteria.....		1	1		1	1
Ill-health.....	12	10	22	68	112	180
Injury.....				1		1
Injury of head.....	4		4	32	2	34
Injury to spine.....				1		1
Intemperance.....	10	2	12	68	8	76
Irregular life.....	1		1	2		2
Loss of money.....				2	2	4
Loss of property.....				3	1	4
Loss of sleep.....				1	1	2
Masturbation.....	3		3	27	3	30
Nostalgia.....				1		1
Not assigned.....	58	28	86	492	419	911
Opium eating.....		1	1	5	3	8
Over-exertion.....	4	1	5	27	25	52
Paralysis.....				5	1	6
Puerperal.....		7	7		58	58
Religious excitement.....				1	3	4
Stroke of lightning.....				1		1
Sunstroke.....	1		1	9	1	10
Syphilis.....	1		1	4	1	5
Trouble.....	17	16	33	84	69	153
Typhoid fever.....				1		1
Uterine trouble.....					13	13
	122	76	198	940	846	1786

TABLE XII.
FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	55	22	77	322	200	522
Mania, alcoholic.....	3	2	5	7	3	10
Mania, chronic.....	27	21	48	298	316	614
Mania, epileptic.....	4	2	6	59	23	82
Mania, hysterical.....					3	3
Mania, periodic.....	5	3	8	28	31	59
Mania, puerperal.....		3	3		23	23
Monomania.....				6	2	8
Dementia, acute.....	1		1	9	8	17
Dementia, chronic.....				34	55	89
Dementia, senile.....	1		1	8	5	13
Melancholy, acute.....	18	14	32	82	101	183
Melancholy, chronic.....	5	7	12	67	61	128
Imbecility.....	3	2	5	16	15	31
Paresis.....				4		4
	122	76	198	946	848	1786

TABLE XIII.
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First.....	109	71	180	870	786	1656
Second.....	6	3	9	58	53	111
Third.....	4	2	6	9	7	16
Fourth.....	3		3	3		3
	122	76	198	940	846	1786

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 week.....	3	1	4	31	29	60
2 weeks.....	6	2	8	31	20	51
3 weeks.....				4	7	11
4 weeks.....	15	7	22	79	51	130
6 weeks.....				4	8	12
2 months.....	13	8	21	54	50	104
3 months.....	21	11	32	80	61	141
4 months.....	2	3	5	13	17	30
5 months.....	1		1	5	5	10
6 months.....	9	4	13	53	38	91
7 months.....				2	1	3
8 months.....		1	1	8	5	13
9 months.....	6	2	8	23	14	37
10 months.....				1		1
12 months.....	9	6	15	73	43	116
15 months.....				8	3	11
18 months.....		1	1	16	18	34
2 years.....	11	9	20	70	59	129
3 years.....	9	7	16	56	52	108
4 years.....	3	3	6	31	38	69
5 years.....	1	3	4	44	44	88
6 years.....	3	1	4	18	17	34
7 years.....	1		1	11	13	25
8 years.....	1	1	2	16	22	38
9 years.....	1		1	11	11	22
10 years.....	1	1	2	9	18	27
11 years.....				4	8	12
12 years.....				10	8	18
13 years.....	1		1	3	3	6
14 years.....				3	7	10
15 years.....		1	1	10	11	21
16 years.....				3		3
17 years.....				2	5	7
18 years.....		1	1	2	1	3
19 years.....				4		4
20 years.....	1	2	3	4	20	24
21 years.....				2		2
22 years.....				1		1
23 years.....				2		2
24 years.....					4	4
25 years.....		1	1	2	2	4
26 years.....				2		2
28 years.....				1		1
29 years.....				3		3
30 years.....				6		6
31 years.....				1		1
32 years.....				1	1	2
33 years.....				1		1
35 years.....				1		1
41 years.....				1		1
45 years.....	1		1	1		1
50 years.....	1		1	1		1
65 years.....					1	1
Unknown.....	2		2	133	116	249
	122	76	198	940	846	1786

TABLE XV.
AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....				1		1
15 to 20 years.....	3	2	5	7	14	21
20 to 25 years.....	1	5	6	24	20	44
25 to 30 years.....	2	2	4	17	24	41
30 to 35 years.....	4	2	6	21	17	38
35 to 40 years.....	3	2	5	15	14	29
40 to 45 years.....				9	13	22
45 to 50 years.....				10	9	19
50 to 60 years.....		1	1	8	11	19
60 to 70 years.....				5		5
70 to 80 years.....				1	1	2
Unknown.....				3		3
	13	14	27	121	123	244

TABLE XVI
RESTORED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE BEFORE
TREATMENT.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	5	4	9	35	29	64
1 to 2 months.....	2	4	6	22	21	43
2 to 3 months.....	1	1	2	11	14	25
3 to 6 months.....	3	1	4	17	24	41
6 to 9 months.....	1	1	2	9	7	16
9 to 12 months.....	1	1	2	1	5	6
12 to 18 months.....				11	5	16
18 to 24 months.....				1	3	4
2 to 3 years.....				6	8	14
3 to 5 years.....		1	1	1	5	6
5 to 10 years.....		1	1	2	2	4
Unknown.....				5		5
	13	14	27	121	123	244

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....				3		3
1 to 2 months.....				6	2	8
2 to 3 months.....	12		2	14	8	22
3 to 6 months.....	7	4	11	47	32	85
6 to 9 months.....		3	3	24	27	51
9 to 12 months.....		3	5	10	17	27
12 to 18 months.....	4		4	9	17	26
18 to 24 months.....				5	3	8
2 to 3 years.....		1	1	3	6	9
3 to 5 years.....					3	3
5 to 10 years.....		1	1		2	2
	13	14	27	121	123	244

TABLE XVIII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	11	3	14	86	73	159
Mania, alcoholic.....				2		2
Mania, chronic.....		2	2	9	6	15
Mania, periodic.....				3	3	6
Mania, puerperal.....		1	1		4	4
Melancholia.....	2	8	10	18	37	55
Monomania.....				3		3
	13	14	27	121	123	244

TABLE XIX.
CAUSE OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Disappointment.....					1	1
Domestic trouble.....				2	1	3
Excessive use of tobacco.....	1		1	1		1
Excitement.....				2	2	4
Extreme heat.....					1	1
Fright.....				1		1
Ill health.....	1	4	5	12	34	46
Injury of head.....				9		9
Intemperance.....	2	1	3	17	1	18
Loss of money.....				1		1
Loss of property.....				1		1
Masturbation.....				4	1	5
Menopouse.....					3	3
Menstrual disorder.....					3	3
Opium eating.....				3	1	4
Over study.....	1		1	1		1
Over work.....				6	7	13
Puerperal.....		3	3		17	17
Sunstroke.....	1		1	2		2
Trouble.....	3	4	7	18	19	37
Uterine disorder.....					1	1
Unknown.....	4	2	6	41	31	72
	13	14	27	121	123	244

TABLE XX.
NATIVITY OF THOSE RESTORED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	7	9	16	75	89	164
England.....				2	1	3
Ireland.....	2		2	6	5	11
Scotland.....				3	1	4
Wales.....		1	1		1	1
Isle of Man.....				1		1
Germany.....	1	1	2	5	6	11
Belgium.....					1	1
Poland.....					1	1
Sweden.....	3	2	5	12	5	17
Maine.....				1		1
Massachusetts.....				1		1
New York.....		1	1	12	12	24
Ohio.....				1	1	2
Illinois.....				1		1
Virginia.....				1		1
	13	14	27	121	123	244

TABLE XXI.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy.....	12	2	4	13	7	20
Asphyxia.....	1		1	3	2	5
Cancer of liver.....					1	1
Cancer of stomach.....				1		1
Congestion of lungs.....				1		1
Diarrhoea.....					1	1
Disease of bowels.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
Disease of brain.....	10	3	13	57	25	82
Disease of heart.....		1	1	1	1	2
Disease of liver.....					1	1
Disease of lungs.....		2	2	7	7	14
Enteritis.....					1	1
Epilepsy.....	7	6	13	27	12	39
Erysipelas.....				2		2
Exhaustion.....				1	1	2
Exhaustion of acute mania.....	2	3	5	14	16	30
Exhaustion of chronic mania.....	12	6	18	57	67	124
Exhaustion of epileptic mania.....				2	1	3
Exhaustion of melancholia.....				1	2	3
Intemperance.....				1		1
Metritis.....					1	1
Paralysis.....				3	5	8
Paresis.....				2	1	3
Peritonitis.....				2		2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....				2	8	10
Strangulation.....				2	1	3
Typhlitis.....					1	1
	35	25	60	200	164	364

TABLE XXII.
AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....		1	1		1	1
15 to 20 years.....		1	1	1	3	4
20 to 25 years.....	1	1	2	12	5	17
25 to 30 years.....	1	4	5	18	12	30
30 to 35 years.....	3	3	6	21	19	40
35 to 40 years.....	6		6	28	17	45
40 to 45 years.....	4	2	6	22	17	39
45 to 50 years.....	4		4	20	20	40
50 to 60 years.....	6	6	12	28	31	59
60 to 70 years.....	5	4	9	27	23	50
70 to 80 years.....	3	1	4	17	11	28
Over 80 years.....	2		2	6	3	9
Unknown.....					2	2
	35	25	60	200	164	364

TABLE XXIII.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM BEGINNING.

	FROM AD- MISSION IN TO HOSPIT'L			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	23	20	43	4	5	9
1 to 2 months.....	23	5	28	2	3	5
2 to 3 months.....	16	8	24	6	4	10
3 to 6 months.....	20	21	41	8	10	18
6 to 9 months.....	22	14	36	11	3	14
9 to 12 months.....	14	9	23	10	5	15
12 to 18 months.....	22	21	43	24	15	39
18 to 24 months.....	15	11	26	15	7	22
2 to 3 years.....	19	17	36	16	15	31
3 to 5 years.....	20	23	43	17	18	35
5 to 10 years.....	6	15	21	23	26	49
10 to 15 years.....				11	13	24
15 to 20 years.....				11	8	19
20 to 25 years.....				2	7	9
Over 25 years.....				6	3	9
Unknown.....				34	22	56
	200	164	364	200	164	364

TABLE XXIV.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	2		2
15 to 20 years.....	5	6	11
20 to 25 years.....	21	15	36
25 to 30 years.....	33	27	60
30 to 35 years.....	47	38	85
35 to 40 years.....	67	57	124
40 to 45 years.....	54	43	97
45 to 50 years.....	32	45	77
50 to 60 years.....	49	58	107
60 to 70 years.....	31	31	62
70 to 80 years.....	6	12	18
80 to 90 years.....	3	4	7
	350	336	686

TABLE XXV

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	SINCE ENTER'NG THE HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	13	4	17			
1 to 2 months.....	9	8	17	1	1	2
2 to 3 months.....	1	6	7			
3 to 6 months.....	18	20	38	13	9	22
6 to 12 months.....	37	21	58	23	13	36
12 to 18 months.....	27	18	45	16	10	26
18 to 24 months.....	23	16	39	10	11	21
2 to 3 years.....	47	31	78	31	15	47
3 to 5 years.....	82	79	161	51	39	90
5 to 10 years.....	92	133	226	94	85	179
10 to 15 years.....				39	59	98
15 to 20 years.....				14	24	38
20 to 25 years.....				14	18	32
25 to 30 years.....				3	4	7
Over 30 years.....				9	11	20
Unknown.....				32	36	68
	350	336	686	350	336	686

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane :

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of his receipts and expenditures for the year ending with November 30th, 1888:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand December 1, 1887.....	\$ 15,189 88
From State appropriation for support for year ending with November 30th, 1888, under act of June 1, 1887.....	\$ 56,720 60
From Counties and Townships for board of patients.....	56,708 61
From private individuals.....	15,064 67
From other sources.....	1,876 96
	130,370 84
	\$145,560 72

PAYMENTS.

Superintendent's orders outstanding for previous year.....	\$ 7,498 30
Superintendent's orders.....	114,398 86
Balance in treasury December 1, 1888.....	23,663 56
	145,560 72
Amount of Superintendent's orders outstanding Novem- ber 30th, 1888.....	\$ 8,033 98

G. N. PARMLEE,

TREASURER.

December 20, 1888.

STEWARD'S ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Of orders drawn on the Treasurer of the State Hospital for Insane at Warren, Pa., from December 1st, 1887, to November 30, 1888, inclusive:

HOUSEHOLD.

Apples, green, 260½ bushels.....	\$ 153 40
Apples and peaches, dried, 1,966½ pounds.....	163 22
Butter, 25,710 pounds.....	5,333 74
Baking powder, spices and extracts.....	230 92
Beef and lamb, 137,249 pounds.....	8,815 31
Beans, rice and barley.....	533 50
Cabbage, 3¼ tons.....	75 00
Corn starch, tapioca and vermicelli.....	169 72
Gas for fuel.....	7,945 17
Coal for gas.....	994 70
Coffee, 6,124 pounds.....	1,096 56
Cheese, 2,953½ pounds.....	328 64
Eggs, 4,708½ dozen.....	1,018 43
Flour, 981½ barrels.....	4,080 26
Fish, fresh, 9,341 pounds.....	815 89
Fish, salt, 2,125 pounds.....	274 55
Fruits, small.....	1,242 40
Hams and bacon, 19,820 pounds.....	2,291 93
Hominy and oatmeal.....	532 28
Lard, 5,492 pounds.....	469 96
Matches and gas lighters.....	60 75
Milk, 84,901 quarts.....	3,250 29
Kerosene and lubricating oil.....	53 60
Potatoes, 35 bushels.....	28 00
Potash, 30 boxes.....	105 00
Starch and indigo.....	66 58
Sugar, 38,049 pounds.....	2,336 36
Syrup, 1,543 gallons.....	453 76
Salt.....	63 95
Soda, Sal.....	6 57
Soap, 9,842 pounds.....	456 57
Soap, carbolic, castile and sand.....	263 65
Tea, 933 pounds.....	267 84
Vegetables, pickles, meats and fruit, canned.....	2,184 66
Vinegar, 624½ gallons.....	74 95
Yeast, 325½ pounds.....	107 53
Paper chambers.....	266 00
Brooms, brushes and mop handles.....	295 61
Queen's glassware and cutlery.....	713 55
Pails, baskets and spittoons.....	151 98
Milk crocks.....	14 40
Toweling.....	101 70
D or mats.....	5 25
Varnish.....	6 00
Blankets, mattresses and pillows.....	1,699 55
	\$ 49,538 08

FURNITURE.

Wages, manufacturing furniture.....	\$ 738 87
Mattresses, pillows and blankets.....	639 90
Material for window shades.....	276 61
Bed spreads and sacks.....	618 50
Office stool and brackets.....	7 40
Sheeting.....	491 47
Bed springs.....	8 25
Looking-glasses, rockers and tables.....	55 15
Rubber blankets.....	150 00
Window curtains.....	129 87

Table linen.....	79 63
Chamber set.....	35 00
Table covers.....	44 38
Carpet lining.....	1,438 72
Dresser.....	7 50
Pictures.....	522 22
Lumber.....	69 84
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,313 31

CLOTHING.

Material for clothing.....	\$ 3,022 36
Ready-made clothing.....	3,099 29
Boots, and slippers.....	1,487 75
Dress making.....	12 00
Sun hats.....	15 41
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,636 81

MEDICINE AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Medicine, etc.....	\$ 1,258 61
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,258 61

FARM, GARDEN AND STABLE.

Oats, 1,151 bushels.....	\$ 497 88
Cows, seven.....	270 00
Durham bull.....	200 00
Straw, oats, 28 tons.....	285 05
Hay cutters and horse power.....	201 66
Sleighs.....	50 00
Oil Cake Meal.....	25 00
Wagon and carriage repairs.....	113 31
Harness repairs.....	115 34
Garden seeds.....	93 98
Chop, feed, meal and bran.....	984 67
Apple trees.....	57 10
Lawn grass, timothy and clover seed.....	151 42
Veterinary.....	29 75
Grain drill.....	80 00
Rent of Wood's farm, 1 year.....	300 00
Blacksmithing.....	9 55
Phosphate.....	505 00
Seed corn.....	26 55
Paris green.....	5 40
Wagon Hire.....	5 00
Hay Feeder.....	35 90
Vegetable cutter.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,051 76

WAGES.

Salaries.....	\$ 8,806 82
Attendants.....	11,603 63
Assistants.....	6,324 31
Machinist and firemen.....	3,900 07
Farm, garden and stable.....	4,282 37
Painters.....	1,021 13
Glaziers.....	4 50
Labor on improvements.....	1,144 49
Plasterers.....	343 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 37,435 30

IMPROVEMENTS.

Carpenters on improvements.....	\$ 1,184 78
Wood and stone posts.....	308 25
Stone steps.....	2 00
Turning lathe and tools.....	100 00
Glass.....	235 79
Lumber.....	1,223 18
Paint and oil.....	1,067 73
Flagstones.....	10 00
Fountains.....	144 50
Lubricators.....	14 00

Building fences and ditching.....	522 28
Lime.....	95 68
Cement.....	272 25
Chairs for summer house.....	269 49
Hardware.....	1,118 39
Flower pots and flowers.....	392 40
Sawing lumber.....	11 76
Bronze chandeliers and gas fixtures for Newel posts.....	160 85
Stone mason.....	68 25
Brick mason.....	137 37
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,798 95

REPAIRS.

Brass and copper pipe.....	\$ 294 00
Glass.....	91 33
Packing.....	16 50
Pipe and fittings.....	755 97
Paper hanging.....	12 75
Castings.....	41 55
Hose.....	35 50
Repairing gutters.....	242 35
Painting iron fence.....	371 50
Plaster Paris.....	1 60
Galvanized iron.....	3 99
Spectacles and repairs.....	46 21
Fixing teeth.....	3 00
Repairing organ.....	22 31
Repairing boiler.....	10 70
Hardware.....	701 72
Locks, door knobs and key blanks.....	156 05
Stair plates.....	21 17
Bed casters.....	47 75
Chair bottoms.....	12 46
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,888 41

REAL ESTATE.

Land purchased.....	\$ 628 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 628 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Freight and express.....	\$ 1,351 79
Postage and stationery.....	810 90
Traveling expense, trustees.....	793 84
Undertaking.....	887 00
Money advanced patients.....	271 95
Money refunded patients.....	73 40
Premiums on insurance.....	50 00
Telegrams and express.....	322 85
Tobacco.....	532 70
Telephone rental.....	100 00
Official seal.....	25 00
Check books.....	20 00
Printing.....	197 50
Photographs for amusement hall.....	107 27
Traveling expenses, hospital.....	60 00
Surveying.....	35 00
Livery.....	5 50
American Stock Book.....	5 75
Thermometer.....	9 60
Tennis nets and balls.....	36 40
Amusement.....	5 00
Periodicals.....	234 66
Attorney's fees.....	15 00
Insect powder.....	13 40
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,936 45

RECAPITULATION.

Household.....	\$ 49,538 08
Furniture.....	5,313 31
Clothing.....	7,636 81
Medicine and medical supplies.....	1,258 61
Farm, garden and stables.....	4,051 76
Wages.....	37,435 30
Improvements.....	7,738 95
Repairs.....	2,888 41
Real estate.....	628 00
Miscellaneous.....	5,966 46

 \$122,455 69

F. W. BOUGHTON,

December 20, 1888.

Steward.

PRODUCE RAISED.

On State Hospital Farm for the season of 1888:

FARM PRODUCE.

49 tons of hay at \$10.....	\$	490 00
50 tons straw at \$4.....		200 00
75 tons corn at \$2.....		150 00
1,600 bushels oats at 30c.....		480 00
150 bushels apples at 25c.....		37 50
5,625 bushels potatoes at 30c.....		1,687 50
690 bushels field turnips at 10c.....		69 00
419 bushels stock beets at 15c.....		73 50
200 bushels Rutabaga turnips at 10c.....		20 00
64,724 quarts milk at 4c.....		2,588 96
	\$	5,796 46

GARDEN PRODUCE.

94 bushels beets at 15c.....	\$	14 10
76½ bushels beans (green) at \$1.....		76 50
359 bushels sweet corn at 30c.....		107 70
16 bushels carrots at 25c.....		4 00
7,020 heads cabbage at 3c.....		210 60
1,403 heads cauliflower at 3c.....		42 09
2,500 heads celery at 2c.....		50 00
17 bushels lettuce at 25c.....		4 25
50 bushels onions.....		6 50
67 bushels pie plant at 15c.....		10 05
188 bushels green peas at 50c.....		94 00
6 bushels parsley at 50c.....		3 00
2 bushels peppers at \$1.....		2 00
146 bushels squash at 30c.....		43 80
470 bushels rutabagas at 10c.....		47 00
895 bushels white turnips at 10c.....		89 50
122 bushels tomatoes at 50c.....		61 00
1,076 dozen radishes at 3c.....		32 28
875 bushels potatoes at 30c.....		262 50
50 bushels parsnips.....		15 00
	\$	1 175 87

GREEN HOUSE.

1,451 dozen green onions at 2c.....	\$	29 00
1,138 dozen radishes at 2c.....		22 76
1,475 dozen lettuce at 3c.....		44 25
3½ bushels beans at \$1.....		3 50
16 bushels tomatoes at 75c.....		12 00
	\$	111 51

SUMMARY.

Farm produce.....	\$	5,796 46
Garden produce.....		1,175 87
Green house.....		111 51
	\$	7,083 84

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient supported by the relatives, or the legal guardian or committee, the superintendent must be furnished with the medical certificates, and request for admission, as required by law. The extract from the law is as follows:

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

The form of certificates and request for admission, with the bond required to be executed, will be found on another page.

All private patients thus received shall make payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance when taken to the hospital; and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the superintendent, within that period, no part of such payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the hospital by the order of any court or judge, the order or warrant, or copy thereof, by which such person is sent, together with the evidence given to establish the insanity, must be lodged with the superintendent, but when sent by the directors of the poor of the county, or the overseers of a township or poor district, the certificates and application for admission given on a subsequent page must be properly executed.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean and free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other inside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on and is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be one dollar and fifty cents a week and one-half of the cost of the clothing actually furnished. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price will vary from three dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars a week, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the end of each quarter, commencing with June 1st of each year. When the patient is supported by friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

8. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged. Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond; and if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

FORMS AND BONDS.

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We.....of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately.....of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....18M. D.
.....M. D.

I....., of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....18[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

I....., of....., in the county of....., hereby state that....., of....., in the county of....., the patient above named, has been removed to and admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at my request, believing that such detention is necessary and for the benefit of.....
188.....

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we..... of....., in the county of....., are held and firmly bound unto....., Treasurer of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and his successors in office, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents.

WHEREAS....., of....., of the county of....., and who is insane, has been admitted a patient in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a. Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is that if the said obligators shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of.....dollars and.....cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as.....shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by.....requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for.....suitable clothing and shall pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for.....by the steward of said hospital, and shall remove.....from the hospital whenever required to do so by the superintendent; and if.....shall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after reception, then if said obligor pay board for thirteen weeks unless.....should be sooner cured, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for clothing and board to be made in advance quarterly, and at the time of removal with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the.....day of.....18 ..

Signed and sealed in the presence of

.....[L. S.]
[L. S.]

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to

place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of the Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately....., of....., in the county of..... and after such examination do verily believe that..... is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that..... should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....18 M. D.
 I....., of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians of.....
18 [L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that....., of....., in the county of..... the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....
18 } County Commissioners
 } of the county of.....

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of

the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of the Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

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We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately....., of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that..... is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that..... should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....18 M. D.
..... M. D.

I....., of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians of.....

.....18[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that....., of....., in the county of..... the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....

.....18 } Directors of the Poor
..... } of the County of

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of

the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We.....of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately..... of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....18M. D.
.....M. D.

I....., of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.
.....18[L. S.]

We hereby request that of in the county of....., the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the Township of..... in the county of.....

.....18 } Overseers of the Poor of
..... } the Township of.....in
..... } the County of.....

ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

TRUSTEES

—OF THE—

State Hospital for the Insane,

—AT—

WARREN, PENN'A.,

—FOR THE—

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1889,

—TO THE—

COMMITTEE ON LUNACY.



WARREN, PA.,
DAILY MIRROR PRINT.
1890.

Officers of the Hospital.

TRUSTEES.

SAMUEL R. MASON, *Mercer, Pa.*, PRESIDENT.

G. N. PARMLEE, *Warren, Pa.*, SECRETARY,

L. D. WETMORE, *Warren, Pa.*

W. H. OSTERHOUT, *Ridgway, Pa.*

J. D. HANCOCK, *Franklin, Pa.*

R. B. STONE, *Bradford, Pa.*

T. J. SMILEY, *Titusville, Pa.*

CHARLES C. SHIRK, *Erie, Pa.*

ISAAC ASH, *Oil City, Pa.*

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENT.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

MORRIS S. GUTH, M. D.

ALMON B. COULTER, M. D.

L. L. DOANE, M. D.

STEWARD.

F. W. BOUGHTON,

TREASURER.

F. E. HERTZEL, *Warren, Pa.*

All communications relative to the admission, and inquiries in regard to patients, should be addressed to DR. JOHN CURWEN, Warren, Pa.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
WARREN, PA., December 19, 1889. }

To the Board of Public Charities:

GENTLEMEN :—Transmitting herewith the official reports of this hospital for the year ending November 30, 1889, we invite your further attention to the following statement of its work and plans, together with such suggestions as have been impressed upon us during the year. No discord has ever marred the administration of this hospital, and it has encountered no serious difficulties since the date of our last report. From the accompanying statistics it will be observed that the hospital is free from any financial embarrassment, and that it has now attained a position which enables it to render a high degree of service at a lower rate of expenditure than any similar institution elsewhere. This result is in part due to the economic facilities afforded by its location. The comparative permanency of the Board of Trustees, especially important in the course of its organization, has enabled it through its respective committees to constantly maintain the personal knowledge of business men concerning its finances, and hence the intimate conduct of its affairs. It has been extremely fortunate in the services of its Superintendent, whose avenues of exceptional experience and information and wisdom have been always open at its command, and in the zealous and acceptable labor of his assistants. The annual visitation of the trustees to public hospitals in this State and elsewhere, enables us to confidently submit to your Board that the standard of living here, in respect to quality, quantity and variety of food, and suitable clothing, invites comparison.

Few unusual expenditures have engaged our attention during the past year. An auxiliary building is now in course of erection and near completion, which is intended to comprise a museum and reading-room, class-room for instruction in natural sciences, modeling and decorative work, calisthenics, and the necessary appointments for the Turkish bath. It is believed that the Turkish bath, although not for this purpose heretofore introduced in this country, will prove an important remedial agent in mental disorders, as it has proved in signal tests abroad.

An electric call or signal system has been established through-

out the institution, and a time register ordered for the Superintendent's office to record the presence of the night watch in their respective wards.

The employment of one attendant in each ward for night service exclusively, has been authorized by amendment of the by-laws; also, the employment of teachers "who shall be competent to give tuition in rudimentary branches and in the natural sciences; also, in modeling in clay, drawing, painting, bronzing, casting in plaster, gilding and other features of decorative work, and in calisthenics. They shall be selected, moreover, with especial regard to the qualifications of cheerful and refined companionship."

In like manner it has been determined that "opportunity shall be afforded to such attendants as may desire to pursue a course of study and training as nurses." In furtherance of this design the Superintendent has been authorized to republish the "Manual for Nurses," of which he is the author, heretofore approved by order of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, with such revision and additions thereto as he may desire. The school is already established and nearly every attendant has eagerly enrolled.

By further amendment of the by-laws additional data, including a classified enumeration of the library and of the implements and apparatus intended for the diversion of the patients, the time, character and products of their work, are required to be annually reported by the Superintendent, imposing still further labor, which, with the additional duties already mentioned and a somewhat increased number of patients, rendered necessary the appointment of a third assistant physician. Dr. L. L. Doane, of Meadville, Pa., was accordingly chosen for that position, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

The number of patients in the hospital on the first day of the present month was 707, an increase of 21 over the number in attendance at the date of our last annual report. With deference to the views of the Committee on Lunacy, and of the policy of the Statute of 1887, expressly requiring the admission of all qualified applicants "willing and able to pay their expenses," we have returned to the almshouses a few cases falling within the description contained in the Committee's last two annual reports of those whose detention in the almshouses should be insisted upon. The crowded condition of our hospital, recognized by the Board of Public Charities, doubtless, as likely to prevail in other hospitals and nullify the statute, thus found some relief through the authority granted by your resolution, directing the Super-

intendant, at his discretion, to remand such patients. It is to be hoped that this action will add emphasis to the repeated recommendation of the Committee on Lunacy for the erection of one or more separate hospitals for the criminal and incurable classes, or that the State may be induced to try the experiment, even less expensive, successfully inaugurated in Massachusetts, and long maintained at Gheel, in Belgium, whereby at the discretion of the superintendents a considerable portion of the affected population may be distributed in reputable private families, in particular localities, subject to the regular visitation of a State medical inspector. The demand for trustworthy and competent attendants might thus be diverted, or at least somewhat relieved. Otherwise it continues to be the problem which affords more concern to hospital administration than any other. Patient, persevering, discreet attendants are found in all our institutions, but unfortunately they have their counterparts, whose passionate disposition (if it may not be called insanity) breaks out now and then like a volcano and gives rise to well-founded complaint.

What our hospital service needs is the humanitarian spirit of self-sacrifice evinced in the service of the Sanitary Commission, and so well exemplified by the religious order of the Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul, whose lifelong devotion to the cause of the insane may well invite our emulation. In the hope of attracting public attention to the importunity of this demand for missionary labor we have put the door ajar by incorporating the following provision in our by-laws, and would respectfully commend it to your earnest consideration :

"In the appointment of teachers and attendants, preference shall be given to persons of a humanitarian spirit, who are willing to serve without pecuniary compensation, and the Superintendent shall constantly invite such service through well appointed sources."

In the meantime, so far as this hospital is concerned, we have with substantial success co-operated with the Superintendent in promoting strictness of discipline, accountability in each ward to a head attendant, and vigilance of supervision, to preclude any undue or passionate severity towards patients.

Moreover, we have endeavored to maintain in the wards the utmost degree of homelike comfort and surroundings which the condition of the patients would admit. Wherever practicable, we have laid carpets, hung pictures and set potted plants. We would like to add a few piers or balconies for fair days, in addition to the enclosed yards already provided. Two inexpensive cottages on the mountain side would afford a healthful resort for many

patients in summer, and such experiment is commended in the annual reports of the Vermont asylum and the New York (Bloomingtondale) Hospital. Through the purchase of adjoining lands it would be practicable to add to the landscape a picturesque lake by damming up the waters of the Conewango creek, whereby also an opportunity for boating would be afforded in summer and a harvest of ice for winter.

The system of treatment, expounded by Weir Mitchell, known as the "hospital method," has been observed by the trustees under test conditions, and Dr. A. B. Coulter was, during the summer, at his own instance, detailed under the direction of the Superintendent, to make a thorough study of the system as well as of the Swedish massage process, and the results of his study are being introduced in the hospital in a tentative way.

If, with the increasing population of the district, we are compelled to retain the chronic, incurable cases who, in the language of the Committee on Lunacy "need no other than moral treatment," we submit whether it would not be wise to make further provision for the insane, by the erection on our grounds of a comparatively inexpensive but permanent auxiliary building, adapted to hospital and infirmary purposes, some portion of which shall be susceptible of use as a villa.

For the comfort and benefit of such patients as are able and desire to work at seasons when out-door labor is forbidden, suitable rooms should be provided with implements for light employment, under competent instruction, and should be open to all who desire to learn, as well as to those who require employment.

In our annual report for 1885, we dwelt upon the importance of such training not only in its bearing upon the problems of labor and citizenship upon which mental serenity so much depends, but also as a direct preventive and remedial agency. The present State administration has given the subject its own distinguished consideration, and to the personal influence and efforts of the Governor the cause is immeasurably indebted.

Surely, if the State is bound to furnish free schools for the sake of an enlightened citizenship, it is also the duty of the government to provide hopeful, inspiring conditions of society, give such direction to its legislation as will promote the health and prosperity of the people, for upon these their happiness and, therefore, sanity depend. When influences of discontent are widespread the duty becomes national. The enormous disproportion of insanity in our foreign-born population exhibited by the census, and discussed in the last annual report of our Superintendent, is a subject to which the attention of Congress should

be directed to the end that the body politic may be protected from the far-reaching contamination and burden permitted under negligent laws of immigration.

A majority of this Board, under the guidance of the Superintendent, made an agreeable and helpful summer tour among the New England hospitals, of which a detailed report has been filed with us by Mr. Mason, and we desire to make acknowledgment for the courteous attention paid to us, which was especial and peculiar in every instance.

This visitation was supplementary to attendance at the annual meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Hospitals for the Insane. We assent to the wisdom of Dr. Kirkbride, who wrote as follows :

“Without any special reference to the obvious good effects which must result from a yearly reunion of men engaged in the same pursuits, and the abundant opportunities thus afforded for profiting by the experience of the whole country, it may not be amiss to express the belief that is now becoming universal, that no Board of Trustees or Managers should ever allow their institution to be without a representative at these annual assemblages, except for reasons of the most urgent character.”

As we heard the tributes of distinguished neurologists to the importance of the discoveries of the past five years, saw them trace with the camera the waning intelligence as it flickered in the mobile muscles of the face, or listened while they followed a palpitating sensation through the brain, as a surgeon would probe for a bullet, we dimly realized that the laws of an unexplored realm are being handed down to men, a revelation burdened with the responsibility of knowledge, but lit with its hope.

R. B. STONE,
CHAS. C. SHIRK,
S. R. MASON,
ISAAC ASH,
T. J. SMILEY,
JAS. D. HANCOCK,
W. H. OSTERHOUT,
G. N. PARMLEE,
L. D. WETMORE.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN :—During the greater part of the year the wards more particularly those for the class of excited patients have been much crowded and in some cases overcrowded, but no cases have been at any time refused admission. An effort was made by notifying the county authorities that the wards were crowded, to prevent many being sent for whom only custodial care could be exercised and in whom no prospect of restoration could be expected. There are certain cases of dangerous tendencies which must be received, even if they have been deranged for a length of time, as they are a serious threat and annoyance to the families and to the community. Of this class quite a number have been sent who were imbeciles and had been kept until they exhibited a disposition to violence, or otherwise endangered the peace and safety of the neighborhood. At this time the five wards designed for the accommodation of the several classes of patients of each sex laboring under different degrees of excitement are overcrowded much beyond what should be so far as the comfort and convenience of the patients themselves are regarded.

This overcrowding is “an evil of great magnitude, productive of extraordinary dangers, subversive of the good order, perfect discipline, and greatest usefulness of these institutions, and of the best interests of the insane.”

On May 28, 1889, a communication was addressed to the Board of Charities, requesting permission to return, after consultation with the Directors of the Poor, certain quiet and harmless insane to the almshouses of certain counties which could provide for them. In response to that request the following was received :

“At a stated meeting of this Board, held at Harrisburg, June 5, 1889, the following resolution was adopted, viz :

“*Resolved*, That the request of Dr. Curwen be complied with, and he be instructed to remove such harmless insane as are included in his letter of May 28, 1889, to their respective poorhouses

Attest :

S. SHENEMAN.

Per C. BIDDLE, Secretary.”

After correspondence with the county authorities, a few very quiet and harmless cases, to the number of twenty, have been removed to the counties from which they were sent, but the number of such is so limited that very little relief from overcrowding in the wards for excited patients can be obtained by their removal, though room is secured by such removal for a number of mild cases requiring treatment. Of those now remaining in the Hospital, very few, not exceeding twelve, could be removed, except to a Hospital properly provided for their care and treatment.

True economy and philanthropy are best promoted by making the best provision possible for all of every class who need care and treatment.

The plan, proposed many years since by the writer, of dividing the State into certain defined districts and providing a hospital for each of them, corresponding to the number of the insane in those districts, seems still the most feasible plan to secure proper accommodation for all who really need such provision. Such hospitals should be built as near as possible to the railroad centre of the district, so as to afford easy and convenient access from all sections of the district with the least expense of transportation, not only of supplies, but of the insane who must be taken there and of those whose duties require them to visit the institution frequently. Such hospitals should be constructed in the best manner, made fire-proof, provided with everything requisite for the purposes of the institution, neat and cheerful in appearance externally and internally, and arranged in such a manner as to obtain ready access to all parts for thorough inspection by the officers, and the convenience of distribution of heat, food and other necessities.

Buildings constructed on the same general plan with this Hospital are in all respects better adapted for the comfort, convenience and advantageous treatment of the inmates than any other plan which has yet been devised.

The number to be accommodated in any given hospital should not exceed what could readily and without extra labor and effort be seen daily by the physician in charge, so as to secure the most careful attention to all, and to obtain for them all that may be needed for their comfort and restoration. If they cannot be restored their lives may be made more pleasant than when consigned to the care of those who think only of such provision as can be secured with the least expenditure of money.

The large majority for whom the hospitals are provided, are of the class whose labor and efforts contribute to the maintenance of the Commonwealth, and they are entitled to the best care and

treatment which the Commonwealth can secure for them and for their families.

Because a taxpayer and contributor to the general fund for the maintenance of the Commonwealth may become insane, is no valid reason why he should not have that care and treatment in the best and fullest degree, which will soonest make him a producer in place of a consumer, and any argument proceeding on any other assumption, fails to meet the approval of those who believe in the greatest good to the greatest number.

Every effort has been made during the year to advance the interests of the Hospital and add to the facilities and appliances for the treatment of the patients, and to promote in every way the comfort and welfare of all who may be intrusted to the care of the Institution.

The improvement of the grounds in front of and immediately adjoining the building, has been carried forward with the view of making them in every way more attractive, and of giving to those who are in the wards a more pleasant and brighter view, and in this way presenting a cheerful picture to be seen at all times with the greatest variation in the shades of light and color.

A commencement has been made on the hill in the rear of the property of clearing away the underbrush and so arranging it in the different parts as to provide in time a pleasant resort with walks and drives and other conveniences which can be enjoyed by all and in this way a greater variety may be added to the means and manner of exercise and recreation in cool and shady retreats in the heat of summer and whenever the state of the weather will permit outdoor exercise.

The large exercising yards in the rear of the Hospital, with the summer houses and other protection from the sun and the rain, have afforded the opportunity, without observation from outside parties, of giving to all the patients of the most excited class the most abundant means of exercise during nearly the whole day; and in the yards for the females a quantity of flowering plants were placed, which added to the pleasure of the patients and were much enjoyed by them without any interference by any of them.

The erection of a building on the side of the Hospital occupied by the male patients, was decided on during the latter part of the summer, for a gymnasium and Turkish bath on the ground floor and a bright, cheerful museum and reading-room on the second floor. The work has been pushed forward as rapidly as the weather would permit, so that it is now under roof and can readily be arranged for use in a short time.

The intention is to provide in the gymnasium such regular graduated exercise, under medical control and direction, as will help to relieve the inert and sluggish circulation and develop more healthy action. The use of the Turkish bath will very materially assist in this by giving tone and activity to the cutaneous and general circulation and stimulating the action of many of the interior organs to a more healthy exercise.

Combined with these will be the practice of mechanical therapeutics, which, by its peculiar and more direct action on parts requiring special attention, will assist in promoting a more healthful action and relieve disordered conditions.

In the reading-room will be placed papers and periodicals, and a commencement has already been made of a collection of natural history and other curiosities, which will serve to interest and gradually develop, it is hoped, a desire and effort to obtain a better knowledge of such subjects.

We will be glad to receive any specimens of natural history or objects of curiosity from any who feel willing to contribute to a collection designed for the benefit of those who need all that is pleasant and cheerful to divert their minds from morbid to healthy thought.

The course of instruction for the attendants has been commenced and will be carried forward by the members of the medical staff, so as to afford to those who attend a better knowledge of what may be required in the care and management of the insane.

This course will include the general principles applicable to the treatment of mental disorders, with such details as may give a more correct idea of the nature of the disorder; the management of all that class of emergencies constantly occurring in a hospital, with instruction in the application of bandages, making of poultices, &c., the general practice of mechanical Therapeutics in its application to special conditions, and also Physiology and Hygiene.

It is proposed also to give to those more advanced in this course, lessons in the preparation of different articles of diet required for the sick by practice in such preparation.

Other things may be suggested as the subject is more practically considered during the course, but whatever may be done will be for the most careful and systematic training of those who wish to fit themselves for the responsible position of attendants on the insane.

Believing that in all mental disorders diversion and occupation of the mind, in as many modes as possible, is one of the main

principles of treatment, every effort has been made to give as great variety as the means at command will allow to the diversion, occupation and amusement of the household. On every evening of the week, from September to May, some entertainment has been held in the amusement-room, either with the magic lantern provided with a very extensive and varied series of views in all parts of the world, of readings on a variety of subjects with music, and once a month a play, the parts being taken by members of the household. In addition to these evening entertainments, games of different kinds have been provided for the patients, many of whom spend much time in them.

A larger number of pictures has been placed in the wards, and in those wards in the female department where care will be taken of them and an abundance of southern sun can be had, a large number of ornamental plants has been placed, and, in the season, quite a handsome show of chrysanthemums was secured.

The religious exercises have been held regularly every evening in the week, and service twice during each Sabbath, and the audiences have been large and attentive.

The books in the Library for the use of the inmates have been very freely used and enjoyed, as well as the illustrated papers and the periodicals.

The unusual moisture of the summer and autumn, while diminishing the products of the farm and garden in some directions, has increased it in others, so that the general average has been maintained.

The detailed statements given in other parts of this report show what has been done.

The forcing house has enabled us to give a variety of early vegetables for the use of the officers and patients, and has provided the means of having a large supply of early vegetables to be planted in the garden.

The green house has also been the means of securing, for use in the wards, a large number of plants which can be placed in the wards as ornaments, or, when they are in bloom, so as to keep up a succession of beautiful things.

We are under obligations to the Y. M. C. A., of Warren, for a large number of newspapers each week, and also to other friends who place so many papers in the box in the postoffice, intended for that purpose. These papers occupy the attention and divert the minds of many, and are thus a means of good to them even though of short duration each time they are read.

The general health of the household has been good and the large majority of the deaths occurred among those whose systems had been worn out by the long continuance of some form of mental disorder.

Mr. R. Beatty resigned his position as Supervisor early in September, to accept a more lucrative situation, carrying with him the regrets of all to whom he had attached himself by his kind and obliging disposition.

Miss Sarah E. Layton continues to discharge the duties of Supervisor of the Female wards with energy and fidelity, and has earned the reputation of an efficient officer.

Mr. F. M. Bettis, storekeeper and clerk to the Steward, and Miss Kate Layton, secretary to the Superintendent, have devoted themselves earnestly, constantly and faithfully to the discharge of the duties of their respective positions.

Mrs. S. F. Boyer, housekeeper, has been active, earnest and very careful and conscientious in the discharge of her duties.

Mr. William A. Smiley has proved himself an efficient and accurate book-keeper and accountant.

Mr. F. W. Boughton continues to act as Steward, with the effort on his part to give satisfaction in the discharge of the duties.

The direction to have one attendant in each ward as head attendant has not yet been sufficiently long in operation to give a fair test of what benefit may result from it, owing to the frequent changes which have taken place among the attendants.

This constant change, from causes part of which are remediable and part cannot be provided against, acts as a barrier to the most efficient service, and at times gives rise to much trouble and annoyance.

Those attendants who have remained steadily in service during the year have generally given satisfaction by the manner in which they have discharged their duties and the interest they have manifested in doing what they could for the welfare of the patients.

Early in the season it was found that the pipe conveying the water from the reservoirs to the Hospital was inadequate to the work required, passing first to the laundry and the boilers and then to the kitchen, and when these were in full operation, the supply in the upper stories of the Hospital was insufficient. To remedy this a 6-inch cast iron pipe was laid from the reservoirs to

the north end of the building and then through that wing to the south side of the centre building, and there connected with the other pipe from the reservoir. A valve was placed at that point so that all the water from the smaller pipe could be used for the laundry building and the kitchen, but in case of necessity a supply could be turned on from the larger pipe. The pipe formerly conveying the water to the north wing was taken up so as to be used for an additional supply to the south wing.

With these arrangements we have a very full and adequate supply at all times, as the reservoirs will hold a million and three-quarters gallons of water, and the pump is of such size as to keep them full with a few hours pumping.

The gas-holder, originally built at the gas works, was found too small for the present needs of the Hospital, and it was decided to put in a much larger one, so as to give not only an ample supply, but give also time for the gas to cool before being used, so as to improve its quality.

Though commenced late in the season, the work is progressing, so that in a short time the whole will be ready for use and thus enable a much better quality of gas to be furnished to the Hospital without forcing the apparatus to the extent which is now absolutely necessary for the due supply.

The careful attention given by the Committee in immediate direction, and the active support and co-operation of all the Trustees, has placed the Institution in such a position that its financial condition is all that could be desired, and an abundant supply secured of all that may be requisite for the comfort and welfare of the patients in every respect.

Thankful for the earnest sympathy and cordial co-operation of the Trustees, and grateful to an All-wise Providence for the health and strength for the performance of the duties required, we enter on the work of another year, in the ardent hope that it may prove more fruitful in good to those committed to the care of the Institution, and more fully realize the expectations of those most instrumental in its establishment.

JOHN CURWEN.

DECEMBER 19, 1889.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION,

	Males.....	Females.....	Total
Number at the beginning of the year.....	350	336	686
Admitted during the year.....	138	86	224
Total present in the year.....	488	422	910
Discharged—Restored.....	23	21	44
Improved.....	35	17	52
Stationary.....	21	22	43
Died.....	38	26	64
Remaining at the end of the year.....	571	336	707

TABLE II.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE
HOSPITAL.

	Males.....	Females.....	Total
Admitted.....	1078	932	2010
Discharged—Restored.....	144	144	288
Improved.....	210	152	362
Stationary.....	115	110	225
Died.....	238	190	428
Total Discharged.....	707	596	1303

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN YEAR.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 15 years.....				4	5	9
15 to 20 years.....	8	4	12	12	2	14
20 to 25 years.....	15	4	19	16	5	21
25 to 30 years.....	20	11	31	16	16	32
30 to 35 years.....	13	10	23	15	13	28
35 to 40 years.....	20	19	39	18	10	28
40 to 45 years.....	14	12	26	14	13	27
45 to 50 years.....	13	9	22	12	7	19
50 to 60 years.....	18	7	25	14	5	19
60 to 70 years.....	12	7	19	10	7	17
70 to 80 years.....	3	1	4	2	1	3
Over 80 years.....	2	2	4	2	1	3
Unknown.....				3	1	4
	138	86	224	138	86	224

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF HOSPITAL.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 15 years.....	7	6	13	24	32	56
15 to 20 years.....	34	42	76	68	59	127
20 to 25 years.....	115	60	175	130	93	225
25 to 30 years.....	138	114	252	133	137	270
30 to 35 years.....	139	132	271	144	144	288
35 to 40 years.....	179	133	312	134	114	248
40 to 45 years.....	124	146	270	99	115	214
45 to 50 years.....	85	83	168	65	75	140
50 to 60 years.....	113	112	225	82	69	151
60 to 70 years.....	82	57	139	60	31	91
70 to 80 years.....	25	26	51	16	10	26
Over 80 years.....	10	7	17	6	1	7
Unknown.....	27	14	41	117	50	167
	1078	932	2010	1078	932	2010

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Pennsylvania.....	104	60	164	714	595	1309
Canada.....				8	4	12
Nova Scotia.....				1		1
Maine.....				6	2	8
New Hampshire.....				2		2
Vermont.....	1		1	2	3	5
Massachusetts.....	1	1	2	4	4	8
Rhode Island.....		1	1		1	1
New York.....	12	6	18	87	77	164
New Jersey.....				1	2	3
Maryland.....				1	1	2
Virginia.....		1	1	2	3	5
South Carolina.....				1		1
Ohio.....	1		1	9	9	18
Illinois.....				1	1	2
Iowa.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Kentucky.....				1		1
Kansas.....				1		1
Michigan.....		1	1		2	2
Wisconsin.....					1	1
Minnesota.....				1		1
California.....				1		1
West Indies.....					1	1
England.....	3		3	30	19	49
Ireland.....	2	8	10	65	103	168
Scotland.....	1		1	6	6	12
Wales.....	1		1	4	8	12
Isle of Man.....				1		1
France.....				6	5	11
Switzerland.....				4		4
Italy.....				4		4
Belgium.....				1	1	2
Germany.....	3	5	8	59	52	111
Austria.....				2		2
Sweden.....	8		8	40	16	56
Finland.....		1	1			1
Poland.....				3	2	5
Denmark.....		1	1		1	1
Unknown.....				9	11	20
	138	86	224	1078	932	2010

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Allegheny		3	3	9	9	18
Armstrong	4	5	9	23	17	40
Beaver				1		1
Bedford	1		1	1		1
Blair		1	1	1	1	2
Bradford	2		2	7	11	18
Butler	11	7	18	40	17	57
Cambria	2		2	3	4	7
Cameron	1	1	2	7	5	12
Centre					17	17
Clarion	9	2	11	61	29	90
Clearfield	6		6	13	24	37
Chilton	1	2	3	19	22	41
Columbia					6	6
Crawford	16	12	28	135	152	287
Cumberland					2	2
Dauphin	2		2	6		6
Elk	3	3	6	32	22	54
Erie	12	9	21	178	129	307
Fayette				1	3	4
Forest				8	4	12
Franklin		1	1	1	2	3
Green				2	1	3
Huntingdon				1	1	2
Indiana	2		2	7	2	9
Jefferson	5	4	9	52	24	76
Lackawanna					5	5
Lawrence	8	2	10	21	8	29
Lehigh					1	1
Luzerne					28	28
Lycoming				3	17	20
McKean	10	12	22	69	76	145
Mercer	5	5	10	55	51	106
Mifflin	1		1	1		1
Monroe					2	2
Montour					7	7
Northumberland					5	5
Philadelphia				52	2	54
Pike					1	1
Potter	4	1	5	22	20	42
Snyder					1	1
Sullivan				1	2	3
Susquehanna					9	9
Tioga	6	2	8	45	57	102
Union					2	2
Venango	11	10	21	79	53	132
Warren	14	4	18	109	55	164
Washington				3	1	4
Wayne				1	7	8
Westmoreland	2		2	2	7	9
Wyoming					5	5
New York				6	4	10
Canada				1		1
	138	86	224	1078	932	2010

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agent.....				1	1	2
Agent, wife of.....		1	1		5	5
Artist.....	1		1	1	1	2
Baker.....				1		1
Baker, wife of.....					1	1
Barber.....				4		4
Barber, wife of.....					1	1
Blacksmith.....	1		1	8		8
Blacksmith, wife of.....		1	1		8	8
Boilermaker.....				1		1
Bricklayer.....				1		1
Bricklayer, wife of.....					2	2
Brickmaker.....				1		1
Broommaker.....				1		1
Butcher, wife of.....					1	1
Cabinetmaker, wife of.....					9	9
Carpenter.....	2		2	21		21
Carpenter, widow of.....					1	1
Carpenter, wife of.....		1	1		19	19
Carpetweaver, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Civil Engineer.....				1		1
Clergyman.....	2		2	5		5
Clergyman, widow of.....					1	1
Clergyman, wife of.....					5	5
Clerk.....	5		5	52	1	53
Clerk, wife of.....		1	1		10	10
Contractor.....				1		1
Cook.....	1		1	1		1
Cook, wife of.....					1	1
Cooper.....	1		1	3		3
Cooper, wife of.....					1	1
Currier.....	1		1	1		1
Dairyman, wife of.....					1	1
Dentist.....				1		1
Domestic.....	8		8		114	114
Drayman, wife of.....					1	1
Dressmaker.....	2		2		2	2
Druggist.....				6		6
Engineer, wife of.....		1	1		4	4
Farmer.....	33		33	274		274
Farmer, daughter of.....		6	6		11	11
Farmer, widow of.....					7	7
Farmer, wife of.....		17	17		107	107
Fireman.....				1		1
Glas blower.....				1		1
Grocer.....				3		3
Gunsmith, wife of.....					1	1
Hairdresser.....					1	1
Harnessmaker.....	1		1	2		2
Harnessmaker, wife of.....					2	2
Hotel-keeper.....				5		5
Hotel-keeper, wife of.....		1	1		6	6
House-keeper.....					27	27
Huckster.....				1		1
Jeweler.....				1		1
Jeweler, wife of.....					4	4
Laborer.....	65		65	449		449
Laborer, widow of.....					6	6
Laborer, wife of.....		16	16		163	163
Laundress.....					1	1
Lawyer.....	1		1	5		5
Lawyer, wife of.....					1	1
Liveryman.....				1		1
Liveryman, wife of.....					1	1

TABLE VII.—Continued.
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females	Total.....	Males.....	Females	Total.....
Lumberman.....				3		3
Lumberman, wife of.....					4	4
Machinist.....	1		1	5		5
Machinist, wife of.....					2	2
Manufacturer.....				2		2
Manufacturer, wife of.....					1	1
Mason.....				2		2
Mason, wife of.....					1	1
Mechanic.....				1		1
Merchant.....	3		3	18		18
Merchant, wife of.....		3	3		14	14
Miller.....				1		1
Miller, wife of.....					3	3
Milliner.....					4	4
Miner.....	2		2	12		12
Miner, wife of.....					12	12
Moulder.....				3		3
Moulder, wife of.....					2	2
Musician.....				1		1
Nurse.....					1	1
Oil-dealer, wife of.....					1	1
Oil-producer.....				4		4
Oil-producer, wife of.....					2	2
Painter.....	3		3	9		9
Painter, wife of.....					3	3
Peddler.....	2		2	4		4
Peddler, wife of.....					1	1
Photographer, wife of.....					1	1
Physician.....	4		4	12		12
Physician, wife of.....					8	8
Plasterer.....	1		1	6		6
Plasterer, wife of.....					2	2
Plater, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Printer.....				3		3
Printer, wife of.....		1	1		2	2
Puddler.....				1		1
Railroad conductor.....				1		1
Reporter, wife of.....					1	1
Sailor.....				2		2
Sailor, wife of.....					1	1
Saloon keeper.....				1		1
Scamstress.....					8	8
Shoemaker.....				9		9
Shoemaker, widow of.....					1	1
Shoemaker, wife of.....		1	1		2	2
Stone-cutter, wife of.....					1	1
Stone-mason, wife of.....					2	2
Student.....				1		1
Surveyor, wife of.....					1	1
Tailor.....				9		9
Tailor, wife of.....					3	3
Teacher.....		2	2		2	2
Teacher, wife of.....				8	12	20
Telegraph operator.....					4	4
Tinsmith.....				1		1
Undertaker, wife of.....					1	1
Upholsterer.....					2	2
Wagonmaker.....	1		1	3		3
Wagonmaker, wife of.....					1	1
Weaver.....				2		2
No occupation.....	8	21	29	97	297	394
	138	86	224	1078	932	2010

TABLE VIII.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Single	74	28	102	565	293	858
Married.....	57	48	105	432	500	932
Widowed.....	6	8	14	41	117	158
Divorced.....		1	1	2	8	10
Unknown.....	1	1	2	38	14	52
	138	86	224	1078	932	2010

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
By Friends	31	26	57	227	220	447
By Directors of the Poor.....	33	16	49	259	250	509
By County Commissioners.....	48	25	73	308	227	533
By Court.....	26	19	45	286	235	521
	138	86	224	1078	932	2010

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE COMMITTED.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
By Friends	30	26	56	227	217	444
By Directors of the Poor.....	34	16	50	257	256	513
By County Commissioners.....	74	44	118	594	459	1053
	138	86	224	1078	932	2010

TABLE XI.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

CAUSE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Anxiety.....					1	1
Apoplexy.....		1	1	1	2	3
Childbirth.....					2	2
Congenital.....	2	3	5	7	6	13
Desertion by husband.....					2	2
Disappointment.....		1	1	3	6	9
Disease of brain.....	2		2	8		8
Disordered menses.....					20	20
Dissipation.....	1		1	2		2
Domestic trouble.....				6	24	30
Epilepsy.....	6	4	10	68	31	99
Excesses.....					2	2
Excessive use of tobacco.....					3	4
Excitement.....	1		1	7	4	11
Exposure.....				2	2	4
Extreme heat.....					1	1
Fear of poverty.....					1	1
Fright.....		2	2	7	12	19
Grief.....					3	3
Hysteria.....					1	1
Ill health.....	34	24	58	102	136	238
Injury.....					1	1
Injury of head.....	2		2	31	2	36
Injury to spine.....		1	1	1	1	2
Intemperance.....	6	1	7	74	9	83
Irregular life.....					2	2
Loss of money.....					2	4
Loss of property.....					3	4
Loss of sleep.....					1	2
Masturbation.....	1		1	28	3	31
Menopause.....					16	16
Nostalgia.....					1	1
Not assigned.....	57	17	74	549	436	985
Opium eating.....		1	1	5	4	9
Over-exertion.....	10	3	13	37	28	65
Paralysis.....					5	6
Puerperal.....		7	7		65	65
Religious excitement.....					3	4
Stroke of lightning.....					1	1
Sunstroke.....					9	10
Syphilis.....					4	5
Trouble.....	14	21	35	98	90	188
Typhoid fever.....					1	1
Use of Narcotics.....	2		2	3		3
Uterine trouble.....					13	13
	138	86	224	1078	932	2010

TABLE XII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males....	Females	Total.....	Males....	Females	Total.....
Mania, acute.....	62	28	90	384	228	612
Mania, alcoholic.....	2	1	3	9	4	13
Mania, chronic.....	34	19	53	332	335	667
Mania, epileptic.....	6	4	10	65	27	92
Mania, hysterical.....					3	3
Mania, narcotic.....	2		2	2		2
Mania, periodic.....	3	4	7	31	35	66
Mania, puerperal.....		6	6		29	29
Monomania.....				6	2	8
Dementia, acute.....				9	8	17
Dementia, chronic.....				34	55	89
Dementia senile.....				8	5	13
Melancholy, acute.....	18	13	31	100	114	214
Melancholy, chronic.....	9	8	17	76	69	145
Imbecility.....	2	3	5	18	18	36
Paresis.....				4		4
	138	86	224	1078	932	2010

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males....	Females	Total....	Males....	Females	Total.....
First.....	126	76	202	996	862	1858
Second.....	11	8	19	69	61	130
Third.....	1	2	3	10	9	19
Fourth.....				3		3
	138	86	224	1078	932	2010

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

DURATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females	Total.....	Males.....	Females	Total.....
Under 1 week.....	3	4	7	3	4	7
1 week.....	4	6	10	35	35	70
2 weeks.....	3	1	4	34	21	55
3 weeks.....				4	7	11
4 weeks.....	13	5	18	92	56	148
6 weeks.....	2		2	6	8	14
2 months.....	8	5	13	62	55	117
3 months.....	29	12	41	109	73	182
4 months.....	2	1	3	15	18	33
5 months.....	1	2	3	6	7	13
6 months.....	7	9	16	60	47	107
7 months.....	1	1	2	3	2	5
8 months.....	1		1	9	5	14
9 months.....	3		3	26	14	40
10 months.....					1	1
12 months.....	10	3	13	83	46	129
15 months.....				8	3	11
18 months.....		2	2	16	20	36
20 months.....	1		1	1		1
21 months.....	1		1	1		1
2 years.....	15	4	19	85	63	148
3 years.....	4	7	11	60	59	119
4 years.....	4	3	7	35	41	76
5 years.....	9	8	17	53	52	105
6 years.....	2	1	3	20	18	38
7 years.....				11	13	24
8 years.....		1	1	16	23	39
9 years.....				11	11	22
10 years.....	1		1	10	18	28
11 years.....				4	8	12
12 years.....	1		1	11	8	19
13 years.....				3	3	6
14 years.....				3	7	10
15 years.....	2	3	5	12	14	26
16 years.....				3		3
17 years.....				2	5	7
18 years.....	1		1	3	1	4
19 years.....	1	1	2	1	5	6
20 years.....	1	1	2	5	21	26
21 years.....	1	1	2	1	3	4
22 years.....					1	1
23 years.....		1	1	2	1	3
24 years.....					4	4
25 years.....	1		1	3	2	5
26 years.....					2	2
27 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
28 years.....				1		1
29 years.....					3	3
30 years.....		1	1	6	1	7
31 years.....				1		1
32 years.....				1	1	2
33 years.....					1	1
35 years.....					1	1
41 years.....				1		1
45 years.....				1		1
50 years.....				1		1
65 years.....					1	1
Unknown.....	5	2	7	138	118	256
	138	86	224	1078	932	2010

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males	Females	Total.....	Males	Females	Total.....
Under 15 years.....				1		1
15 to 20 years.....	2	3	5	9	17	26
20 to 25 years.....	1	2	3	25	22	47
25 to 30 years.....	7	7	14	24	31	55
30 to 35 years.....	7	3	10	28	20	48
35 to 40 years.....	1	2	3	16	16	32
40 to 45 years.....	1	1	2	10	14	24
45 to 50 years.....	1	1	2	11	10	21
50 to 60 years.....	1	2	3	9	13	22
60 to 70 years.....	2		2	7		7
70 to 80 years.....				1	1	2
Unknown.....				3		3
	23	21	44	144	144	288

TABLE XVI.

RESTORED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.

DURATION OF THE DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males	Females	Total.....	Males	Females	Total.....
Under 1 month.....	7	5	12	42	34	76
1 to 2 months.....	6	1	7	28	22	50
2 to 3 months.....	1	2	3	12	16	28
3 to 6 months.....	6	10	16	23	34	57
6 to 9 months.....		1	1	9	8	17
9 to 12 months.....				1	5	6
12 to 18 months.....	1		1	12	5	17
18 to 24 months.....				1	3	4
2 to 3 years.....				6	8	14
3 to 5 years.....	1	1	2	2	6	8
5 to 10 years.....		1	1	2	3	5
Unknown.....	1		1	6		6
	23	21	44	144	144	288

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males....	Females	Total.....	Males....	Females	Total.....
Under 1 month.....				3		3
1 to 2 months.....				6	2	8
2 to 3 months.....	2		2	16	8	24
3 to 6 months.....	9	11	20	56	49	105
6 to 9 months.....	6	6	12	30	33	63
9 to 12 months.....	1	4	5	11	21	32
12 to 18 months.....	4		4	13	17	30
18 to 24 months.....	1		1	6	3	9
2 to 3 years.....				3	6	9
3 to 5 years.....					3	3
5 to 10 years.....					2	2
	23	21	44	144	144	288

TABLE XVIII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males....	Females	Total.....	Males....	Females	Total.....
Mania, acute.....	14	11	25	100	84	184
Mania, alcoholic.....				2		2
Mania, chronic.....				9	6	15
Mania, periodic.....	1	1	2	4	4	8
Mania, puerperal.....		2	2		6	6
Melancholia.....	8	7	15	26	44	70
Monomania.....				3		3
	23	21	44	144	144	288

TABLE XIX.

CAUSE OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

CAUSE OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Disappointment					1	1
Domestic trouble				2	1	3
Excessive use of tobacco				1		1
Excitement				2	2	4
Extreme heat					1	1
Fright				1		1
Ill health	9	10	19	21	44	65
Injury of head	1		1	10		10
Intemperance	1		1	18	1	19
Loss of money				1		1
Loss of property				1		1
Masturbation				4	1	5
Menopause					3	3
Menstrual disorder					3	3
Opium eating		1	1	3	2	5
Over study				1		1
Over work	2	1	3	8	8	16
Puerperal		3	3		20	20
Sunstroke				2		2
Trouble	3	5	8	21	24	45
Uterine disorder					1	1
Unknown	7	1	8	48	32	80
	23	21	44	144	144	288

TABLE XX.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RESTORED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Pennsylvania	14	20	34	89	109	198
Maine				1		1
Massachusetts				1		1
New York	3	1	4	15	13	28
Ohio				1	1	2
Illinois				1		1
Virginia				1		1
England	1		1	3	1	4
Ireland				6	5	11
Scotland				3	1	4
Wales	1		1	1	1	2
Isle of Man				1		1
Germany				5	6	11
Switzerland	1		1	1		1
Belgium					1	1
Poland					1	1
Sweden	3		3	15	5	20
	23	21	44	144	144	288

TABLE XXI.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males	Females	Total.....	Males	Females	Total.....
Apoplexy.....	1		1	14	7	21
Asphyxia.....		1	1	3	3	6
Cancer of liver.....					1	1
Cancer of stomach.....				1		1
Congestion of lungs.....				1		1
Diarrhœa.....	1		1	1	1	2
Disease of bowels.....		1	1	1	3	4
Disease of brain.....	13	5	18	70	30	100
Disease of heart.....		1	1	1	2	3
Disease of liver.....					1	1
Disease of lungs.....	1	4	5	8	11	19
Enteritis.....					1	1
Epilepsy.....	5	4	9	32	16	48
Erysipelas.....	1		1	3		3
Exhaustion.....				1	1	2
Exhaustion of acute mania.....		4	6	16	20	36
Exhaustion of chronic mania.....	11	6	17	68	73	141
Exhaustion of epileptic mania.....				2	1	3
Exhaustion of melancholia.....	1		1	2	2	4
Intemperance.....				1		1
Metritis.....					1	1
Paralysis.....				3	5	8
Paresis.....				2	1	3
Peritonitis.....				2		2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....				2	8	10
Strangulation.....				2	1	3
Suicide.....	2		2	2		2
Typhlitis.....					1	1
	38	26	64	238	190	428

TABLE XXII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males	Females	Total.....	Males	Females	Total.....
Under 15 years.....					1	1
15 to 20 years.....	1	1	2	2	4	6
20 to 25 years.....	1	1	2	13	6	19
25 to 30 years.....		2	2	18	14	32
30 to 35 years.....	2	1	3	23	20	43
35 to 40 years.....	8	3	11	36	20	56
40 to 45 years.....	4	6	10	26	23	49
45 to 50 years.....	2	5	7	22	25	47
50 to 60 years.....	6	2	8	34	33	67
60 to 70 years.....	13	4	17	40	27	67
70 to 80 years.....	1	1	2	18	12	30
Over 80 years.....				6	3	9
Unknown.....					2	2
	38	26	64	238	190	428

TABLE XXIII.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM BEGINNING.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	FROM AD- MIS'N INTO HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 month.....	25	22	47	4	7	11
1 to 2 months.....	25	10	35	2	3	5
2 to 3 months.....	19	9	28	6	5	11
3 to 6 months.....	22	23	45	12	10	22
6 to 9 months.....	25	17	42	13	4	17
9 to 12 months.....	18	10	26	10	6	16
12 to 18 months.....	29	24	53	26	16	42
18 to 24 months.....	16	11	27	17	9	26
2 to 3 years.....	26	17	43	23	16	39
3 to 5 years.....	25	27	52	24	23	47
5 to 10 years.....	10	20	30	29	30	59
10 to 15 years.....				13	16	29
15 to 20 years.....				11	10	21
20 to 25 years.....				4	7	11
Over 25 years.....				8	4	12
Unknown.....				36	24	60
	238	190	428	238	190	428

TABLE XXIV.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males	Females	Total
Under 15 years.....	1		1
15 to 20 years.....	10	4	14
20 to 25 years.....	21	14	35
25 to 30 years.....	44	27	71
30 to 35 years.....	44	38	82
35 to 40 years.....	54	54	108
40 to 45 years.....	63	47	110
45 to 50 years.....	49	47	87
50 to 60 years.....	55	56	111
60 to 70 years.....	29	32	61
70 to 80 years.....	8	11	19
80 to 90 years.....	2	6	8
	371	336	707

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE REMAINING AT THE END OF
THE YEAR.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	SINCE EN- TERING THE HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males....	Females	Total.....	Males....	Females	Total.....
Under 1 month.....	12	6	18			
1 to 2 months.....	11	4	15	1	3	4
2 to 3 months.....	3	8	11	3	1	4
3 to 6 months.....	22	12	34	12	3	15
6 to 12 months.....	45	24	69	23	16	39
12 to 18 months.....	19	13	32	13	4	17
18 to 24 months.....	22	14	36	17	11	28
2 to 3 years.....	41	32	73	25	18	43
3 to 5 years.....	77	65	142	54	28	82
5 to 10 years.....	119	158	277	99	96	195
10 to 15 years.....				42	54	96
15 to 20 years.....				21	34	55
20 to 25 years.....				13	20	33
25 to 30 years.....				6	6	12
Over 30 years.....				7	12	19
Unknown.....				35	30	65
	371	336	707	371	336	707

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane :

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of his receipts and expenditures for the year ending with November 30th, 1889 :

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand December 1st, 1888.....		\$23,663.56
From State appropriation for support for the year ending with Nov. 30, 1889, under Act of June 1st, 1887.....	\$ 34,251.60	
From State appropriation for support for year ending with Nov. 30, 1889, under Act of May 23, 1889.....	12,881.85	
From counties and townships for board of patients.....	53,111.68	
From private individuals.....	17,131.87	
From other sources.....	2,719.75	120,096.75
		<hr/>
		\$143,760.31

PAYMENTS.

Superintendent's orders outstanding for previous year...\$	8,033.98	
Superintendent's orders.....	118,466.40	
Balance in treasury Dec. 1, 1889.....	17,259.93	143,760.31
		<hr/>
Amount of superintendent's orders outstanding Nov. 30, 1889.....	\$ 7,958.37	

G. N. PARMLEE,
TREASURER.

STEWARD'S ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of orders drawn on the Treasurer of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., from December 1st, 1888, to November 30th, 1889, inclusive :

HOUSEHOLD, FUEL AND LIGHT.

Apples, green, 685½ bushels.....	\$ 330.08
Apples, peaches and apricots, dried.....	504.41
Butter, 27,505½ pounds.....	5,400.61
Baking powder, spices and extracts.....	235.89
Beef and lamb, 125,636 pounds.....	8,823.72
Beans, rice and barley.....	492.57
Cabbage, 47,540 pounds.....	651.52
Corn starch, tapioca and vermicelli.....	76.87
Gas for fuel.....	7,317.53
Coffee, green and roasted, 5,856 pounds.....	1,194.03
Cheese, 2,412 pounds.....	345.27
Eggs, 4,863½ dozen.....	867.90
Flour, 1,027¼ barrels.....	4,550.52
Fish, fresh, 10,380 pounds.....	740.50
Fish, salt, 2,692 pounds.....	169.86
Fruit, small.....	1,370.76
Turkeys, 864.....	115.68
Hams and bacon, 18,398½ pounds.....	2,084.06
Hominy and oatmeal, 9,320 pounds.....	361.13
Lard, 6,624 pounds.....	506.99
Matches and gas lighters.....	40.00
Milk, 101,096½ quarts.....	4,351.34
Kerosene and lubricating oils.....	48.24
Potatoes, 3,258 bushels.....	1,056.18
Potash, 40 boxes.....	124.75
Starch and indigo.....	90.15
Sugar, 37,790 pounds.....	2,758.40
Syrup, 1,651½ gallons.....	461.53
Salt, 11,580 pounds.....	65.50
Soda, sal.....	8.00
Soap, laundry, 3,750 pounds.....	171.65
Soap, carbolic, castile and sand.....	307.33
Tea, 841 pounds.....	227.22
Vegetables, pickles, meats and fruits, canned.....	4,417.34
Vinegar and cider, 742 gallons.....	80.80
Yeast.....	103.22
Hardware.....	1,204.25
Blankets.....	1,039.27
Counterpanes.....	583.00
Crockery.....	524.00
Carpet.....	250.63
Window curtains.....	259.82
Agate ware.....	202.66
Brooms, brushes and mop handles.....	200.09
Sheeting.....	204.45
Table linen.....	211.00
Wagonette.....	296.60
Moving house and laying wall.....	170.00
Wire netting.....	140.85
New harness.....	123.70
Seeds.....	104.75
Ice.....	95.00
Toweling.....	98.21
Team work.....	85.50
Lumber.....	82.39

Spectacles and repairs.....	84.68
Sewer pipe.....	85.98
Packing for engines.....	74.80
Building ice pond.....	67.82
Bed sacks.....	62.50
Castings.....	64.24
Horse shoeing.....	57.10
Harness repairs.....	56.25
Woven wire springs.....	57.44
Rubber blankets.....	50.00
Cylinder cups for engines.....	49.25
Pillows.....	44.25
Iron cocks.....	41.12
Carriage and wagon repairs.....	49.70
Plastering.....	37.10
Stone work.....	33.04
Paint and oil.....	31.41
Carpet lining.....	29.10
Keys.....	24.00
Repairing kitchen roof.....	21.93
Gas tips and globes.....	22.50
Lime.....	24.76
Gas fixtures.....	16.78
Wire mats, pans.....	15.60
Papering store house.....	14.90
China water cooler.....	13.88
Glass.....	13.90
Chair bottoms.....	9.61
Mower sections.....	9.90
Pump valves.....	8.00
Lacquer.....	3.00
Livery hire.....	2.50
Blacksmith coal.....	1.90

\$ 57,506.66

FURNITURE.

Labor, carpenters.....	\$ 619.00
Carpet.....	512.43
Mattresses.....	334.00
Lumber.....	153.39
Bureaus, \$70, chairs, \$22 02.....	92.02
Scroll saws and blades.....	83.00
Sewing machines, \$40, desks, \$34.....	74.00
Pictures.....	72.23
Pillows.....	59.90
Coffee urn.....	30.00
Tables, \$12, wardrobe, \$12.....	24.00
Bed springs, \$10 50, looking glasses, \$6.85.....	17.35

\$ 2,068.32

FARM.

Labor.....	\$ 3,969.57
28 tons phosphate.....	717.40
Cows, 3.....	186.00
Rent, Wood farm.....	300.00
Hay, tons, 18, 154-200.....	234.93
Premium on insurance.....	197.00
Corn and chop feed.....	188.47
Threshing.....	109.00
Seeds and plants.....	96.10
New wagon and extra set tire.....	82.00
Use of horse.....	63.25
Doctoring horses and cattle.....	51.00
Use of wagon.....	47.06
Plastering, stone work and lath.....	46.75
Exchange of wagon.....	25.00
Manure.....	16.00
Damage by cows.....	10.00
Expenses selling and delivering hogs.....	9.68
Salt.....	7.50
Horse shoeing.....	3.80

\$ 5,460.51

REPAIRS.

Labor—carpenters, painters and laborers.....	\$ 1,180.59
Pipe, water line.....	1,138.43
Covering for steam pipe.....	324.38
Paints and oils.....	258.68
Repairing gutters.....	184.99
Railroad ties and moving same.....	95.65
Lead water pipes.....	83.04
Steam tables.....	82.30
Wire guards for windows.....	58.25
Repairing and painting wagon.....	37.00
Sundry repairs.....	34.43
Lumber.....	25.00
Repairing safe.....	20.00
Glass.....	17.64
Machine gears, laundry.....	6.15
	<u>\$ 3,546.53</u>

IMPROVEMENTS.

Labor.....	\$ 1,229.65
Electric call system.....	632.50
1,240 4-9 yards walk.....	375.27
Paint and oil.....	138.41
Marble posts, "head stones".....	135.85
Lime, \$73 75, cement, \$35.....	108.75
Hardware.....	85.98
Trees.....	63.00
Tinning roof.....	59.40
Lumber.....	20.85
Stone posts.....	6.50
	<u>\$ 2,856.16</u>

GAS AND WATER WORKS.

Coal, 552½ tons.....	\$ 1,436.43
Labor.....	1,049.30
Gas holder.....	587.50
Gas, fuel.....	450.00
Repairing boiler.....	152.86
Valves and springs for water pumps.....	74.10
Lime, \$63, plaster paris, \$2 00.....	65.00
	<u>\$ 3,815.19</u>

CLOTHING.

Ready-made clothing.....	\$ 3,276.99
Material for clothing.....	2,650.02
Boots, shoes and slippers.....	1,467.25
Sun hats.....	4.00
	<u>\$ 7,392.26</u>

DRUGS AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Drugs.....	\$ 1,105.81
Splints, instruments.....	232.41
Medical journals.....	207.22
	<u>\$ 1,545.44</u>

BUILDING.

Labor.....	\$ 2,065.07
Stone work.....	909.60
Iron beams.....	136.22
Castings.....	74.14
Lime.....	72.50
Pipe fittings.....	43.68
	<u>\$ 3,301.21</u>

REAL ESTATE.

Pennsylvania Gas Company's lot.....	\$	125.00
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WAGES.

Salaries	\$	7,843.93
Wages		23,931.83
	\$	31,775.76

MISCELLANEOUS.

Traveling expenses trustees.....	\$	1,241.59
Freight		1,237.69
Undertaking		980.40
Postage and stationery.....		795.85
Tobacco for patients.....		531.60
Telegrams and express		322.90
Shrubs.....		218.59
Money refunded patients		179.21
Periodicals		187.15
Money advanced patients.....		113.32
Printing		156.00
Premium on insurance "boilers"		250.00
Instructions and traveling expenses hospital.....		136.50
Library books.....		144.45
Telephone rental		107.85
Amusement of patients.....		132.95
Indelible ink		63.00
Flower pots		60.07
Check and blank books		50.19
Thermometers		46.88
Caps and rosettes for attendants		45.12
Limes for magic lantern.....		18.00
Newspapers ..		12.42
	\$	7,031.73

RECAPITULATION.

Household.....	\$	57,593.04
Furniture.....		2,068.32
Farm.....		5,460.51
Repairs.....		3,546.53
Improvements		2,856.16
Gas and water works.....		3,815.19
Clothing.....		7,392.26
Drugs and medical supplies.....		1,545.44
Building		3,301.21
Real estate.....		125.00
Salaries and wages.....		31,689.38
Miscellaneous		7,031.73
	\$	126,424.77

F. W. BOUGHTON,

December, 21st, 1889.

STEWARD.

PRODUCE RAISED

On the State Hospital Farm for the season of 1889 :

FARM PRODUCE.

80 tons of hay at \$10.....	\$	800.00
60 tons of straw at \$1.....		240.00
50 tons of corn at \$1.....		50.00
1,814 bushels oats at 26 cents.....		471.64
50 bushels apples at 30 cents.....		15.00
1,562 bushels potatoes at 43 cents.....		671.66
1 260 bushels ruta bagas at 12½ cents.....		157.50
61,578 quarts milk at 4 cents.....		2,463.12
	\$	4,868.92

GARDEN.

17 bushels cucumbers at 50 cents.....	\$	8.50
113 bushels beets at 15 cents.....		16.95
39 bushels green beans at 50 cents.....		19.50
375 bushels sweet corn at 15 cents.....		56.25
98 bushels carrots at 15 cents.....		14.70
103 bushels pie plant at 20 cents.....		20.60
257½ bushels green peas at 30 cents.....		77.15
34 bushels squash at 15 cents.....		5.10
285 bushels ruta bagas at 15 cents.....		42.75
420 bushels white turnips at 10 cents.....		42.00
175 bushels tomatoes at 30 cents.....		52.50
150 bushels parsnips at 25 cents.....		37.50
27 bushels lettuce at 20 cents.....		5.40
1,700 dozens onions at 1 cent.....		17.00
47 dozen heads celery at 25 cents.....		11.75
2,800 heads cabbage at 5 cents.....		140.00
300 heads cauliflower at 1 cent.....		3.00
	\$	570.65

GREEN HOUSE.

1,358 dozen onions at 1 cent.....	\$	13.58
1,877 dozen radishes at 1 cent.....		18.77
37½ dozen lettuce at 1 cent.....		.37
23½ bushels tomatoes at 40 cents.....		9.40
4½ bushels potatoes at 75 cents.....		3.37
15 bushels green peas at 30 cents.....		4.50
	\$	49.99

LIST OF THE OFFICERS

AND EMPLOYES OF THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT
WARREN, PENN'A, with rate of compensation and the length
of time employed :

JOHN CURWEN, M. D., Physician in-Chief and Superintendent, July 6, 1881.....	\$3,000 00
MORRIS S. GUTH, M. D., First Assistant Physician, December 1, 1880, 1,000 00	
ALMON B. COULTER, M. D., Second Assistant Physician, March 17, 1885.....	1,000 00
L. L. DOANE, M. D., Third Assistant Physician, October 1, 1889.....	800 00
F. W. Boughton, Acting Steward, April 1, 1888.....	600 00
F. M. Bettis, Storekeeper and Clerk, June 2, 1885.....	600 00
S. F. Boyer, Housekeeper, October 25, 1888.....	360 00
Sarah E. Layton, Supervisor of the Female Wards, July 18, 1881.....	360 00
Kate Layton, Secretary to the Superintendent, July 18, 1881.....	324 00
John S. Olsen, Machinist, August 17, 1882, monthly.....	90 00
Solomon Stoneberg, Assistant Machinist, May 16, 1882, monthly.....	60 00
Thomas Heilman, Fireman at Gas Works, July 26, 1882, monthly.....	50 00
Wm. A. Barrett, Fireman at Gas Works, February 10, 1886, (with board).....	35 00
John Graham, Fireman at Boilers, October 17, 1882, (with board).....	35 00
George Bennett, Fireman at Boilers, August 2, 1882.....	45 00
Henry York, Painter, January 9, 1888.....	50 00
Wm. C. Huey, Farmer, April 1, 1881, (with house rent).....	40 00
B. Connelly, Herdsman, January 12, 1888.....	40 00
George A. Dawson, Herdsman, December 17, 1889.....	35 00
Earl Hapgood, Herdsman, October 21, 1889, (with board).....	20 00
L. J. Lawson, Laborer, October 1, 1882, (with board).....	39 00
Edward Hoskins, Jr., Laborer, August 1, 1888.....	39 00
John Peterson, Teamster, October 5, 1889, (with board).....	20 00
John O. Ohlsen, Teamster, October 5, 1889, (with board).....	20 00
A. L. Crocker, Coachman, January 21, 1882, (with board).....	30 00
Wm. Fitzsimmons, Mail Messenger, October 1, 1888, (with board).....	20 00
Victor Peter, Gardener, April 24, 1887.....	42 00
John Anderegg, Assistant Gardener, August 15, 1889.....	42 00
Philip Arzner, Baker, April 16, 1888, (with board).....	30 00
Charles E. Gardner, Assistant Baker, May 7, 1889, (with board).....	18 00
August Rumohr, Assistant in Kitchen, June 15, 1886.....	35 00
Henry York, Jr., Assistant in Kitchen, September 1, 1888, (with board),	18 00
Casper Anderegg, Assistant in Kitchen, August 9, 1889, (with board),	18 00
George E. Kidder, in charge of Food Car, October 7, 1886, (with board),	20 00

Michael Daly, in charge of Food Car, November 11, 1889, (with board),	16 00 ¹
August Wuertzer, Assistant in Laundry, September 12, 1884.....	35 00 ¹
David J. Dunlap, Assistant in Laundry, December 28, 1885, (with board).....	25 00 ¹
Milton Kerr, Watchman, January 5, 1882.....	24 00 ¹
Harvey L. Barnet, Watchman, November 9, 1882.....	24 00 ¹
Barney McGuire, Attendant, August 28, 1883.....	24 00 ¹
Samuel Jones, Outdoor Attendant, May 23, 1887, (boards himself).....	35 00 ¹
E. E. Maitland, Attendant, July 23, 1884.....	20 00 ¹
Clarence O'Neil, Attendant, March 1, 1888.....	20 00 ¹
Elmer Oldstrom, Attendant, February 1, 1887.....	20 00 ¹
Roy Loucks, Attendant, August 5, 1887.....	20 00 ¹
Charles R. Loucks, Attendant, September 24, 1888.....	20 00 ¹
U. F. Strickland, Attendant, April 2, 1888.....	20 00 ¹
Dwight L. Smith, Attendant, March 13, 1888.....	20 00 ¹
Charles G. Carr, Outdoor Attendant, June 16, 1888.....	18 00
Thomas W. Eaton, Attendant, August 13, 1888.....	18 00
Wm. H. Roueche, Attendant, August 24, 1888.....	18 00
O. Kirtz Owen, Attendant, February 13, 1889.....	18 00 ¹
Elmer Ford, Attendant, March 6, 1889.....	18 00 ¹
Frank Grant, Attendant, March 7, 1889.....	18 00 ¹
L. B. Harris, Attendant, April 1, 1889.....	18 00 ¹
Aaron W. Morgan, Attendant, April 28, 1889.....	18 00 ¹
Edward Hayward, Attendant, April 29, 1889.....	18 00
George Wilkinson, Attendant, May 11, 1889.....	18 00 ¹
George Grant, Attendant, August 22, 1889.....	16 00
Frederick Carlson, Attendant, August 16, 1889.....	16 00
Sherman M. Jones, Attendant, September 3, 1889.....	16 00 ¹
Homer L. Chase, Attendant, September 4, 1889.....	16 00 ¹
David J. Braley, Attendant, September 14, 1889.....	16 00
Russell Walters, Attendant, September 23, 1889.....	16 00 ¹
Charles A. Way, Attendant, September 1, 1889.....	16 00 ¹
Thomas M. Sellards, Attendant, October 23, 1889.....	16 00
Charles A. Miller, Attendant, March 1, 1887.....	20 00
Hugh E. Root, Attendant, November 11, 1889.....	16 00
N. Delaney, Carpenter, October 16, 1882, by the day.....	2 50
L. E. Pearson, Carpenter, October 16, 1882, by the day.....	2 00
Lydia Thompson, Watchwoman, June 21, 1881.....	20 00
M. S. McQuigg, Watchwoman, September 15, 1886.....	16 00
Margaret Neely, Seamstress, July 20, 1881.....	16 00
Josephine Walls, Seamstress, April 12, 1886.....	16 00
Mary J. Hughes, Attendant, March 29, 1881.....	18 00
Jennie Barnett, Attendant, May 11, 1883.....	18 00
S. Titus Herbein, Attendant, March 29, 1881.....	18 00
Emma R. Griffin, Attendant, April 10, 1885.....	16 00
Flora L. Heasley, Attendant, August 30, 1886.....	16 00

Bert R. Patterson, Attendant, August 17, 1887.....	16 00
Kittie Patterson, Attendant, May 13, 1887.....	16 00
Lizzie B. McConnell, Attendant, May 21, 1886.....	16 60
Gertie Bish, Attendant, July 15, 1887.....	16 00
Lizzie Ahrend, Attendant, March 13, 1888.....	16 00
Jennie Barrett, Attendant, August 28, 1886.....	16 00
Kittie Garfield, Attendant, June 26, 1888.....	16 00
Hannah Whann, Attendant, May 3, 1888.....	16 00
Leota Montgomery, Attendant, June 23, 1888.....	16 00
Minnie Barnes, Attendant, August 1, 1888.....	14 00
Sue Bliss, Attendant, October 22, 1888.....	14 00
Verdie Bish, Attendant, January 11, 1889.....	14 00
Mary E. Thompson, Attendant, May 8, 1888.....	14 00
Birdie Brown, Attendant, February 13, 1889.....	14 00
Nettie Montgomery, Attendant, March 11, 1889.....	14 00
Lydia Okeson, Attendant, June 4, 1889.....	12 00
Ada McClintic, Attendant, June 12, 1889.....	12 00
Olive Daugherty, Attendant, July 19, 1889.....	12 00
Maud Daugherty, Attendant, August 1, 1889.....	12 00
Winnie Carter, Attendant, August 14, 1889.....	12 00
Vila Wolfe, Attendant, August 26, 1889.....	12 00
Louisa Miller, Attendant, August 26, 1889.....	12 00
Maggie Montgomery, Attendant, August 23, 1889.....	12 00
Lizzie White, Attendant, September 3, 1889.....	12 00
Emma White, Attendant, September 3, 1889.....	12 60
Julia Hummer, Attendant, March 29, 1881.....	18 00
Mary Andre, Attendant, November 15, 1889.....	12 00
Alice Reagle, Cook, May 4, 1885.....	25 00
Maggie Barrett, Assistant Cook, January 1, 1883.....	20 00
Mary McDowell, Assistant in Laundry, April 3, 1882.....	16 00
Ettie McDowell, Assistant in Laundry, August 28, 1886.....	16 00
Cora Gough, Seamstress in Laundry, October 10, 1888.....	16 00
Agnes Johnston, Assistant in Centre, April 3, 1882.....	14 00
Maggie Johnston, Assistant in Centre, April 3, 1882.....	14 00
Ida Nelson, Assistant in Centre, June 27, 1887.....	14 00
Julia Carlson, Assistant in Laundry, September 1, 1883.....	14 00
Lizzie A. Philips, Milkmaid, December 28, 1886.....	12 00
Mary Johnson, Assistant in Centre, July 12, 1887.....	10 00
Augusta Nelson, Assistant in Laundry, April 8, 1888.....	10 00
Selma Nelson, Assistant in Laundry, April 8, 1888.....	10 00
Frances Minich, Assistant in Laundry, June 15, 1888.....	10 00
Emma Lee, Assistant in Centre, June 20, 1888.....	10 00
Nettie McAdoo, Assistant in Laundry, February 13, 1889.....	10 00
Minnie Arzner, Assistant in Laundry, May 2, 1889.....	10 00
Amanda Johnson, Assistant in Laundry, May 28, 1889.....	10 00

Emma Ferguson, Assistant in Laundry, August 3, 1889.....	10 00
Mary McClelland, Assistant in Laundry, August 28, 1889.....	10 00
Ella McConnell, Assistant in Laundry, September 9, 1889.....	10 00
Sadie McConnell, Assistant in Laundry, September 9, 1889.....	10 00
Jennie Peterson, Assistant in Laundry, November 20, 1889.....	10 00

LIST OF MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES.

Natural History.....	133
Philadelphia.....	50
New York City.....	50
Falls of Niagara.....	41
Flood of 1889.....	36
Miscellaneous Views in United States.....	128
England—Yorkshire.....	56
Warwickshire.....	50
Devonshire.....	50
Cornwall.....	50
English Lake District.....	50
London.....	34
Oxford.....	28
Tower of London.....	30
Westminster Abbey.....	36
English Cathedrals.....	51
British Museum.....	106
Isle of Wight.....	67
Channel Islands.....	50
Manxland.....	57
Wales.....	86
Scotland.....	124
Ireland.....	100
France.....	57
Spain.....	50
Italy.....	91
Venice.....	52
Italian Lakes.....	50
Switzerland.....	78
Forest Cantons of Switzerland.....	50
Belgium.....	14
Germany.....	100
The Rhine.....	85
Russia.....	25
Sweden.....	15
Norway.....	40

1889]

AT WARREN, PENN'A.

43

Judea.....	24
India.....	42
China.....	44
Japan.....	56
Madagascar.....	50
Miscellaneous.....	152
Total.....	<u>2,538</u>

GENERAL LIBRARY FOR THE INMATES.

Fiction.....	313	volumes.
History.....	86	"
Biography.....	21	"
Travels.....	76	"
Poetry.....	29	"
Science.....	16	"
Religious.....	30	"
General Literature.....	62	"
Juvenile Literature.....	11	"
Miscellaneous.....	50	"
Bound Magazines.....	66	"
	<u>760</u>	volumes

MEDICAL LIBRARY.

Medical Works.....	155	volumes.
Bound Medical Magazines.....	172	"
Miscellaneous.....	5	"
	<u>332</u>	volumes.

APPARATUS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE INMATES.

- 1 Air Pump.
 - 1 Electric Chimes.
 - 1 Electric Egg.
 - 1 Luminous Pane.
 - 1 Luminous Jar.
 - 1 Luminous Tube.
 - 1 Leyden Jar.
 - 2 1.Gallon Gas-holders.
 - 5 Bell Jars.
 - 1 Gravity Tube.
 - 1 Ruhmkorff's Coil, (small.)
 - 1 Toepler-Holtz Electric Machine.
 - 1 Camera and outfit.
-

AMUSEMENT.

- 13 Male Wigs.
- 2 Female Wigs.
- 2 Beards.
- 7 Moustaches.
- 3 Imperials.
- 2 Side Whiskers.
- 122 Pieces Sheet Music, (quartets, trios, duets and solos.)
- 7 Song Books.
- 313 Old Plays.
- 54 New Plays.
- 17 Elocutionists' Annual.
- 28 Baker's Reading Club and Recitations.
- { 13 Japanese Lanterns.
- 2 Japanese Umbrellas.
- 6 Japanese Banners.
- { 12 Japanese Fans.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient supported by the relatives, or the legal guardian or committee, the superintendent must be furnished with the medical certificates, and request for admission, as required by law. The extract from the law is as follows :

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

The form of certificates and request for admission, with the bond required to be executed, will be found on another page.

All private patients thus received shall make payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance when taken to the hospital; and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the superintendent, within that period, no part of such payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the hospital by the order of any court or judge, the order or warrant, or copy thereof, by which such person is sent, together with the evidence given to establish the insanity, must be lodged with the superintendent, but when sent by the directors of the poor of the county, or the overseers of a township or poor district, the certificates and application for admission given on a subsequent page must be properly executed.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean and free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other inside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on and as comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be one dollar and fifty cents a week and one-half of the cost of the clothing actually furnished. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price will vary from three dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars a week, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the end of each quarter, commencing with June 1st of each year. When the patient is supported by friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

8. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged. Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond; and if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

FORMS AND BONDS.

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We.....of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately.....of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Pa., and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa.

.....M. D.
.....M. D.

I....., of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

I....., of....., in the county of....., hereby state that.....of....., in the county of....., the patient above named, has been removed to and admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at my request, believing that such detention is necessary and for the benefit of.....188

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we....., of....., in the county of....., are held and firmly bound unto....., Treasurer of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and his successors in office, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents :

WHEREAS,....., of....., of the county of....., and who is insane, has been admitted a patient in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a. Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is that if the said obligators shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of.....dollars and.....cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as.....shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by.....requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for.....suitable clothing and shall pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for.....by the steward of said hospital, and shall remove.....from the hospital whenever required to do so by the superintendent; and if.....shall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after reception, then if said obligor pay board for thirteen weeks unless.....should be sooner cured, and for reasonable charges in ease of death; such payment for clothing and board to be made in advance quarterly, and at the time of removal with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the.....day of..... 18

Signed and sealed in the presence of[L. S.]

.....[L. S.]

.....

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES,

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of the Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately....., of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly

related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....18M. D.
M. D.

I....., of.....in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute, as physicians of.....

.....18[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that....., of....., in the county of..... the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....

..... } County Commissioners
 of the county of

.....18 }

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of the Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately....., of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that..... is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that..... should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Pa., and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa.

.....18M. D.
M. D.

I....., of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians of.....

.....18[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that....., of....., in the county of....., the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., at the expense of the county of.....

.....18 } Directors of the Poor of
the County of

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883,

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We.....of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately..... of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that....., is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....18 M. D.
.....M. D.

I....., of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.
.....18 [L. S.]

We hereby request that....., of....., in the county of....., the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Pa., at the expense of the Township of....., in the county of.....

.....18 } Overseers of the Poor of
the Township of.....
in the County of.....

ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

TRUSTEES

—OF THE—

State Hospital for the Insane,

—AT—

WARREN, PENN'A.,

—FOR THE—

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1890,

—TO THE—

Board of Commissioners of Public Charities.



WARREN, PA.,
DAILY MIRROR PRINT.
1891.

Officers of the Hospital.

TRUSTEES.

THOMAS J. SMILEY, *Titusville, Penn'a.*, PRESIDENT.

G. N. PARMLEE, *Warren, Penn'a.*, SECRETARY.

L. D. WETMORE, *Warren, Penn'a.*

W. H. OSTERHOUT, *Ridgway, Penn'a.*

J. D. HANCOCK, *Franklin, Penn'a.*

R. B. STONE, *Bradford, Penn'a.*

SAMUEL R. MASON, *Mercer, Penn'a.*

CHARLES C. SHIRK, *Erie, Penn'a.*

ISAAC ASH, *Oil City, Penn'a.*

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENT.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

MORRIS S. GUTH, M. D.

ALMON B. COULTER, M. D.

L. L. DOANE, M. D.

STEWARD.

F. M. BETTIS.

TREASURER,

F. E. HERTZEL, *Warren, Penn'a.*

All communications relative to the admission of, and inquiries in regard to patients, should be addressed to DR. JOHN CURWEN, Warren, Pa.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
WARREN, PA., December 18, 1890. }

To the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities:

GENTLEMEN:—The Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., respectfully submit their Tenth Annual Report, together with a full report of the Superintendent, Treasurer, and Steward, giving details of the work and workings of the institution.

Throughout the year just closed the affairs of the Hospital have been wisely and economically administered by the Superintendent, Dr. Curwen, and his able assistants.

It was well said in our last Annual Report that “no discord has ever marred the administration of this Hospital.” The large and varied experience in hospital service of our Superintendent, added to his wise and conservative system of conducting the affairs of the institution, greatly relieves the burdens of the Trustees; and while the various committees have much labor to perform in maturing plans and looking after details, our quarterly and annual meetings are looked forward to by all with pleasure.

During the past three years the Superintendent and a majority of the Trustees have visited the Hospitals for the Insane in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and all the New England states with the single exception of Maine, for the purpose of comparison and to adopt any suggestions or measures that would seem to better the condition of the unfortunate class known as the insane, and as far as practicable we have adopted tried methods, not already in use in this Hospital, with satisfying results.

The auxiliary building in course of construction last year, comprising the museum, reading-room, gymnasium, etc., together with the Turkish bath, are now completed and in use. The building and furniture have cost in the neighborhood of \$8,000.

We have also, during the year, erected a portico at the front of the main entrance to the Hospital at a cost of \$2,500.

The “Manual for Attendants,” of which mention was made in our last annual report, is, at the instance of the Trustees, in

course of preparation by the Superintendent. In the course of instruction designed for the attendants, lectures have been given by the Superintendent on the different forms of mental disorder and their proper mode of management, and by the Assistant Physicians on the different emergencies which so constantly arise in every institution with the proper manner of meeting these, and also the application of bandages, the making of poultices, etc. With these is joined the study of Physiology and Hygiene.

We cannot too highly recommend this feature in hospital service. Indeed, it is the only method by which competent and efficient attendants can be obtained. Besides this, it serves as a stimulus to the attendants themselves to prepare thoroughly for their work. It is also gratifying to see how eagerly the attendants embrace this opportunity to qualify themselves for the discharge of this important trust.

This, with a qualified head attendant in each ward to whom reports must be made and who is held responsible for its management, gives every assurance of thorough service and humane treatment.

The Superintendent in every instance has had the co-operation of every member of the board in his efforts to make this Hospital a pleasant retreat for the life-weary, to many of whom death would be a blessed relief, but who are compelled to linger out a life of misery, made tolerable only by the home-like sympathy and kindnesses they receive.

The number of patients in the Hospital on the first day of December was 784, an increase of 77 since our last Annual Report, and the largest number ever in the institution.

The improvement of the farm by careful cultivation and fertilizing has been steadily pursued with a view to putting it in the best possible condition, and the proceeds are fairly remunerative as will appear by reference to the Steward's annual report.

The project commenced two years since of clearing away the underbrush from the hillside in the rear of the property has been steadily carried forward, leaving the trees and small growth of timber for a cool retreat in the summer season. Drive-ways and walks will be constructed wherever practicable, and when completed this will be a feature in the Hospital grounds, as it commands a view of the Conewango creek, the mountains on the East, and the buildings and cultivated grounds in the valley, forming a beautiful landscape.

It may seem like a trite saying, but it is nevertheless true, that all our Hospitals are overcrowded, and there is an impera-

tive necessity for the erection of at least two others, one in the Eastern and one in the Central part of the State. There is nothing the people at large complain so little about, as the payment of taxes for this worthy object, and as the subject cannot be long deferred, we would respectfully urge immediate attention to its consideration.

We are glad to record the fact that the Hospital is free from debt, and has money in the treasury sufficient to make all purchases for cash. The weekly cost per capita is \$3.26, and for variety, quantity and quality of food, we invite comparison with any Hospital in the land.

The principal supplies are purchased by samples, and on competitive bids for cash, so that in every instance we are supplied with the best goods at the lowest wholesale rates.

We respectfully refer to the Superintendent's report for details of the many improvements made during the past year which do not come within the province of our immediate direction.

S. R. MASON,
ISAAC ASH,
T. J. SMILEY,
CHAS. C. SHIRK,
JAS. D. HANCOCK,
R. B. STONE,
W. H. OSTERHOUT,
G. N. PARMLLEE,
L. D. WETMORE.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN:—The majority of the patients admitted into this Hospital during the year ending November 30, 1890, have been of the class whose mental disorder had existed for such a length of time that very little probability could be entertained of their restoration. Unfortunately a large number were of that restless, excitable class which required that they should be placed in the wards for those classes of patients. In consequence, these wards have been greatly overcrowded during the whole year and their overcrowding becomes worse with each succeeding month.

This overcrowding renders it very difficult to maintain that strict classification and arrangement which is so essentially requisite to the promotion of the comfort and restoration of those in whom any prospect of restoration exists.

Every patient should have the benefit of every appliance which can be made use of for comfort and restoration and this overcrowding makes such application extremely difficult in the great majority of cases, and in some cases where the most careful attention may be required very seriously interferes with the strict enforcement of all the means which may be considered especially desirable.

It has been very truly and very correctly said "that overcrowding is an evil of great magnitude, productive of extraordinary dangers, subversive of the good order, perfect discipline and greatest usefulness of these institutions, and of the best interests of the insane."

For years past special attention has been given to the provision requisite for those whose minds have been disordered for a length of time, and in the effort to provide such accommodation as they should have, they have been removed from the poor houses and other places where they were confined, and the hospitals have been overcrowded with a class for which they could provide only custodial care.

It has seemed that, as the law now stands requiring special oversight of all such institutions where any insane were confined,

the great majority of these who have been transferred to the hospitals might have been properly cared for in the institutions in which they were and only those transferred who required more particular care and attention.

The conditions existing at the time the law regulating this matter became operative were such that the requirements of the law could not be strictly enforced without great hardship in more than one direction.

The hospitals were not of such capacity as to receive all who were really transferred and at the same time give proper accommodation to those cases which were constantly arising and which demanded prompt and particular attention and the thought did not occur to those who were urging the matter with great persistence that any had to be cared for but those who were confined in the poor houses and in private dwellings. The overcrowding of the hospitals by the transfer of all the insane from the poor houses is due in great measure to this idea prominent in the minds of those who were intrusted with the execution of the law that by the transfer of all chronic cases to the hospital, while the hospitals might be for a time overcrowded, in the course of a few years this class would die and then room would be secured for all recent cases. Such reasoning did not take into account the constantly occurring cases of mental disorder which need early, prompt and suitable treatment for their restoration.

It cannot be too strongly insisted on that the first duty of the community is to take proper measures for the prompt treatment of all its members who may become deranged in order to avoid the probability of their becoming chronic and dependent.

No one who will give earnest thought to the subject will question the statement that when a man has been a good, industrious and worthy member of the community and has done his share towards its maintenance, and he or any member of his family may become deranged, they should have the earliest treatment which their disorder may demand to secure their restoration. In mental disorders, as in any other disease, early restoration depends on prompt, systematic and appropriate treatment for the removal of disordered conditions and the building up of the system to a healthy mental and physical state.

To be compelled (as the officers of the Hospitals now are under present conditions) to place persons suffering from acute mental disorder among those who, by reason of their chronic mental trouble, are a constant annoyance to them in various ways is certainly not the most favorable condition for their restoration, any more than the constant irritation of a sore on a limb is a

means to the promotion of its healthy state; and in mental disorders the case is far worse for the plain reason that the mind is more easily affected by sinister influences and these exert a more serious effect and are more difficult to remove.

The time has certainly come, and in the view of the writer, has always existed when every member of the community should demand in the most unequivocal terms that the recently occurring cases of mental disorder "should have preference over those of long standing." Such has been the law of this Commonwealth for forty-five years, but in these later days the reverse seems to have been considered the better way.

It is certainly a dictate of common sense and also of the most ardent humanity that every possible available means should be employed in every recent case for prompt treatment, and consequently most probable restoration, and such is also the most economical course to be pursued. It is infinitely preferable to give a taxpayer in his distress and trouble the opportunity to be relieved of his disorders and be able to become again a taxpayer than to keep him or any of his family in the condition of consumers and a consequent burden on the community.

The reason lies deep in the moral nature of man which leads him to have compassion and lend a helping hand to those who, while endeavoring to discharge their duty to society, are stricken down by disease, and by the assistance rendered in that hour of need may be restored and enabled to resume the position and discharge the duties of good citizens.

But the economic aspect of the subject demands careful consideration—the amount of money to be saved to the community by the prompt restoration to health and mental soundness. Every person becoming insane deducts so much from the producing power of the community, and is to that extent an incumbrance or mortgage on the property and income of the Commonwealth, or some of its parts, collectively or individually, to the extent of the cost of his or her support so long as the insanity shall continue. The individual's estate pays if it can, but, if not, the public must, for the body politic is the bondsman for every one in sickness and poverty to pay what he cannot.

The citizens are very naturally, jealous and alarmed at any increase of the State debt; but here is an incumbrance on the property of the different parts of the Commonwealth and a debt which should touch them with greater alarm and jealousy, and which they should insist on being discharged in full before any other. This debt to suffering humanity while not so prominently

brought forward, as the bonds are quoted on the exchange, is one which every prudent citizen, who looks to the best interests of the state, would seek and hope to have liquidated as promptly as possible, for the obvious reason that it is a heavy drain on the resources of the community, and while it continues to burden it, it by so much incapacitates its members from active investments of a profitable character. If it be asked in what the profit consists, it is readily answered in the removal of so large a number from the class of consumers and placing them in the class of producers and taxpayers, and thus enabling them to aid in the development of the resources of that part of the State and add to its material wealth.

But it is not alone those who become insane who are a burden on the resources, but the majority of them have families who are dependent on their labor for their daily support; and if this support be withdrawn and not again renewed, these families will necessarily become an additional burden on the community in which they reside, and thus abstract so much more from the ability of that portion to add to the general wealth.

The irresponsible character of insane persons, and the risks to families and the community from the perverted fancies of so many of this class, demand that means be provided for the full protection of the community from all danger to life and property which may be likely to arise from this source.

The cost of keeping an insane person at home, in a poor house, or a jail, is not less than three dollars a week on the average, and this must be multiplied by as many weeks as the insanity shall continue. The average duration of life of an insane person, not cured, attacked between 20 and 30, is 21.31 years; attacked between 30 and 40 is 20.64 years; attacked between 40 and 50 is 17.65 years; that is, an insane person, when taken near 20 to 30 years old will, if not restored, live on an average 1,118 weeks and will cost \$3,354 for his support. Those from 30 to 40 when taken, will live 1,073 weeks and cost \$3,219, and those who are from 40 to 50 when taken, will live 717 weeks and cost \$2,751.

These are sums which the people must pay; they are debts incurred the moment the man becomes insane, and are a mortgage on the public property until these patients are restored. This, however, is not all the cost of insanity neglected and uncured; the Commonwealth loses all the services of these men, all that they would have earned during a sane life if they are restored.

The probable longevity or average time sane men live after 20 to 30 years is 39.12 years; after 30 to 40, 32.76 years; and after 40 to 50 years it is 26.06.

Then the public must not only pay the cost of supporting an uncured insane person when between 20 to 30 years for 1118 weeks but lose his earnings for 2,034 weeks. The earnings, of course, will vary with person, capacity, position and circumstances. In England the prospective earnings over and above the cost of the support of an unskilled laborer at 25 years of age are worth \$1,157; that is, an annuity equal to this profit on his labor through his probable life could be bought at that age for this sum. The earnings are more in America: the cost of living for laborers and others is about the same; hence the profits of life are greater and the annuity worth more. We may safely add fifty per cent. and more and estimate the annuity as worth at least \$1,800 for the unskilled laborer; for the mechanic, trader and professional man it is worth more; then if an unskilled laborer becomes insane at 25, this annuity is lost to him, to his family and the body politic, unless he be restored and the annuity regained. Let us next consider the cost of restoration. For those whose disease was less than one year before admission, the period of restoration has been found, on calculation of returns, to have been somewhat over five months. But if taken earlier and treated as promptly as fever, pneumonia, etc., the time required for cure is much less. The cost of this restoration, even including interest on the Hospital and all other expenses in our State institutions, will not exceed five dollars a week; that is, about \$130 for each insane person restored. If taken early 80 per cent. at least can be restored and 20 per cent. will either die or remain insane for life.

The recent cases of insanity are always more expensive to take care of, from the greater attention required, their disposition to destroy clothing, furniture and fixtures. The cost of the curative experiment must include both that paid for those who are curable, and for the attempt to restore the incurable during an average period required to determine the question of their curability—say two years—or for such as are restored to power \$260.

It must, however, be remembered that this estimate of the cost allows the whole expense of the Hospital to be five dollars a week for each patient. In calculating the cost of a cure, we should only include the increased expense of support for this purpose over and above what must necessarily otherwise have been incurred, whether they cure or attempt to cure or not. The public must pay three dollars a week for the patient's support, and

the curative process costs only two dollars a week in addition, and only so much then should be charged to place and means of restoration. The cost then should be stated at \$104 for each one restored. Taking the English calculations of the present worth of a laboring man at 25 and adding the difference of earnings in this country, an annuity equal to the excess of his earnings over the cost of his support through his probable average life, 39 years, can be bought for \$1,800. The present worth of the cost of his support, if insane, \$156 a year, through his probable insane life, 21 years, will be \$1,834. Both these are lost, equal to \$3,634, if the man is attacked with insanity and not restored.*

But there is another class, unfortunately too common at this time, for whom no provision of any kind has been made and who receive only the slightest glimpse of recognition from the law. This is that large and increasing class who are laboring under various forms of nervous disease or disorder, and who feel that unless relief can be given them they must ultimately, some sooner and some later, suffer from some attack of mental disorder. Is it not infinitely better to make provision for this class and thus diminish the sources of mental disorder than to allow them to go on and become deranged with the probability or possibility, as the case may be, that their nervous system has become so shattered that a long course of treatment will be required to put it again in a healthy condition, or they may have passed that point from which medical and hygienic means may be unavailable to bring them back to health and mental soundness. Many such persons apply to the Superintendent of a Hospital for the Insane to be treated, but they naturally do not feel that they must come under the same regulations for admission which the law prescribes for those really deranged, and they feel a reluctance to be placed in the wards with those who are really mentally disordered even in the mildest manner. They feel themselves in that susceptible state when unpleasant impressions or associations have a marked effect on them, and a desire to avoid all such impressions and associations is most natural and desirable in every way. The question most naturally arises how can such cases receive that care and treatment which seems most desirable to relieve their misery and make them sound again. That they require careful treatment is most obvious and in the spirit of the resolution of the Trustees, passed two years since, all who came for advice have been treated as best they could be under the existing conditions of a weekly or fortnightly visit to the Superintendent, but that visit does not fulfill all the required conditions.

*The arguments and calculations given above were originally used in the memorial presented to the Legislature in favor of the Hospital at Warren.

They should be where they can be seen regularly and as often as may be required, and all their surroundings, medical and hygienic, and their diversions and occupations be so regulated as to contribute in the most direct and efficient manner to the great object in view, their restoration to health and peace of mind.

The great majority are of that class that have not the means of placing themselves in any of the sanitariums scattered over the country, and they feel and so express themselves that as citizens of Pennsylvania, the medical officers of the hospitals of the Commonwealth, who have made nervous and mental disorders a special study, should give them the benefit of their knowledge and experience and they are willing to pay according to their ability for such advice and attendance.

There can be no question of the justice of the claim and the necessities of those who make the claim, and it is thus plainly stated in order that attention may be directed to the subject and some plan devised by which the relief sought may be given and many individuals prevented from passing into a condition of mental disorder by timely aid and treatment at a period when such treatment can be of greatest importance.

In regard to the size of hospitals for the insane and the manner of their construction, the current opinion, following the English methods, seems to me to be founded on ideas of management and treatment which will not bear the test of time.

The cardinal, fundamental principle on which all hospitals for the insane should be constructed, arranged and managed is that the Superintendent and Physician-in-Chief should be able to have a thorough knowledge of every patient placed under his charge so that he may be able to direct the medical and hygienic treatment, and also the occupations, diversions and amusements which form so important and essential part in the treatment of all classes of the insane. As part of this principle it must be steadily kept in mind that it is not the body alone which needs attention and proper medication but means must be used to turn away the thoughts from morbid fancies to more healthy and more natural ideas, and as every one must know, this is by far the most difficult part of the whole treatment from the well known fact of the great difficulty of engaging the thoughts and attention of the patient and also because the mind soon tires of any given amusement and needs to be turned to some other to keep up the requisite diversions.

In order to do this effectively the physician must study the character, the turn of mind and the peculiar idiosyncracies of

each patient to be able to adapt the means employed so as to reach most directly and most intelligently the end to be gained.

There is a limit to the mental power and physical capacity of every man and any attempt to push beyond that will certainly result in sad failure in attaining the end sought and in the mental and physical ability of the man, as has been too frequently demonstrated in a disastrous manner within the last few years, and every day's experience adds to its truth.

These conditions being admitted, and no man who has given any thought to the subject will venture to deny them, it follows as a necessary corollary that no hospital should have so large a number of patients that the Superintendent cannot see each one every day and know from personal observation just how they are. It has been said that the Superintendent can obtain his information from his assistants without the labor of personal examination, and while that may in part be true, yet his own experience will enable him to detect slight deviations and peculiarities which others less experienced might overlook.

The community expect, and each family which has a relative in the Hospital expects, to have their information as to the mental condition and bodily health directly from the chief medical officer, and that cannot be satisfactorily gained and imparted without personal examination.

The old proposition that three hundred was the preferable maximum has been stretched to double that number and some would even double that, but no living man can do equal and exact justice to such a number. He cannot carry that number in his mind so as to distinguish each one correctly and describe their condition and prospects to an inquiring relative.

As is well known to you, it has been the practice of the writer to see each patient under his charge every day and learn their bodily condition and their mental peculiarity and habit as far as possible, and after that attend to whatever may be required outside of that immediate circle. There will be days when duties of an important character having a direct bearing on the general and particular welfare of the patients may prevent the regular visit but it will be in his power, as a rule, so to arrange matters as to give his personal attention to his patients first and then to other things. As has been well and truthfully said every thing about a hospital for the insane which may have a direct or ultimate bearing on the mental and physical health of his patients demands his thought and direction.

It may seem a strong statement to make but it is the plain absolute truth that any man who expects to attain a full

measure of success in his care of a hospital for the insane must give his whole thought, time and strength to the work in all its details and never think he has attained, but must be looking forward constantly to higher and better things for all committed to his charge.

As to the method of construction a few plain facts seem perfectly clear; that the hospital should be fireproof; that every ward and all parts of each ward should be as bright and cheerful as can be made; that the wards be so arranged and placed in connection with the centre building as to give the greatest ease of supervision and most careful inspection by the medical officers; the readiest and most direct means of access for supplies of food and all such matters so necessary to the comfort of the patients, without unnecessary travelling from place to place; that the large majority of the patients have the privilege of a single room so as to enjoy more privacy and be better able to sleep than when crowded into large dormitories, and that everything be made as homelike, bright and pleasant as can possibly be done both in the wards and around the building so as constantly to appeal to that sense of the beautiful and harmonious which exists in everyone.

Constant and persistent effort has been maintained to keep up and extend, as far as could be safely done, everything which would add to the comfort, the pleasure and, in every sense of the word, the welfare of the patients. The building commenced toward the close of last year, intended to furnish accommodation for three different objects, has been finished and occupied.

The building itself is thirty feet wide and ninety feet long in the clear inside and is of two stories above the cellar, which extends under the whole building. On the front which faces south are two large bay windows and on the west another large bay window, with other windows adjoining all these. In the walls on the north and east no windows have been placed. This arrangement extends to both stories. The windows are so arranged as to give an abundance of bright sunshine. A porch occupies the space in the lower story between the two bay windows, with a stone floor, and from this porch is the main entrance to the building into a hall, from which the stairway to the second story ascends.

On the west side of the lower story is a large room designed as a gymnasium and now fitted up with some of the usual appliances of such a room. On the east side is the room fitted up as a Turkish bath with all the necessary conveniences required in such an establishment, and the hot room of the bath is behind the main stairway.

The room in the second story, designed as a reading room and

museum, occupies the whole area of that story and has an abundance of light and is in every way most bright and cheerful. It is designed to have in this room papers and magazines and a variety of objects of interest to attract the attention and give an opportunity to see and study objects of natural history and thus acquire some knowledge of the animal kingdom. In time it is hoped also to obtain specimens of minerals and other objects of interest, so as to give the means of obtaining some knowledge of the different parts of those sciences which teach not only the structure of the earth, but those things which grow and live upon it.

This must, of necessity, be a slow process, but it is earnestly hoped that those who take an interest in these things will aid us in the attempt to develop, in the minds of those who may be obliged to be in the Hospital, a love of all those branches of natural history which men meet at every turn in the country. No more pleasant diversion can be found than in the effort while rambling over the fields and in the woods to watch and learn the characteristic features of plants, trees, birds and animals and the general and special formation of the rocks and of the soil. It would be a diversion of the mind in more than one direction and would give steady thought and employment for hours at a time which would be of most essential service to all who could be induced to engage in it.

The Turkish bath has now been in full operation for two months, and while it is yet too soon to claim for it any great advantages, this can certainly be said that it has tended very strongly to the benefit of those who have been treated, and in several cases marked improvement has taken place. There can be no question of its decidedly beneficial influence in all cases of dull and sluggish circulation of the cutaneous capillaries and in many cases of languid action of the abdominal organs.

In all matters designed to benefit the insane, as well as society at large, faith, patience and persistent perseverance are not only to be encouraged in every one, but practiced to the very highest degree.

At each extremity of the wards for the most excited classes of patients in both the male and female departments, a strong guard is placed five feet from the window, which occupies the width and height of the hall, twelve feet square. Into this space palms and other plants have been placed and also two canary birds so as to give something bright and attractive at all times.

In five other wards the plants and birds have been placed in the bay windows and in two others they have been placed at the large windows at the end of the hall. Every ward in the Hospital

is thus furnished, except one in each department, where the patients manifest too mischievous a disposition to allow them to remain unmolested and there is no protection for the plants.

Every one admits the benefit of bright and cheerful things and it is designed in this experiment to show that the more cheerful and attractive things can be made, even to those who may apparently care little for such things, the greater will be the diversion and interest awakened by the gradual and steady contemplation and examination of things which are in themselves a source of joy and pleasure.

In the matter of occupation for females a commencement has been made to provide what may be useful to a class of patients who are not able to do the finer work which is so engaging and attractive to many. A carpet-weaving machine has been bought and put in good order, and one of the patients, who was restless and at times much excited and violent, was set to work to weave, an employment she had been engaged in, in her younger days.

With the assistance of several other patients more than one hundred yards of carpet have been woven in the last two months, good and strong.

Of course to keep this machine in operation it is necessary to keep a number of patients in the different wards busy sewing carpet rags, and a large number of patients are thus kept busy who would otherwise be idle and listless.

It must be recollected that the larger portion of the females are from the farming districts and many have been accustomed to this kind of work.

We are endeavoring also to obtain several old fashioned spinning wheels to spin woolen yarn. and when that is spun to engage a number of females in knitting stockings for their own use and probably also for the men.

The necessity has arisen for bringing into one building a number of rooms which are now scattered inconveniently apart, and when this building is erected it is proposed to place in the second story one large room, or it may be several small rooms, in which many men can be employed at different pursuits which they can carry on without any severe tax on their capacity or strength, but which may serve to develop in them some trait which may be of service to them in various ways.

One gentleman has devoted himself very assiduously during the summer and fall to photography and has become quite proficient.

Quite a number have done very excellent and beautiful work with the scroll saw and have been kept thus occupied in a way which has developed in them an ingenuity and industry which has been of great service to them.

Several females have expressed a desire to learn photography and a class will be organized and every effort made to engage them in this kind of work.

A great improvement has been made in the front porch by extending and widening it so as to give a platform nine feet wide and thirty-six feet long, and from the centre of this another porch has been projected over the main approach, so that a carriage can stand under it and parties can alight free from exposure to rain. This improvement of the porch was rendered necessary by the constant spreading of the steps, leaving an unseemly appearance.

The masonry of these porches has been made to conform to the general appearance of the main building.

The brick pavement around the whole south wing, except a small portion in the rear of the first section, was removed and an asphalt pavement substituted, thus providing a more secure protection from water percolating between the brick and securing immunity from grass and weeds which sprang up constantly between the brick.

The same arrangement was also made in the rear of part of the male wards, and it is hoped to finish the whole during the coming season.

The cellar under the entire building, and also the air ducts from the fans, were originally paved with brick. In the construction of the reading room and museum building many of these bricks were taken up and replaced with cement floors, thus taking away a harbor for different vermin which readily take advantage of the interstices between the brick.

As the main road to the rear of the Hospital passed directly in front of the reading room and museum building, it was found necessary in arranging the ground to raise that road so as to give a better roadway and to accommodate it more fully to what was demanded. To effect this and also to secure some other requisite designs it was necessary to introduce a large amount of iron pipe underground to carry off the water which was likely to accumulate at several points. With the improvement fully made, the ground in front of the reading room building can be made quite ornamental and when laid down in grass and planted with shrubbery will add materially to the general appearance of that part of the grounds.

The changes made in the Steward's office by which the desks

have been made continuons and an arrangement similar to that of a bank placed on the desks so that the Steward and Bookkeeper can have all their books and accounts together has been most advantageous and has enabled those officers to attend more easily to their duties free from interruption and interference.

The course of instruction for the attendants, outlined in the last report, was carried out as fully as could be done and was the means of exciting a more decided interest among the attendants and leading them to a better understanding of their duties to those placed under their charge.

The course will be continued this winter.

In continuance of the practice of former years, the entertainments have been kept up very regularly for about nine months of the year.

The religious services are still maintained on every evening of the week and service twice a day on the Sabbath.

We are indebted to many friends for many books and periodicals sent to us during the year, and to the editors of a number of newspapers for their regular issues and also to the Y. M. C. A., and the Warren Library for a large variety of newspapers.

The general health of the household has been good.

The Assistant Physicians, Drs. M. S. Guth, A. B. Coulter and L. L. Doane have each given strict and careful attention to their duties and have striven in every way to promote the welfare of the patients and the interests of the institution.

The Steward, Mr. F. W. Boughton, left the service of the Hospital in September.

Mr. F. M. Bettis, who has been storekeeper and clerk to the Steward, was appointed Steward and has very faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties.

Mr. William A. Smiley has attended to the duties of Storekeeper in addition to those of Bookkeeper and Accountant and has given full satisfaction in the manner in which he has performed the duties assigned him.

Miss Sarah E. Layton continues efficiently to discharge the duties of Supervisor of the Female department.

Miss Kate Layton, in the discharge of her duties as Secretary to the Superintendent has shown herself active, attentive and vigilant.

Mrs. S. F. Boyer, housekeeper, continues to manifest her de-

votion to the Hospital by the faithful and efficient manner in which she has guarded the interests of the institution.

Mr. J. W. Snyder was appointed Supervisor in the early part of the year and has proved himself an active and efficient officer.

Fortunately few changes have taken place among the female attendants and it gives me pleasure to state that they have discharged their duties faithfully and efficiently.

Among the male attendants many changes have taken place but as a rule those who have continued have attended to their duties carefully and efficiently.

The large gas holder which was in course of erection at the writing of the last report was finished early in the season and has given great satisfaction.

The wet season was not very favorable for the crops on the farm though the garden yielded a very fair supply of vegetables.

The frequent visits of the Trustees to the Hospital have kept them fully advised of all that transpired and has been a great source of profit and pleasure to the officers by the advice so freely and courteously given.

The fact that the number of patients at the close of the year was seventy-seven more than at the close of last year shows that the Hospital has been full and the wards for the more excited classes have been much overcrowded throughout the year.

Notwithstanding these difficulties by overcrowding very little trouble has thus far been experienced though much greater attention is required in the care of the patients.

Thankful for the watchful Providential care and direction which has been extended over us throughout the year, we enter on the duties and responsibilities of another year in the earnest hope that we may be supported and strengthened for better service in advancing all the interests of the insane.

JOHN CURWEN.

DECEMBER 18, 1890.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.....	Females.....	Total
Number at the beginning of the year.....	371	336	707
Admitted during the year.....	130	89	219
Total present in the year.....	501	425	926
Discharged—Restored.....	18	19	37
Improved.....	28	15	43
Stationary	14	6	20
Died.....	32	10	42
Remaining at the end of the year.....	409	375	784

TABLE II.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE
HOSPITAL.

	Males.....	Females.....	Total
Admitted	1208	1021	2229
Discharged—Restored.....	162	163	325
Improved.....	238	167	405
Stationary	129	116	245
Died.....	270	200	470
Total discharged.....	799	646	1445

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN YEAR.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males....	Females	Total.....	Males....	Females	Total.....
Under 15 years.....		1	1	3	3	6
15 to 20 years.....	2	5	7	7	4	11
20 to 25 years.....	17	7	24	16	10	26
25 to 30 years.....	16	12	28	17	11	28
30 to 35 years.....	12	7	19	14	11	25
35 to 40 years.....	23	19	42	23	18	41
40 to 45 years.....	12	11	23	13	12	25
45 to 50 years.....	25	11	36	17	8	25
50 to 60 years.....	14	11	25	12	9	21
60 to 70 years.....	2	5	7	5	3	8
70 to 80 years.....	6		6	1		1
Over 80 years.....	1		1	1		1
Unknown.....				1		1
	130	89	219	130	89	219

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF HOSPITAL.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males....	Females	Total.....	Males....	Females	Total.....
Under 15 years.....	7	7	14	27	35	62
15 to 20 years.....	36	47	83	75	63	138
20 to 25 years.....	132	67	199	146	105	251
25 to 30 years.....	154	126	280	150	148	298
30 to 35 years.....	151	139	290	158	155	313
35 to 40 years.....	202	152	354	157	132	289
40 to 45 years.....	136	157	293	112	127	239
45 to 50 years.....	110	94	204	82	83	165
50 to 60 years.....	127	123	250	94	78	172
60 to 70 years.....	84	62	146	65	34	99
70 to 80 years.....	31	26	57	17	10	27
Over 80 years.....	11	7	18	7	1	8
Unknown.....	27	14	41	118	50	168
	1208	1021	2229	1208	1021	2229

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR,			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males ...	Females	Total.....	Males.....	Females	Total.....
Pennsylvania.....	82	61	143	796	656	1452
Canada.....	1	2	3	9	6	15
Nova Scotia.....				1		1
Maine.....				6	2	8
New Hampshire.....				2		2
Vermont.....	1		1	3	3	6
Massachusetts.....				4	4	8
Rhode Island.....					1	1
New York.....	18	6	24	105	83	188
New Jersey.....				1	2	3
Maryland.....		1	1	1	2	3
Virginia.....	2		2	4	3	7
West Virginia.....	1		1	1		1
South Carolina.....				1		1
Ohio.....		1	1	9	10	19
Illinois.....				1	1	2
Iowa.....				1	1	2
Kentucky.....				1		1
Kansas.....				1		1
Michigan.....					2	2
Wisconsin.....					1	1
Minnesota.....				1		1
California.....				1		1
West Indies.....					1	1
England.....	3		3	33	19	52
Ireland.....	8	6	14	73	109	182
Scotland.....	2		2	8	6	14
Wales.....				4	8	12
Isle of Man.....				1		1
France.....				6	5	11
Switzerland.....	1		1	5		5
Italy.....		1	1	4	1	5
Belgium.....				1		1
Germany.....	4	6	10	63	58	121
Austria.....				2		2
Bohemia.....		1	1		1	1
Sweden.....	6	4	10	46	20	66
Finland.....					1	1
Poland.....				3	2	5
Denmark.....					1	1
Unknown.....	1		1	10	11	21
	130	89	219	1208	1021	2229

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....
Allegheny.....		2	2	9	11	20
Armstrong.....	6	4	10	29	21	50
Beaver.....		1	1	1	1	2
Bedford.....				1		1
Blair.....				1	1	2
Bradford.....				1	11	18
Butler.....	3	3	6	43	20	63
Cambria.....				3	4	7
Cameron.....	2		2	9	5	14
Centre.....					17	17
Clarion.....	6	4	10	67	33	100
Clearfield.....				13	24	37
Clinton.....	1		1	20	22	42
Columbia.....					6	6
Crawford.....	24	14	38	159	166	325
Cumberland.....					2	2
Dauphin.....	2		2	8	2	10
Elk.....	5	5	10	37	27	64
Erie.....	20	7	27	198	136	334
Fayette.....				1	3	4
Forest.....		3	3	8	7	15
Franklin.....				1	2	3
Greene.....	1		1	3	1	4
Huntingdon.....		1	1	1	2	3
Indiana.....		1	1	7	3	10
Jefferson.....	6	5	11	58	29	87
Lackawanna.....					5	5
Lawrence.....	2	3	5	23	11	34
Lehigh.....					1	1
Luzerne.....					28	28
Lycoming.....	1		1	4	17	21
McKean.....	17	10	27	86	86	172
Mercer.....	7	6	13	62	57	119
Mifflin.....				1		1
Monroe.....					2	2
Montour.....					7	7
Northumberland.....					5	5
Philadelphia.....				52	2	54
Pike.....					1	1
Potter.....	3	2	5	25	22	47
Snyder.....					1	1
Sullivan.....				1	2	3
Susquehanna.....					9	9
Tioga.....	4	3	7	49	60	109
Union.....					2	2
Venango.....	6	5	11	85	58	143
Warren.....	9	9	18	118	64	182
Washington.....	1		1	4	1	5
Wayne.....				1	7	8
Westmoreland.....	2	1	3	4	8	12
Wyoming.....					5	5
New York.....	2		2	8	4	12
Canada.....				1		1
	130	89	219	1208	1021	2229

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males....	Females.	Total.....	Males....	Females	Total.....
Agent.....				1	1	2
Agent, wife of.....					5	5
Artist.....				1	1	2
Baker.....				1	1	1
Baker, wife of.....					1	1
Barber.....	3		3	7		7
Barber, wife of.....					1	1
Blacksmith.....	1		1	9		9
Blacksmith, wife of.....					8	8
Boiler-maker.....				1		1
Bricklayer.....				1		1
Bricklayer, wife of.....					2	2
Brickmaker.....				1		1
Broom-maker.....				1		1
Butcher, wife of.....		1	1		2	2
Cabinet-maker, wife of.....					9	9
Carpenter.....	2		2	23		23
Carpenter, widow of.....					1	1
Carpenter, wife of.....					19	19
Carpenter, wife of.....					1	1
Civil Engineer.....				1		1
Clergyman.....	1		1	6		6
Clergyman, widow of.....					1	1
Clergyman, wife of.....					5	5
Clerk.....	6	1	7	58	2	60
Clerk, wife of.....					10	10
Contractor.....				1		1
Cook.....				1		1
Cook, wife of.....					1	1
Cooper.....				3		3
Cooper, wife of.....					1	1
Carrier.....	1		1	2		2
Dairyman, wife of.....					1	1
Dentist.....	1		1	2		2
Domestic.....		11	11		125	125
Drayman, wife of.....					1	1
Dressmaker.....		2	2		4	4
Druggist.....				6		6
Engineer, wife of.....		1	1		5	5
Farmer.....	27		27	301		301
Farmer, daughter of.....		1	1		12	12
Farmer, widow of.....					7	7
Farmer, wife of.....		13	13		120	120
Fireman.....				1		1
Gardener.....	1		1	1		1
Gardener, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Gas blower.....				1		1
Grocer.....				3		3
Gunsmith, wife of.....					1	1
Hairdresser.....					1	1
Harnessmaker.....				2		2
Harnessmaker, wife of.....					2	2
Hotel-keeper.....				5		5
Hotel-keeper, wife of.....					6	6
House-keeper.....					27	27
Huckster.....				1		1
Jeweler.....				1		1
Jeweler, wife of.....					4	4
Laborer.....	52		52	501		501
Laborer, widow of.....					6	6
Laborer, wife of.....		18	18		181	181
Laundress.....					1	1
Lawyer.....				5		5
Lawyer, wife of.....					1	1
Liveryman.....				1		1
Liveryman, wife of.....					1	1

TABLE VII.—Continued.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR,			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males...	Females	Total.....	Males...	Females	Total.....
Lumberman.....				3		3
Lumberman, daughter of.....		1	1		1	1
Lumberman, wife of.....					4	4
Machinist.....	2		2	7		7
Machinist, wife of.....					2	2
Manufacturer.....				2		2
Manufacturer, wife of.....					1	1
Mason.....				2		2
Mason, wife of.....					1	1
Mechanic.....				1		1
Merchant.....	3		3	21		21
Merchant, daughter of.....		1	1		1	1
Merchant, wife of.....		2	2		16	16
Milkman.....	1		1	1		1
Miller.....				1		1
Miller, wife of.....					3	3
Milliner.....					4	4
Miner.....	1		1	13		13
Miner, wife of.....		1	1		13	13
Moulder.....	2		2	5		5
Moulder, wife of.....					2	2
Musician.....				1	1	2
Nurse.....					1	1
Oil dealer, wife of.....					1	1
Oil producer.....	1		1	5		5
Oil producer, wife of.....		1	1		3	3
Painter.....				9		9
Painter, wife of.....					3	3
Peddler.....				4		4
Peddler, wife of.....					1	1
Photographer, wife of.....					1	1
Physician.....	2		2	14		14
Physician, wife of.....					8	8
Plasterer.....				6		6
Plasterer, wife of.....					2	2
Plater, wife of.....					1	1
Printer.....	1		1	4		4
Printer, wife of.....					2	2
Puddler.....				1		1
Railroad conductor.....				1		1
Reporter, wife of.....					1	1
Sailor.....				2		2
Sailor, wife of.....					1	1
Salesman.....	1		1	1		1
Saloon keeper.....				1		1
Seamstress.....					8	8
Shoemaker.....	1		1	10		10
Shoemaker, widow of.....					1	1
Shoemaker, wife of.....					2	2
Stone cutter, wife of.....					1	1
Stone mason, wife of.....					2	2
Student.....				1		1
Surveyor, wife of.....					1	1
Tailor.....		1	1	9	4	13
Tailor, wife of.....					2	2
Teacher.....	1	2	3	9	14	23
Teacher, wife of.....					4	4
Telegraph operator.....	1		1	2		2
Tinsmith.....				1		1
Undertaker.....	1		1	1		1
Undertaker, wife of.....					1	1
Upholsterer.....				2		2
Wagonmaker.....				3		3
Wagonmaker, wife of.....					1	1
Weaver.....				2		2
Unknown.....	17	31	48	114	328	442
	153	89	242	1208	1021	2229

TABLE VIII.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males...	Females	Total.....	Males....	Females	Total.....
Single.....	70	31	104	635	327	962
Married.....	56	45	101	488	545	1033
Widowed.....	3	8	11	44	125	169
Divorced.....		2	2	2	10	12
Unknown.....	1		1	39	14	53
	130	89	219	1208	1021	2229

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males....	Females	Total.....	Males....	Females	Total.....
By Friends.....	29	21	50	256	241	497
By Directors of the Poor.....	28	19	47	287	269	556
By County Commissioners.....	45	38	83	351	265	616
By Court.....	28	11	39	314	246	560
	130	89	219	1208	1021	2229

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males....	Females	Total.....	Males....	Females	Total.....
By Friends.....	29	21	50	256	238	494
By Directors of the Poor.....	28	19	47	285	275	560
By County Commissioners.....	73	49	122	667	508	1175
	130	89	219	1208	1021	2229

TABLE XI.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

CAUSE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Anxiety					1	1
Apoplexy				1	2	3
Childbirth					2	2
Congenital	3	1	4	10	7	17
Desertion by husband					2	2
Disappointment				3	6	9
Disease of brain		1	1	8	1	9
Disordered menses					20	20
Dissipation	1	1	2	3	3	6
Domestic trouble		1	1	6	25	31
Epilepsy	9	4	13	77	35	112
Excesses					2	2
Excessive use of tobacco				3	1	4
Excitement				7	4	11
Exposure				2	2	4
Extreme heat					1	1
Fear of poverty					1	1
Fright				7	12	19
Grief					3	3
Hysteria					1	1
Ill health	20	24	44	122	160	282
Injuries during the war	1		1	1		1
Injury				1		1
Injury of the head	4		4	38	2	40
Injury to spine	1	1	2	2	2	4
Intemperance	14	1	15	88	10	98
Irregular life				2		2
Loss of money				2	2	4
Loss of property				3	1	4
Loss of sleep				1	1	2
Masturbation	4		4	32	3	35
Menopause		1	1		17	17
Nostalgia				1		1
Not assigned	52	37	89	601	473	1074
Opium eating				5	4	9
Over-exertion	5	3	8	42	31	73
Paralysis				5	1	6
Puerperal		4	4		69	69
Religious excitement				1	3	4
Stroke of lightning				1		1
Sunstroke	1		1	10	1	11
Syphilis	1		1	5	1	6
Trouble	12	11	23	110	101	211
Typhoid fever				1		1
Use of Narcotics	2		2	5		5
Uterine trouble					13	13
	130	89	219	1208	1021	2229

TABLE XII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males	Females.	Total.....	Males	Females	Total.....
Mania, acute.....	40	21	61	424	249	673
Mania, alcoholic.....	12	1	13	21	5	26
Mania, chronic.....	40	27	67	372	362	734
Mania, epileptic.....	8	4	12	73	31	104
Mania, hysterical.....					3	3
Mania, narcotic.....	2		2	4		4
Mania, paralytic.....	3	1	4	3	1	4
Mania, periodic.....	6	5	11	37	40	77
Mania, puerperal.....		4	4		33	33
Monomania.....				6	2	8
Dementia, acute.....				9	8	17
Dementia, chronic.....				34	55	89
Dementia, senile.....		1	1	8	6	14
Melancholy, acute.....	12	17	29	112	131	243
Melancholy, chronic.....	4	6	10	80	75	155
Imbecility.....	3	2	5	21	20	41
Paresis.....				4		4
	130	89	219	1208	1021	2229

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males	Females	Total.....	Males	Females	Total.....
First.....	111	76	187	1107	938	2045
Second.....	16	13	29	85	74	159
Third.....	3		3	13	9	22
Fourth.....				3		3
	130	89	219	1298	1021	2229

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

DURATION.	WITHIN			FROM		
	THE YEAR.			BEGINNING.		
	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....
Under one week.....	1		1	4	4	8
One week.....	3	3	6	38	38	76
Two weeks.....	5	3	8	39	24	63
Three weeks.....				4	7	11
Four weeks.....	9	5	14	101	61	162
Six weeks.....				6	8	14
Two months.....	7	5	12	69	60	129
Three months.....	21	13	34	130	86	216
Four months.....	2	1	3	17	19	36
Five months.....				6	7	13
Six months.....	14	9	23	74	56	130
Seven months.....				3	2	5
Eight months.....		1	1	9	6	15
Nine months.....	3	3	6	29	17	46
Ten months.....					1	1
Twelve months.....	10	7	17	93	53	146
Fifteen months.....				8	3	11
Sixteen months.....		1	1		1	1
Eighteen months.....		2	2	16	22	38
Nineteen months.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Twenty months.....				1		1
Twenty-one months.....				1		1
Two years.....	18	9	27	103	72	175
Three years.....	9	7	16	69	66	135
Four years.....	4	3	7	59	44	83
Five years.....	6	9	15	59	61	120
Six years.....	1	1	2	21	19	40
Seven years.....				11	13	24
Eight years.....				19	23	42
Nine years.....	3		3	11	11	22
Ten years.....	2	1	3	12	19	31
Eleven years.....	1		1	5	8	13
Twelve years.....				11	8	19
Thirteen years.....	1		1	4	3	7
Fourteen years.....				3	7	10
Fifteen years.....	1	2	3	13	16	29
Sixteen years.....	1		1	4		4
Seventeen years.....				2	5	7
Eighteen years.....				3	1	4
Nineteen years.....				1	5	6
Twenty years.....	3		3	8	21	29
Twenty-one years.....				1	3	4
Twenty-two years.....					1	1
Twenty-three years.....				2	1	3
Twenty-four years.....					4	4
Twenty-five years.....		1	1	3	3	6
Twenty-six years.....					2	2
Twenty-seven years.....	2		2	3	1	4
Twenty-eight years.....				1		1
Twenty-nine years.....					3	3
Thirty years.....		1	1	6	2	8
Thirty-one years.....				1		1
Thirty-two years.....				1	1	2
Thirty-three years.....					1	1
Thirty-four years.....					1	1
Thirty-five years.....	1		1	1		1
Thirty-six years.....				1		1
Forty-one years.....				1		1
Forty-five years.....				1		1
Fifty years.....				1		1
Sixty-five years.....					1	1
Unknown.....	1	1	2	139	119	258
	130	89	219	1208	1021	2229

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males....	Females	Total.....	Males....	Females	Total.....
Under 15 years.....				1		1
15 to 20 years.....	3	1	4	12	18	30
20 to 25 years.....	2	4	6	27	26	53
25 to 30 years.....	2	3	5	26	34	60
30 to 35 years.....		2	2	28	22	50
35 to 40 years.....	5	3	8	21	19	40
40 to 45 years.....	2	2	4	12	16	28
45 to 50 years.....	1	3	4	12	13	25
50 to 60 years.....	3		3	12	13	25
60 to 70 years.....		1	1	7	1	8
70 to 80 years.....				1	1	2
Unknown.....				3		3
	18	19	37	162	163	325

TABLE XVI.

RESTORED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.

DURATION OF THE DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males....	Females	Total.....	Males....	Females	Total.....
Under 1 month.....	2	4	6	44	38	82
1 to 2 months.....	4	3	7	32	25	57
2 to 3 months.....	3	1	4	15	17	32
3 to 6 months.....	3	5	8	26	39	65
6 to 9 months.....	1	3	4	10	11	21
9 to 12 months.....	1	2	3	2	7	9
12 to 18 months.....	1		1	13	5	18
18 to 24 months.....				1	3	4
2 to 3 years.....	1		1	7	8	15
3 to 5 years.....	1		1	3	6	9
5 to 10 years.....	1	1	2	3	4	7
Unknown.....				6		6
	18	19	37	162	163	325

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males....	Females	Total.....	Males....	Females	Total.....
Under 1 month.....				3		3
1 to 2 months.....	1	1	2	7	3	10
2 to 3 months.....	3	2	5	19	10	29
3 to 6 months.....	10	6	16	66	55	121
6 to 9 months.....		4	4	30	37	67
9 to 12 months.....	3	3	6	14	24	38
12 to 18 months.....		2	2	13	19	32
18 to 24 months.....				6	3	9
2 to 3 years.....	1	1	2	4	7	11
3 to 5 years.....					3	3
5 to 10 years.....					2	2
	18	19	37	162	163	325

TABLE XVIII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males....	Females	Total.....	Males....	Females	Total.....
Mania, acute.....	11	10	21	111	94	205
Mania, alcoholic.....	3		3	5		5
Mania, chronic.....	1		1	10	6	16
Mania, periodic.....	2	2	4	6	6	12
Mania, puerperal.....		2	2		8	8
Melancholia.....	1	5	6	27	49	76
Monomania.....				3		3
	18	19	37	162	163	325

TABLE XIX.

CAUSE OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

CAUSE OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males....	Females	Total.....	Males....	Females	Total.....
Disappointment.....					1	1
Domestic trouble.....				2	1	3
Excessive use of Tobacco.....				1		1
Excitement.....				2	2	4
Extreme heat.....					1	1
Fright.....				1		1
Ill health.....	4	6	10	25	50	75
Injury of head.....	3		3	13		13
Intemperance.....	3		3	21	1	22
Loss of money.....				1		1
Loss of property.....				1		1
Masturbation.....	1		1	5	1	6
Menopause.....					3	3
Menstrual disorder.....					3	3
Opium-eating.....				3	2	5
Over-study.....				1		1
Over-work.....		2	2	8	10	18
Puerperal.....		2	2		22	22
Sunstroke.....				2		2
Trouble.....	1	7	8	22	31	53
Uterine disorder.....					1	1
Unknown.....	6	2	8	54	34	88
	18	19	37	162	163	325

TABLE XX.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RESTORED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males ...	Females	Total.....	Males....	Females	Total.....
Pennsylvania.....	15	17	32	104	126	230
Maine.....				1		1
Massachusetts.....				1		1
New York.....	3		3	18	13	31
Ohio.....				1	1	2
Illinois.....				1		1
Virginia.....				1		1
England.....				3	1	4
Ireland.....		1	1	6	6	12
Scotland.....				3	1	4
Wales.....				1	1	2
Isle of Man.....				1		1
Germany.....				5	6	11
Switzerland.....				1		1
Belgium.....					1	1
Poland.....					1	1
Sweden.....		1	1	15	6	21
	18	19	37	162	163	325

TABLE XXI.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Apoplexy.....	3		3	17	7	24
Asphyxia.....				3	3	6
Cancer of liver.....					1	1
Cancer of stomach.....				1		1
Congestion of lungs.....				1		1
Diarrhœa.....				1	1	2
Disease of bowels.....	1	1	2	2	4	6
Disease of brain.....	7	1	8	77	31	108
Disease of heart.....	1	1	2	2	2	4
Disease of kidneys.....		1	1		1	1
Disease of liver.....					1	1
Disease of lungs.....	3	1	4	11	12	23
Enteritis.....					1	1
Epilepsy.....	3	1	4	35	17	52
Erysipelas.....				3		3
Exhaustion.....				1	1	2
Exhaustion of acute mania.....	3	2	5	19	22	41
Exhaustion of chronic mania.....	10	2	12	78	75	153
Exhaustion of epileptic mania.....				2	1	3
Exhaustion of melancholia.....				2	2	4
Intemperance.....				1		1
Meningitis.....	1		1	1		1
Metritis.....					1	1
Ovarian tumor.....		1	1		1	1
Paralysis.....				3	5	8
Paresis.....				2	1	3
Peritonitis.....				2		2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....				2	8	10
Strangulation.....				2	1	3
Suicide.....				2		2
Typhlitis.....					1	1
	32	10	42	270	200	470

TABLE XXII.

AGES AT DEATH.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females	Total.....	Males.....	Females	Total.....
Under 15 years.....					1	1
15 to 20 years.....				2	4	6
20 to 25 years.....	2	1	3	15	7	22
25 to 30 years.....	1	1	2	19	15	34
30 to 35 years.....	2		2	25	20	45
35 to 40 years.....	3	3	6	39	23	62
40 to 45 years.....	7		7	33	23	56
45 to 50 years.....	4	1	5	26	26	52
50 to 60 years.....	1	2	3	35	35	70
60 to 70 years.....	8	2	10	48	29	77
70 to 80 years.....	4		4	22	12	34
Over 80 years.....				6	3	9
Unknown.....					2	2
	32	10	42	270	200	470

TABLE XXIII.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM BEGINNING.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	FROM AD- MIS'N INTO HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 month.....	28	23	51	4	7	11
1 to 2 months.....	27	10	37	2	4	6
2 to 3 months.....	20	10	30	7	5	12
3 to 6 months.....	25	23	48	12	10	22
6 to 9 months.....	29	18	47	16	4	20
9 to 12 months.....	16	10	26	12	6	18
12 to 18 months.....	36	26	62	20	17	47
18 to 24 months.....	17	11	28	18	10	28
2 to 3 years.....	31	17	48	28	16	44
3 to 5 years.....	27	28	55	33	23	56
5 to 10 years.....	14	24	38	33	35	68
10 to 15 years.....				13	17	30
15 to 20 years.....				12	10	22
20 to 25 years.....				4	7	11
Over 25 years.....				8	5	13
Unknown				38	24	62
	270	200	470	270	200	470

TABLE XXIV.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.....	Females	Total.....
Under 15 years.....	1	1	2
15 to 20 years.....	3	5	8
20 to 25 years.....	33	15	48
25 to 30 years.....	42	25	67
30 to 35 years.....	55	45	100
35 to 40 years.....	57	58	115
40 to 45 years.....	69	55	124
45 to 50 years.....	50	57	107
50 to 60 years.....	64	63	127
60 to 70 years.....	21	31	52
70 to 80 years.....	10	14	24
80 to 90 years.....	4	6	10
	409	375	784

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE REMAINING AT THE END OF
THE YEAR.

DURATION.	SINCE EN- TERING THE HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females.	Total	Males.....	Females.	Total
Under 1 month.....	10	5	15			
1 to 2 months.....	10	4	14	1	1	2
2 to 3 months.....	11	7	18	1	1	2
3 to 6 months.....	24	28	52	10	6	16
6 to 12 months.....	36	28	64	20	17	37
12 to 18 months.....	25	17	42	17	14	31
18 to 24 months.....	38	18	56	20	17	37
2 to 3 years.....	34	24	58	38	19	57
3 to 5 years.....	76	60	136	50	41	91
5 to 10 years.....	145	184	329	111	90	201
10 to 15 years.....				56	65	121
15 to 20 years.....				21	35	56
20 to 25 years.....				19	19	38
25 to 30 years.....				9	9	18
Over 30 years.....				8	12	20
Unknown				28	29	57
	409	375	784	409	375	784

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane:

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of his receipts and expenditures for the year ending with November 30th, 1890:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand December 1st, 1889.....		\$ 17,259 93
From State appropriation for support for the year ending with Nov. 30, 1890, under Act of May 23d, 1889....	\$ 51,663 42	
From Counties and Townships for board of patients.....	55,613 01	
From private individuals.....	18,109 87	
From other sources.....	1,261 86	126,648 16
		<u>\$143,908 09</u>

PAYMENTS.

Superintendent's orders outstanding for previous year..	7,958 37	
Superintendent's orders.....	135,455 65	
Balance in treasury December 1, 1890.....	494 07	\$143,908 09
		<u></u>

F. E. HERTZEL,
Treasurer.

STEWARD'S ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of orders drawn on the Treasurer of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., from December 1st, 1889, to November 30th, 1890, both inclusive :

HOUSEHOLD.

Beef and lamb, 146,846 pounds.....	\$10,484 79
Fuel gas.....	7,291 76
Butter, 30,328 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.....	5,196 74
Milk, 117,207 quarts.....	5,107 40
Flour, 1,001 $\frac{3}{4}$ barrels.....	4,328 50
Vegetables, pickles, meats and fruits, canned.....	3,759 87
Ready-made clothing.....	3,063 03
Material for clothing.....	2,809 43
Ham and pork, 23,926 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.....	2,326 66
Drugs.....	1,921 48
Hardware.....	1,859 71
Sugar, 48,084 pounds.....	2,655 85
Freight.....	1,631 91
Fruit, small.....	1,673 14
Coffee, roasted, 5,952 pounds.....	1,511 18
Eggs, 7,949 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	1,513 04
Boots and shoes.....	1,505 60
Lumber.....	1,272 53
Travelling expenses, Trustees.....	980 41
Undertaking.....	893 00
Blankets.....	838 48
Postage and stationery.....	805 90
Mattresses and pillows.....	607 10
Flowers and plants.....	674 10
Fish, fresh, 11,205 pounds.....	740 63
Oatmeal and crackers.....	641 07
Apples.....	552 30
Crockery.....	532 24
Carpet and oil cloth.....	580 68
Lard, 5,084 pounds.....	468 16
Tobacco.....	403 48
Syrup, 1,483 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.....	407 19
Soap, "Laundry".....	463 33
Soap, carbolic, castile and sand.....	496 99
Baking powder, spices and extracts.....	447 28
Beans and Rice.....	332 56
Chicken and turkey.....	367 08
Cheese, 3,850 pounds.....	390 07
Telegrams and express.....	309 59
Ice.....	346 20
Magic lantern slides.....	230 53
Bed sacks.....	268 75
Seeds.....	234 48
Brooms, brushes and mops.....	223 58
Tea, 1,274 pounds.....	219 15
Cabbage, 18,376 pounds.....	220 15
Yeast.....	102 58
Pictures.....	154 63
Telephone rental and messages.....	124 30
Silver plated ware.....	170 00
Rockers and chairs.....	150 20
Rubber blankets and sheeting.....	137 33
Periodicals.....	189 10
Birds and bird cages.....	172 85
Printing.....	187 00

Money advanced patients.....	\$ 176 67
Horse shoeing.....	91 15
Potash.....	94 67
Counterpanes.....	90 00
Medical journals.....	95 41
Sal soda.....	88 70
Library books.....	86 43
Laundry baskets.....	84 00
Labor, carpenter.....	83 22
Spectacles and repairing watches and clocks.....	75 25
Carpet living.....	77 60
Carriage repairs.....	74 30
Traveling expenses.....	71 72
Spittoons.....	70 56
Oils, lubricating and illuminating.....	64 98
Drop lights.....	65 00
Photograph supplies.....	60 64
Expenses incident with eloped patients.....	60 96
Fish, salt.....	68 65
Matches.....	66 55
Harness repairs.....	62 28
Book case and desk.....	39 00
Money refunded patients.....	51 42
Electric batteries.....	59 29
Galvanized wire cloth.....	51 20
Carpet warp.....	50 13
Swings and tops.....	59 25
Billiard table repairs.....	52 25
Vinegar, 251½ gals.....	57 34
Salt.....	59 62
Starch.....	53 03
Corn starch, tapioca and vermicelli.....	56 16
Amusement of patients.....	44 41
Table linen.....	44 70
Caps and rosettes.....	30 57
Ash chutes.....	30 19
Hot air registers.....	30 01
Tuning and adjusting organ.....	30 44
Potatoes.....	30 00
Bibles and testaments.....	20 70
Ornamental trees.....	22 67
Insect powder.....	22 00
Lime.....	22 40
Refrigerator.....	25 00
Rugs.....	28 13
Urinal basin.....	26 21
Newspapers.....	23 37
Labor.....	19 49
Saw, clamp and repairs.....	12 31
Door locks.....	10 67
Gas globes.....	13 25
Lap blankets.....	11 00
Glass.....	16 80
Carpet loom.....	15 00
Gas tips.....	14 16
Splints.....	13 30
Rent of stall at Warren.....	12 00
Bed castors.....	17 00
Feeding tubes.....	15 00
Castings.....	11 12
Iron sinks.....	11 70
Flower pots.....	9 40
Paper chambers.....	9 80
Teaming, hauling coal.....	8 00
Cement.....	8 00
Toweling.....	7 84
Glass and repair.....	5 66
Mounting American horned owl.....	4 50
Blacksmith coal.....	3 91
Acknowledgements.....	3 00
Mail satchel.....	3 75
Shoe blacking.....	3 95
Sewing machine needles.....	1 20

BATH BUILDING.

Labor, carpenters.....	\$ 988 90
Labor, brick masons.....	794 86
Lumber.....	635 14
Bath fixtures.....	512 02
Slate roof.....	369 67
Radiators and fixtures.....	305 83
Labor, plastering.....	302 00
Adamant.....	358 34
Glass.....	259 62
Galvanized iron and labor.....	299 04
Stair rail, posts and baluster.....	225 00
Stone steps and porch.....	190 60
Furniture.....	88 93
Gymnasium apparatus.....	74 36
Lath and lathing.....	61 75
Rubber flooring.....	57 75
Sash weights.....	46 24
Hardware.....	32 58
Plans.....	36 40
Paint and oil.....	31 69
Labor.....	11 00
Castings.....	9 48
	<hr/>
	\$5,691 20

REPAIRS.

Labor.....	\$ 892 50
Paint and oil.....	330 40
Machinist, lathe and fixtures.....	320 80
Chestnut lumber.....	82 76
Castings for ranges.....	42 33
Reseating tool and valve tile.....	34 00
Chair seats.....	12 57
Wire rope.....	12 00
Repairs on gutter.....	5 77
Wringer repairs.....	3 20
	<hr/>
	\$1,736 33

FARM:

Labor.....	\$2,090 56
Feed.....	872 44
Phosphate.....	500 00
Rent of Wood farm one year.....	300 00
Cows, 9.....	243 60
Wagon, 1.....	60 00
Labor, cutting wood.....	54 94
Manure, 52 loads.....	49 50
Chester white pigs.....	37 00
Repair on wagons.....	25 75
Use of horse.....	24 33
Maple trees, 20.....	14 00
Horse shoeing.....	13 80
Apple trees, 90.....	11 80
Reparing house and fence on Wood farm.....	6 50
Seed.....	5 80
Brooms and supplies.....	8 00
Hay cutter knives.....	5 00
Mower sections.....	2 50
	<hr/>
	\$4,324 92

One pair bay coach horses.....\$500 00

GAS AND WATER WORKS.

GAS.

Putting up gas holder	\$1,200 00	
Steel shell for basin	1,050 00	
Stone and labor for basin	526 90	
Labor, excavating and filling	536 83	
Pipe and fittings	229 11	
Cement	130 25	
Red lead	12 25	\$ 3,685 34
Coal, 362 17-20 tons	881 53	
Labor	600 00	
Lime	20 00	1,501 53
New retorts		149 50

WATER.

Labor	\$ 420 00	
Fuel gas	450 00	
Pump plungers	52 80	922 80
		\$ 6,259 17

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Salaries	\$ 9,364 91
Wages	26,038 75
	\$35,403 66

FURNITURE.

Organ	\$ 80 00
Dressers	93 75
Office furniture	75 00
Labor on same	70 50
Wardrobes	72 000
Rockers and chairs	53 07
Table	3 00
Looking glasses	2 10
	\$ 449 42

IMPROVEMENTS.

Labor	1,956 53
Cement	484 75
Cast iron water pipe	305 94
Steel shells, fountains 2	300 35
Lumber	144 45
Cutting and setting caps front gate posts	47 00
Plants	43 34
Sand	15 50
Sheet iron and labor	11 38
Cap stones	7 00
Rosin	6 19
	\$ 3,322 43

PORCH.

Carriage porch	2,498 00
Architect plans	35 00
Stone cutting	15 75
	\$ 2,548 75

REAL ESTATE.

Expense incident with purchase of Knob's lot.....	25 00
	<u>\$ 25 00</u>

CASH.

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1889.....	\$ 9,301 56		
Received from Commonwealth.....	\$51,663 42		
Rec'd from counties & townships.....	58,317 97		
Rec'd from private patients.....	18,439 58		
Received from other sources.....	1,261 86	129,682 83	\$138,984 39
Disbursed.....			<u>138,146 06</u>
Balance on hand Dec. 1, '90....			\$838 33

RECAPITULATION.

Household.....	\$ 77,885 18
Bath building.....	5,691 20
Repairs.....	1,736 33
Farm.....	4,324 92
1 pair coach horses.....	500 00
Gas and water works.....	6,259 17
Salaries and wages.....	35,403 66
Furniture.....	449 42
Improvements.....	3,322 43
Porch.....	2,548 75
Real estate.....	<u>25 00</u>
	\$138 146 06

F. M. BETTIS,

Steward.

PRODUCE RAISED

For the year ending Nov. 30th, 1890.

FARM.

169 tons hay at \$5.....	\$ 845 00
11 tons of straw at \$4.....	44 00
513 bushels of oats at 50 cents.....	256 50
1,678 bushels potatoes at 50 cents.....	839 00
50 bushels ruta bagas at 12½ cents.....	6 25
150 bushels field turnips at 10 cents.....	15 00
63,871 quarts of milk at 4 cents.....	2,534 84

\$1,560 59

GREEN HOUSE.

359 doz. radishes at 1 cent.....	3 59
41½ bushels lettuce at 15 cents.....	6 67
815 doz. green onions at 1 cent.....	8 15
4½ bushels parsley at 20 cents.....	90
14½ bushels tomatoes at 40 cents.....	5 80
3 bushels new potatoes at 75 cents.....	2 25
½ bushel green peas at 50 cents.....	25

27 61

GARDEN.

321½ doz. heads celery at 25 cents.....	70 38
312 doz. green onions at 1 cent.....	3 12
90 bushels onions at 50 cents.....	45 00
5 bushels onion sets at \$2.....	10 00
142½ bushels tomatoes at 40 cents.....	47 00
820 doz. radishes at 1 cent.....	8 20
24½ bushels lettuce at 15 cents.....	3 67
54½ bushels pie plant at 20 cents.....	10 90
48½ bushels cucumbers at 50 cents.....	24 25
7½ bushels spinach at 20 cents.....	1 50
4,026 heads cabbage at 3 cents.....	120 78
155 heads cauliflower at 1 cent.....	1 55
143 bushels green beans at 50 cents.....	71 50
143½ bushels green peas at 30 cents.....	43 05
140 bushels summer squash at 15 cents.....	6 00
2,000 pounds Hubbard squash.....	10 00
86 bushels sweet corn at 15 cents.....	12 90
79½ bushels turnips at 10 cents.....	7 95
285 bushels ruta bagas at 12½ cents.....	35 67
53 bushels beets at 15 cents.....	7 95

541 37

\$5,129 57

WORK DONE BY MALE PATIENTS DURING
THE YEAR 1890.

CHARACTER OF WORK.	No. of Hours...	No. of Patients.
Ward work.....	79,277 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,879
Farm.....	22,933	290
Cementing cellar.....	4,134 $\frac{1}{2}$	109
Gas works.....	2,794 $\frac{1}{2}$	90
Scroll saw.....	2,332	33
Work in the centre.....	2,693	67
Digging Gravel.....	1,878	57
With teams.....	588	26
In barn.....	2,466	83
Bakery.....	195	54
Kitchen.....	5,925	232
Laundry.....	1,814	19
Boiler house.....	2,483	16
Coach house.....	2,721	14
Storeroom.....	1,328	14
Shovelling snow.....	110	16
Ice house.....	1,009	45
Carpenter shop.....	1,353	29
On lawn and yards.....	4,428	119
Digging and assorting potatoes.....	989	21
Various work in the centre.....	266	27
Garden.....	449	47
Machine shop.....	1,751	8
Road-making.....	1,352	43
Photography.....	454	4
Gas works, making gas.....	380	13
With painter.....	179	2
Not classified.....	749	60

ARTICLES MADE BY FEMALE PATIENTS FROM DEC.
1st, 1889, TO DEC. 1st, 1890.

Chemise	557
Drawers	444
Petticoats	502
Night-gowns	168
Aprons	553
Dresses	211
Spencers	71
Sheets	702
Pillow cases	861
Counterpanes	152
Table cloths	50
Towels	417
Curtains	53
Napkins	156
Fancy collars	2
Neckties	68
Fancy handkerchiefs	29
Fancy throws	5
Bureau scarfs	2
Table scarfs	4
Night caps	11
Chair cushions	4
Pin cushions	2
Fire screens	2
Knitted hose, pairs	18
Knitted hoods	6
Knitted caps	5
Knitted slippers, pairs	1
Crocheted purses	4
Knitted socks, pairs	7
Knitted mittens, pairs	3
Fancy tidies	4
Embroidered shawls	1
Pillow shams, pairs	2
Clothes bags	4
Fancy baskets	48
Ruffling hemmed, yards	6
Woolen lace, yards	9
Carpet woven, yards	117
Spools of thread knit in lace	347

LIST OF THE OFFICERS

AND EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT WARREN, PENN'A, with rate of compensation and the length of time employed :

JOHN CURWEN, M. D., Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent, July 6, 1881.....	\$3,000 00
MORRIS S. GUTH, M. D., First Assistant Physician, Dec. 1, 1880.....	1,000 00
ALMON B. COULTER, M. D., Second Assistant Physician, March 17, 1885.....	1,000 00
L. L. DOANE, M. D., Third Assistant Physician, October 1, 1889.....	800 00
F. M. Bettis, Steward, June 2, 1885.....	1,000 00
W. A. Smiley, Bookkeeper, October 9, 1889.....	700 00
John W. Snyder, Supervisor of Male Wards, May 1, 1890.....	600 00
Sarah E. Layton, Supervisor of Female Wards, July 18, 1881.....	384 00
Kate Layton, Secretary to Superintendent, July 18, 1881.....	384 00
S. F. Boyer, Housekeeper, October 25, 1888.....	300 00
John S. Olsen, Machinist August 17, 1882, (monthly).....	90 00
Solomon Stoneberg, Assistant Machinist, May 16, 1882.....	60 00
Thomas Heilman, Fireman at Gas Works, July 26, 1882.....	50 00
Wm. A. Barrett, Fireman at Gas Works, Feb. 10, 1886, (with board).....	35 00
John Graham, Fireman at Boilers, Oct. 17, 1882, (with board).....	35 00
George Bennett, Fireman at Boilers, August 2, 1882.....	45 00
Wm. Olsson, General Assistant, Nov. 1, 1880.....	42 00
Henry York, Painter, January 9, 1888.....	50 00
Wm. C. Huey, Farmer, April 1, 1881, (with house rent).....	40 00
B. Connelly, Herdsman, Jan. 12, 1888.....	40 00
Milton Pence, Herdsman, Jan. 13, 1890, (with board).....	23 00
George V. Pence, Herdsman, August 1, 1890, (with board).....	23 00
L. J. Lawson, Laborer, October 1, 1882, (with board).....	39 00
Edward Hoskins, jr., Laborer, August 1, 1888, (with house rent).....	35 00
Hugh R. Young, Teamster, June 13, 1890, (with board).....	22 00
Jeff Powell, Teamster, October 15, 1890, (with board).....	22 00
A. L. Crocker, Coachman, January 21, 1882, (with board).....	30 00
Wm. Fitzsimmons, Mail Messenger, Oct. 1, 1888, (with board).....	25 00
Victor Peter, Gardener, April 24, 1887.....	42 00
John Anderegg, Assistant Gardener, August 15, 1889.....	42 00
Philip Arzner, Baker, April 16, 1888.....	50 00
Charles E. Gardner, Assistant Baker, May 7, 1889, (with board).....	20 00
August Wuertzer, Assistant in Laundry, Sept. 12, 1884.....	35 00
David J. Dunlap, Assistant in Laundry, Dec. 28, 1885, (with board).....	25 00
Elmer Ford, Assistant in Laundry, March 6, 1889, (with board).....	20 00
G. B. Bentley, Assistant in Kitchen, August 1, 1890.....	30 00
Jonas W. Westling, Assistant in Kitchen, April 16, 1890.....	30 00
Wm. L. Gillen, Assistant in Kitchen, May 5, 1890, (with board).....	20 00
George E. Kidder, in charge of food car, Oct. 7, 1886 (with board).....	22 00
James Cross, in charge of food car, October 27, 1890 (with board).....	16 00
Milton Kerr, Watchman, January 5, 1882.....	24 00

Harvey S. Barnet, Watchman, November 9, 1882.....	24 00
Barney McGuire, Attendant, August 23, 1886	24 00
Roy Loueks, Attendant, August 5, 1887.....	22 00
U. F. Strickland, Attendant, April 2, 1888.....	22 00
Clarence O'Neill, Attendant, March 1, 1888.....	22 00
Charles R. Loueks, Attendant, September 21, 1888	22 00
Charles A. Miller, Attendant, March 1, 1887.....	22 00
Dwight L. Smith, Attendant, March 13, 1888.....	20 00
Homer L. Chase, Attendant, September 4, 1889.....	20 00
Samuel Jones, Out-door Attendant, May 23, 1887.....	20 00
Charles G. Carr, Out-door Attendant, June 16, 1888.....	20 00
Edward Hayward, Attendant, April 29, 1889.....	20 00
Fred. J. Wilson, Attendant, May 5, 1890.....	20 00
W. H. Roueche, Attendant, August 21, 1888.....	20 00
W. J. Grover, Attendant, May 12, 1890.....	20 00
Wilbert Northrop, Attendant, March 26, 1890.....	18 00
Dallas T. Heilman, Attendant, July 9, 1890.....	18 00
Charles A. Way, Attendant, October 13, 1890.....	18 00
Laverne D. Paige, Attendant, March 26, 1890.....	18 00
W. H. Hoffer, Attendant, April 8, 1890.....	18 00
M. C. Carnes, Attendant, July 3, 1890.....	18 00
Fred Stanford, Attendant, May 1, 1890.....	18 00
Frank D. Young, Attendant, May 12, 1890.....	18 00
Stanley J. Carr, Attendant, August 9, 1890.....	16 00
James W. Adams, Attendant, July 1, 1890.....	16 00
Charles C. Mohnney, Attendant, July 1, 1890.....	16 00
Harry Klingensmith, Attendant, August 5, 1890.....	16 00
E. T. Gregory, Attendant, August 6, 1890.....	16 00
Charles L. Gardner, Attendant, August 25, 1890.....	16 00
Merton E. Goodrich, Attendant, September 1, 1890.....	16 00
C. P. Slaven, Attendant, September 9, 1890.....	16 00
C. G. Robinson, Attendant, September 22, 1890.....	16 00
Arthur J. Hamlin, Attendant, October 9, 1890.....	16 00
Hugh E. Root, Attendant, October 13, 1890.....	16 00
Fred Hooker, Attendant, November 12, 1890.....	16 00
J. T. Barnsdall, Attendant, November 6, 1890.....	16 00
Thomas Creber, Attendant, November 26, 1890.....	16 00
N. Delany, Carpenter, October 16, 1882, (by the day).....	2 50
L. E. Pearson, Carpenter, Oct. 16, 1882, ".....	2 00
Geo. A. Lanning, Carpenter, Sept. 1, 1890. ".....	2 50
Lydia Thompson, Watchwoman, June 21, 1881.....	20 00
Julia Hummer, Watchwoman, March 29, 1881.....	18 00
Margaret Neely, Seamstress, July 20, 1881.....	16 00
Josephine Walls, Seamstress, April 12, 1886.....	18 00
Mary J. Hughes, Marking girl, March 29, 1881.....	18 00
S. T. Herbein, Attendant, March 29, 1881.....	20 00
Jennie Barnett, Attendant, May 11, 1883.....	18 00
Emma R. Griffin, Attendant, April 10, 1885.....	18 00
Sue Bliss, Attendant, October 22, 1888.....	18 00
Lizzie B. McConnell, Attendant, May 21, 1886.....	18 00
Gertie Bish, Attendant, July 15, 1887.....	18 00

Verdie Bish, Attendant, January 11, 1889	18 00
Hannah Whann, Attendant, May 3, 1888.....	18 00
Mary J. Bachop, Attendant, December 11, 1889.....	18 00
Leota Montgomery, Attendant, June 28, '88.....	18 00
Jennie Barrett, Attendant, August 23, '86.....	18 00
Flora L. Heasley, Attendant, August 30, '86.....	16 00
Kittie Patterson, Attendant, May 13, '87.....	16 00
Bert R. Patterson, Attendant, August 17, '87.....	16 00
Lizzie L. Ahrend, Attendant, March 13, 1888.....	16 00
Mary E. Thompson, Attendant, May 8, 1888.....	16 00
Birdie Brown, Attendant, February 13, 1889.....	16 00
Lydia Okeson, Attendant, June 4, 1889.....	16 00
Ada McClintie, Attendant, June 12, 1889.....	14 00
Olive Daugherty, Attendant, July 19, 1889.....	14 00
Maud Daugherty, Attendant, August 1, 1889.....	14 00
Vila Wolfe, Attendant, August 23, 1889.....	14 00
Louisa Miller, Attendant, August 26, 1889.....	14 00
Maggie Montgomery, Attendant, August 28, 1889.....	14 00
Bertha Spear, Attendant, January 13, 1890.....	14 00
Minnie Ibbs, Attendant, April 1, 1890.....	14 00
Annie L. Creber, Attendant, July 5, 1890.....	12 00
Edith Whann, Attendant, July 17, 1890.....	12 00
Inez M. Klingensmith, Attendant, September 8, 1890.....	12 00
Emma Hawn, Attendant, November 10, 1890.....	12 00
Alice Reagle, Cook, May 4, 1885.....	25 00
Alma Thornberg, Assistant Cook, September 4, 1890.....	18 00
Mary McDowell, Assistant in Laundry, April 3, 1882.....	16 00
Ettie McDonald, Assistant in Laundry, August 28, 1886.....	16 00
Cora Gough, Seamstress in Laundry, October 10, 1888.....	16 00
Agnes Johnston, Assistant in Centre, April 3, 1882.....	14 00
Maggie Johnston, Assistant in Centre, April 3, 1882.....	14 00
Maggie Barrett, Assistant in Centre, January 1, 1883.....	14 00
Mary Johnson, Assistant in Centre, July 12, 1887.....	12 00
Emma Ferguson, Assistant in Centre, August 3, 1889.....	12 00
Mary Arzner, Assistant in Centre, October 1, 1890.....	10 00
Nettie McAdoo, Dairymaid, February 13, 1889.....	12 00
Julia Carlson, Assistant in Laundry, September 1, 1883.....	14 00
Lizzie A. Phillips, Assistant in Laundry, December 28, 1886.....	12 00
Minnie Arzner, Assistant in Laundry, May 2, 1889.....	12 00
Amanda Johnson, Assistant in Laundry, May 28, 1889.....	12 00
Jennie Peterson, Assistant in Laundry, November 20, 1889.....	10 00
Blanche McMillin, Assistant in Kitchen, December 1, 1889.....	10 00
Amanda Swanson, Assistant in Laundry, June 16, 1890.....	10 00
Hannah Olson, Assistant in Laundry, July 16, 1890.....	10 00
Emma Fliek, Assistant in Laundry, July 17, 1890.....	10 00
Hannah Holmgren, Assistant in Laundry, August 1, 1890.....	10 00
Rowena Colson, Assistant in Laundry, September 8, 1890.....	10 00

LIST OF MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES.

Natural History.....	133
Philadelphia.....	50
New York City.....	50
Falls of Niagara.....	41
Flood of 1889.....	36
Miscellaneous Views in the United States.....	128
England—Yorkshire.....	56
Warwickshire.....	50
Devonshire.....	50
Cornwall.....	50
English Lake District.....	50
London.....	34
Oxford.....	28
Tower of London.....	30
Westminster Abbey.....	36
English Cathedrals.....	51
British Museum.....	106
Isle of Wight.....	67
Channel Islands.....	50
Manxland.....	57
Wales.....	86
Scotland.....	124
Ireland.....	100
France.....	57
Spain.....	50
Italy.....	91
Venice.....	52
Italian Lakes.....	50
Switzerland.....	78
Forest Cantons of Switzerland.....	50
Belgium.....	14
Germany.....	100
The Rhine.....	85
Russia.....	25
Sweden.....	15
Norway.....	40
Judea.....	24
India.....	42
China.....	44
Japan.....	56
Madagascar.....	50
Miscellaneous.....	152
Total.....	2,538

MEDICAL LIBRARY.

Medical Works.....	155 volumes.
Bound Medical Magazines.....	172 “
Miscellaneous.....	5 “
	<hr/> 332 volumes.

GENERAL LIBRARY FOR THE INMATES.

Fiction.....	313 volumes.
History.....	86 "
Biography.....	21 "
Travels.....	76 "
Poetry.....	29 "
Science.....	16 "
Religious.....	30 "
General literature.....	62 "
Juvenile Literature.....	11 "
Miscellaneous.....	50 "
Bound Magazines.....	66 "
<hr/>	
760 volumes.	

APPARATUS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE INMATES.

- 1 Air Pump.
- 1 Electric Chimes.
- 1 Electric Egg.
- 1 Luminous Pane.
- 1 Luminous Jar.
- 1 Luminous Tube.
- 1 Leyden Jar.
- 2 1-Gallon Gas-holders.
- 5 Bell Jars.
- 1 Gravity Tube.
- 1 Ruhmkorff's Coil (small).
- 1 Toepler-Holtz Electric Machine.
- 1 Camera and outfit.

AMUSEMENT.

- 13 Male Wigs.
- 2 Female Wigs.
- 2 Beards.
- 7 Moustaches.
- 3 Imperials.
- 2 Side Whiskers.
- 122 Pieces Sheet Music, (quartettes, trios, duets and solos.)
- 7 Song Books.
- 313 Old Plays.
- 54 New Plays.
- 17 Elocutionists' Annual.
- 23 Baker's Reading Club and Recitations.
- { 13 Japanese Lanterns.
- { 2 Japanese Umbrellas.
- { 6 Japanese Banners.
- { 12 Japanese Fans.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient supported by the relatives, or the legal guardian or committee, the superintendent must be furnished with the medical certificates, and request for admission, as required by law. The extract from the law is as follows:

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

The form of certificates and request for admission, with the bond required to be executed, will be found on another page.

All private patients thus received shall make payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance when taken to the hospital; and if taken away unenred, and against the advice and consent of the superintendent, within that period no part of such payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the hospital by the order of any Court or judge, the order or warrant, or copy thereof, by which such person is sent, together with the evidence given to establish the insanity, must be lodged with the superintendent, but when sent by the directors of the poor of the county, or the overseers of a township or poor district, the certificates and application for admission given on a subsequent page must be properly executed.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean and free from vermin, or any contagions or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on and as comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

The price of board, including, washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be one dollar and seventy-five cents a week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price will vary from three dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars a week, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the end of each quarter, commencing with June 1st of each year. When the patient is supported by friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

8. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged. Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond; and if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

FORMS AND BONDS.

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital, or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane; or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We.....of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately.....of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa.

.....18

.....M. D.
.....M. D.

I....., of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....18

.....[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

I....., of....., in the county of....., hereby state that....., of....., in the county of....., the patient above named, has been removed to and admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., at my request, believing that such detention is necessary and for the benefit of18

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we....., of....., in the county of....., are held and firmly bound unto....., Treasurer of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and his successors in office, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents:

WHEREAS, of....., of the county of....., and who is insane, has been admitted a patient in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a. Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is that if the said obligators shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of.....dollars and.....cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as..... shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned byrequiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for.....suitable clothing and shall pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for.....by the Steward of said Hospital, and shall remove.....from the Hospital whenever required to do so by the Superintendent; and if.....shall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after reception, then if said obligor pay board for thirteen weeks unless.....should be sooner cured, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for clothing and board to be made in advance quarterly, and at the time of removal with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the.....day of.....18

Signed and sealed in the presence of[L. S.]

.....[L. S.]

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of the Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that..... is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that..... should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....18M. D.
M. D.

I., of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute, as physicians of.....
18[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that....., of....., in the county of....., the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....
18 } County Commissioners
 } of the county of

FORM OF BOND FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of the Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that..... is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that..... should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Pa., and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa.

.....18M. D.
M. D.

I., of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me; and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians of.....
18[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that..... of....., in the county of....., the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., at the expense of the county of.....

.....18 . } Directors of the Poor of
the county of

FORM OF BOND FOR OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We.....of....., in the county of..... physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separatelyof..... in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that..... is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....18 . M. D.
..... M. D.

I..... of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....18 . [L. S.]

We hereby request that.....of....., in the county of..... the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Pa., at the expense of the Township of....., in the county of.....

.....18 . } Overseers of the Poor of
the township of.....
in the county of.....

ANNUAL REPORT
—OF THE—
TRUSTEES
—OF THE—
State Hospital for the Insane,
—AT—
WARREN, PENN'A.,
—FOR THE—
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH. 1891,
—TO THE—
Board of Commissioners of Public Charities.



WARREN, PA.:
DAILY MIRROR PRINT.
1892.

Officers of the Hospital.

TRUSTEES.

THOMAS J. SMILEY, *Titusville, Penn'a.*, PRESIDENT.

G. N. PARMLEE, *Warren, Penn'a.*, SECRETARY.

L. D. WETMORE, *Warren, Penn'a.*

W. H. OSTERHOUT, *Ridgway, Penn'a.*

J. D. HANCOCK, *Franklin, Penn'a.*

R. B. STONE, *Bradford, Penn'a.*

SAMUEL R. MASON, *Mercer, Penn'a.*

CHARLES C. SHIRK, *Erie, Penn'a.*

ISAAC ASH, *Oil City, Penn'a.*

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENT.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

MORRIS S. GUTH, M. D.

ALMON B. COULTER, M. D.

WALLACE R. HUNTER, M. D.

STEWARD.

F. M. BETTIS.

TREASURER.

F. E. HERTZEL, *Warren, Penn'a.*

All communications relative to the admission of, and inquiries in regard to patients, should be addressed to DR. JOHN CURWEN, Warren, Penn'a.



STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
WARREN, Pa., December 18, 1891. }

To the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities:

GENTLEMEN:—The Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., take pleasure in reporting that the benignant work of the Hospital under their charge has continued with unimpaired usefulness and efficiency; that where permitted by the rigid economy required by the limited amount of funds in their possession through causes hereafter mentioned, improvements, extensions and repairs have been made to meet the demands for more room, and the efficiency required by the constantly increasing number of patients; that with this end in view, the house on the tract of land lately purchased has been repaired and remodeled, and is now nearly completed for the accommodation of convalescent female patients who still require the attention of physicians, expert in the care of the disease of insanity, and that a blacksmith shop and store room have been fitted up and other improvements made, both to secure economy in the management of the Hospital and to furnish work for a class of mechanics among the patients whose usefulness to the world has heretofore been practically lost.

Nor have the efforts of the Trustees stopped at the projection of material improvements. New by-laws, carefully considered with a view to the actual conditions existing at the Hospital and under the light and guidance of former experience both in this and other Hospitals, have, with the approval of the Governor of the Commonwealth, been adopted. New and more rigid rules for the protection of the buildings and the regulation of the inmates, both employees and patients, have been presented by the Superintendent and accepted by the Board of Trustees.

The farm has, by careful farming and manuring, been made to show an increased annual profit of \$600.00. It will thus be seen that the Trustees, through their Committees and Officers, have not only not neglected their necessary duties, but not content with mere passive obedience to the law of their existence, have aggressively, both in letter and in spirit, carried to a higher degree of efficiency the great trust placed in their hands.

The great extent and increasing burden of this trust will be apparent when it is considered that the average number of pa-

tients during the quarter ending February 28th, ultimo, was 783; during the quarter ending May 31st, 785; during the quarter ending August 31st, 803; and that the number of patients now in the house is 798; that the annual expense of operating and maintaining the Hospital amounts in round numbers, as shown by the books, to \$145,000.00 as follows:

Including \$7,500.00 paid for about	
sixty acres of land.....	\$144,994.69
The average number of patients	
maintained during the year	
“as shown by books”.....	\$793.01
The average annual cost per capita.....	182.84
The average weekly cost per capita.....	3.51 615

The annual expense “exclusive of	
land purchase”.....	\$137,494.69
The average annual cost per capita.....	173.38
The average weekly cost per capita.....	3.33 423

This expense distributed as follows:

Charged to counties and town-	
ships for their indigent in-	
sane, including clothing and	
undertaking.....	63.130.37
Average number of indigent insane.....	695.45
Number of weeks maintainance charged.....	36,043 1-7
Average weekly charge.....	\$ 1.75 153
Charged to the Commonwealth	54,727.22
For 36,043 1-7 weeks equal to per week.....	1.51 838
Charged to private or pay patients	19,000.36
For 4,898 4-7 weeks equal to per week.....	3.88
Received for articles sold during	
year.. ..	636.74
	<u>\$137,494.69</u>

NOTE—The average number of patients includes those out on leave of absence and no charge for maintainance is made during said absence.

Yet this large sum has been disbursed and this great family (including employees) of nearly 1,000 persons, many of them the most irresponsible of human beings, uncontrolled by reason, and

with passions inflamed by imaginary wrongs and excited by confinement, has been managed without any serious trouble or difficulty occurring during the year. When we say this, however, we do not mean that the Trustees and Officers have not suffered annoyance and trouble. On the contrary, their annoyances have exceeded those of any former year in the existence of the Hospital. With a just, but unusual regard for the welfare of the helpless beings entrusted to the charge of the Insane Hospitals, the public mind has everywhere been excited to examine into the real condition of these hapless people, and in common with other Hospitals, this Hospital has been compelled to undergo a number of investigations into its management, to all of which the Trustees have cheerfully lent their assistance. These investigations were as follows:

The first was initiated by the Governor of the Commonwealth upon a charge of cruelty by the attendants to the patients, made by a discharged employee, an attendant. After a most searching examination by the Trustees in a distant city, removed from the influence of the Hospital, a few doubtful cases of mis-conduct on the part of two or three attendants were partially made out; but it was also shown that these attendants had, through dismissal or otherwise disappeared from the Hospital long before the charge was preferred.

The second was the case of a discharged patient who first made charges against the management to the Board of Trustees, but after repeated appointments by the Trustees to meet with him and investigate his charges, he refused to come before them. He afterwards appealed to the Committee on Lunacy, who appointed a meeting for him at the Hospital which he refused to attend. The Committee, on their own behalf, examined the charges preferred, and found that they were made without cause.

The third was a much more serious case. Forty-eight hours after a conflict between a patient and attendant, in which apparently the attendant was much more seriously injured than the patient and in which the attendant claimed he was engaged only to save his life from a vicious attack of the patient who was violently insane, the patient died.

The direct cause of his death, on the evidence of the physicians, seems to have been doubtful. The attendant was, however, indicted for manslaughter in Warren County, and after a trial, to the thorough investigation of which the Trustees gave their countenance and approval, the attendant was acquitted.

It will thus be seen that the management has triumphantly passed through the most thorough tests of the humanity with which it has performed its trust. In all cases, the Trustees have courted investigation. Understanding the weakness of men, and believing that among so many employees there must be some unfitted by temper and character for the work they were required to perform, if any wrong was done, the Trustees were always anxious to learn it so that they might correct the wrong. As, therefore, such has been their policy in the past, they trust to continue in the same line of policy in the future as the best means to promote the success of their management.

A serious cause of embarrassment to the Trustees has arisen from a proviso appended to the general appropriation and deficiency appropriation laws enacted June 1st, 1891, but not published until long afterward and therefore not known to the Trustees when their accounts for the quarter ending May 31st, 1891, were presented for approval and payment. Under the efficient system of book-keeping maintained in this Hospital, it had been the practice to make out statements of the amounts actually disbursed during each quarter and to leave amounts expended but not paid for current supplies at the latter end of a quarter, to go into the statements for the next quarter as moneys actually disbursed during that quarter. The proviso referred to, provided that no payment should be made by the Commonwealth on account of the care and treatment of the insane, until the Secretary of the Board of Public Charities should have certified to the Auditor-General that the quarterly report of the cost of such care and treatment contained no charge except for maintainance. The Secretary of the Board of Public Charities notified the Superintendent of the Hospital of the necessity for a report of the expenditures for the quarter ending May 31st, 1891, but failing to call attention to the distinction, under the law, between expenditures and actual disbursements, the report for that quarter was made under the form heretofore in use with the belief that it was in full compliance with the law. The fact was that under the construction of the law given by the Board of Charities, which was undoubtedly correct, there was included a large sum which had been expended in the previous quarter, and there was omitted a large sum which had been expended during the quarter for which the report was made. The former sum was excluded by the Secretary, and for the latter sum, as it was not included in the report, no credit could be given. In an interview with a Com-

mittee of the Trustees sent to visit him in Philadelphia, the Secretary kindly called attention to the terms of the law and his necessary construction of the same, and promised to give the Trustees his assistance to procure the correction of what was a manifest error arising from the late enactment of the new law. There was no difficulty in procuring the correction so far as concerned that portion of the expenditures omitted in the report for the quarter, as they came under the appropriation for the ensuing year; but as the expenditures for the former quarter were covered by the deficiency appropriation for the past year, when application was made to the Auditor-General for permission to correct the error for the preceding quarter, the Chairman of the Committee was informed that the deficiency appropriation was exhausted and that a correction could not now be made effective. In this way, the Trustees therefore, without fault on their part, have lost the sum of \$5,000.00 appropriated for their benefit.

While we do not wish to criticise a law enacted for the purpose of guarding the Public Treasury, the careful consideration of this law, to which we have been led by the extraordinary effects thereof upon the interests of this Hospital, have induced us to doubt whether the Legislature would have enacted the law if they had fully considered its effects.

1. The management of the finances of a State is a matter of extreme delicacy and involves the most rigid accountability and highest responsibility of the accounting officers of the State. This law actually relieves the accounting officers from all accountability for the disbursement of one of the largest funds, if not the largest fund, provided by the State and places the duty in the hands of an officer who is under no legal responsibility.

2. The same high responsibility attaches to Trustees of Hospitals, in whose hands is placed the sole management of the business affairs of the institutions under their charge and they are held responsible for the proper disbursement of all funds entrusted to them and the careful performance of all duties appertaining to their trust. Yet by this apparently simple and innocent law, the entire management of all the Insane Hospitals in the State is practically transferred to the hands of an officer divested of any legal responsibility for his conduct. The duties of the Trustees of a Hospital include the management of its property, repair of its buildings, hiring of employees, fertilizing and improving its lands; duties which cannot be separated from the higher obligation of maintaining its patients; yet, by a strict construction of the word

“maintainance,” a subordinate officer of the Board of Charities, without responsibility to any person or thing, can wipe out all the subordinate powers of Trustees necessary to the performance of their trust, without the exercise of which the great and benignant purpose of their office must fail. The Board of Charities was organized to protect the rights of a helpless portion of our people and to supervise and restrain the persons and instrumentalities which had them in charge, not to manage the business transactions of either the State or the Hospitals; yet their subordinate officer, under this law, could, if so inclined, through corruption or prejudice, nullify and throw into inextricable confusion the management of our whole charitable system. It is fortunate that power so great has been bestowed upon a person so worthy to administer it.

In conclusion, the thanks of the Trustees are tendered to the Superintendent, physicians, officers and employees, who, in the midst of many difficulties, have so efficiently performed their duties and promoted the great work entrusted to them.

T. J. SMILEY,
CHAS. C. SHIRK,
S. R. MASON,
ISAAC ASH,
JAMES DENTON HANCOCK,
RUFUS B. STONE,
W. H. OSTERHOUT,
G. N. PARMLEE,
L. D. WETMORE.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN:—The overcrowded condition of the wards for the more excited classes of patients throughout the year has been the source of much anxiety and trouble in the management and has given additional verifications to what has been so well expressed by others, “that the admission of a greater number of patients than the building can properly accommodate is an evil of great magnitude, productive of extraordinary dangers, subversive of the good order, perfect discipline, and greatest usefulness of these institutions and of the best interests of the insane.”

The reasons for this need not here be considered, but the fact presses daily very severely on the attention and will continue to do so until more judicious and enlightened views, and a more definite and liberal policy, having regard only to the best interests of all the insane and consequently the greatest benefit to the community at large, shall have that distinct prominence and persistent application which the subject so imperatively demands.

A view broadened out so as to take in the whole field and give extended, thoughtful and comprehensive examination of every part and from every point needs to be taken, and thus outline a policy which will be of decided benefit to all and not for any particular class.

It is an undoubted fact, pertinent and pressing on every one who has anything to do with the management of hospitals for the insane, on the inside and not from an outside view, that unless a remedy can be provided, and that speedily, many recent cases which should receive prompt and careful treatment will pass on into a state from which no relief can be obtained. Heretofore, consideration has been specially given in great part to that class, increasing from year to year, which has passed the acute and curable condition, as generally considered, and is slowly degenerating, while the recently occurring cases are allowed to remain without that special care and prompt attention, in a large number of cases, which their condition imperatively demands and thus add to the already heavy burden on the community.

That both classes need, and should receive, the greatest care and attention in every way which will most certainly relieve their condition, is most clearly manifest, and it is as undisputable that the greatest good can be obtained by the more prompt and systematic care and treatment of acute cases so as by that means to diminish as much as possible the burden of the community and place the recent cases in a position to be helpers to their weaker brethren who have been pressed down by the disease which has taken from them the power to help themselves.

Every one will admit, without dispute, the statement that that community is in the most flourishing condition which has the largest proportion of taxpayers and producers and the smallest number of those who are merely consumers and add nothing to the relief of the community. Even with the difficulty of overcrowded wards relief has been afforded to a large number, and a larger number would have been more completely restored had the friends been willing to leave them longer under care and treatment until all traces of disorder had passed in place of yielding to the importunities of the patients themselves who fancied they were restored when they had passed through the early stage, but had not reached that state of freedom from nervous restlessness so characteristic of the second stage in the advance toward complete restoration.

Every effort has been made to add to the comfort of those who have apparently passed the point of restoration and need to be kept up to as high a degree of mental activity as can be done by providing every means to engage the mind and divert the thoughts to some more healthy and beneficial exercise than dwelling on their own delusions.

Great benefit has been derived by a large number of men who have been placed under the treatment by the Turkish bath, and many have felt that their restoration has been in great measure hastened by that course of treatment.

No unpleasant effects have been experienced as care has been taken in the selection of cases and in the application of the treatment. Even those who have not been entirely restored have been greatly benefitted and their health brought up to a nearer approach to the normal standard.

It is greatly to be hoped that at an early day a similar course of treatment can be given to the female patients in a building especially designed for their care and treatment.

The museum and reading room has been a place of pleasant resort and recreation to all those who have been in a state of mind to enjoy its privileges, and with its bright, cheerful appearance and the large amount of sunlight, has an invigorating effect on all who are able to participate in the benefits.

Daily and weekly papers, magazines and illustrated papers and a collection of seabirds carefully mounted have added to the attraction of the room.

Every effort has been made to provide some form of occupation for all who could be induced to engage in it; and work with the scroll saw has given to many a means of interest and labor and has developed a talent of which many did not think themselves possessed.

More than two hundred yards of rag carpet have been woven and to enable this to be done many have been induced to work in sewing carpet rags who were listless and indifferent.

Specimens of photography have been produced which more than do credit to amateurs.

Electro-plating is now receiving attention and plans for various other means of occupation are now under consideration which it is hoped will eventuate in some practical benefit to those who may be induced to engage in them.

The point has now been reached where greater prominence, and more steady adherence to a regular plan of occupation of various kinds can be given and carried forward, and the hope is entertained that in the near future much more will be done than for want of means, arrangements and appliances could have been done in the past.

The improvement and greater development of the farm and garden have gone on steadily and the return from both sources has been all that could have been expected from the character of the season which has passed. With a larger amount of good farm land and greater acreage of pasture much more could be done for the employment of a larger number of the inmates, the improvement of the land could all be advanced, and a larger amount of what is necessary for the economical management of the institution could be obtained.

The forcing house has placed it in the power of the institution to obtain a greater variety and an earlier supply of certain classes of vegetables than heretofore has been furnished, and the

greenhouse has also given the opportunity to place in the wards plants and flowering shrubs which add to the interest and instruction of all who see them so constantly, and adds pleasure to that instruction.

Great attention continues to be given to the proper display during the spring, summer and autumn, of plants and flowering shrubs, scattered in such positions on the lawn as to present to the eye from whatever point the view is taken, a bright and cheerful picture constantly changing in its various aspects.

The entertainments on each evening of the week, consisting of magic lantern exhibitions of a great variety of views in different parts of the world, readings and music have been continued regularly for about nine months of the year and have furnished a constant source of diversion and interest.

The religious services have been maintained regularly on each Sabbath, morning and afternoon, and also on each evening of the week.

We are under obligations to the editors of a number of newspapers who send their papers regularly every week, and many friends also send many papers and periodicals which are given to the inmates and furnish them much entertainment.

We are indebted to Hon. J. D. Cameron and Hon. C. W. Stone for valuable public documents. Mr. John T. Pierson, of New York, has each year sent a large number of Christmas and New Year's cards which have been much appreciated by the patients to whom they have been given.

Miss Sarah E. Layton, after a long, efficient and faithful service as supervisor, resigned in the spring on account of ill health, and has been succeeded by Miss Ida E. Smith, who, bringing to the position the advantage of previous training in a general Hospital, has performed the duties with faithfulness and efficiency.

Mr. Dwight L. Smith has discharged the duties of supervisor of the male wards with fidelity, earnestness and efficiency.

Miss Kate Layton has discharged the complicated duties of her position with characteristic fidelity to the interests of the Hospital and to the great satisfaction of the officers.

No more faithful and efficient steward can be found than Mr. F. M. Bettis in his attention to all the details of his office and his careful management in all that comes under his direction.

Dr. L. L. Doane, after having discharged the duties of the position of third assistant physician with efficiency and an earnest desire to promote the welfare of all who came under his care, resigned on October 1, 1891, carrying with him into his new sphere of private practice the best wishes of all for his future success and happiness.

Dr. Wallace R. Hunter, after serving as resident physician of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, for a period of eighteen months, was appointed third assistant physician and has given full satisfaction by the efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties.

Dr. A. B. Coulter has continued to discharge his duties faithfully and efficiently.

Dr. M. S. Guth has given most earnest and hearty attention to the discharge of his duties and has thus shown himself most admirably adapted for his position as first assistant physician.

The housekeeper, Mrs. S. F. Boyer, has been zealously devoted to her duties which have been discharged so as to promote in the greatest degree the interests of the Hospital in all the economical relations falling within the scope of her duties.

Mr. Wm. A. Smiley, as book-keeper and storekeeper, has been earnest, efficient and faithful and has watched over the matters specially entrusted to his care with caution and an eye to the best interests of the Hospital.

A much greater number of changes has taken place among the male attendants than ever before in the same period, but those who have remained have been attentive and faithful in the discharge of their duties to the Hospital and to those entrusted to their care. These constant changes have added to the difficulty of properly caring for the patients, from the fact that those thus employed have no knowledge of the nature of the duties they are called to perform, many are disqualified by temper and disposition, others feel that they have been mistaken in the duties which they are required to perform, leaving only a few who have the requisite qualifications to fit them for the duties they have undertaken. To those who have fulfilled the duties throughout the year, or the greater part of the year, much credit is due for their faithfulness under most trying conditions.

The female attendants have not changed so much, and while the Hospital has been the gainer by the retirement of some, those who have taken their places have been efficient and attentive to their duties, while those who remained, a large number, through all the changes and have been earnest and faithful deserve great credit for the manner in which their duties have been performed, often under the most trying conditions.

To all those who have been employed in other departments and have properly performed the duties assigned them, much credit is due for their care and faithfulness.

A steady advance has been made in more than one line in the history of the Hospital during the past year, the full benefit of which yet remains to be fully understood and appreciated, and with the desire of greater good in the future and higher attainments in all that pertains to the greatest welfare of those for whom the Hospital was erected. we enter on the duties of another year trusting to the same Providential guidance which has heretofore directed and given wisdom in all those emergencies where it was so much needed.

JOHN CURWEN.

December 17, 1891.

TABLE I.
MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.....	Females	Total.....
Number at the beginning of the year.....	409	375	784
Admitted during the year.....	122	72	194
Total present in the year.....	531	447	978
Discharged—Restored.....	29	15	44
Improved.....	38	22	60
Stationary.....	11	9	20
Died.....	37	19	56
Remaining at the end of the year.....	416	382	798

TABLE II.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE
HOSPITAL.

	Males.....	Females	Total.....
Admitted.....	1330	1093	2423
Discharged—Restored.....	191	178	369
Improved.....	276	189	465
Stationary.....	140	125	265
Died.....	307	219	526
Total discharged.....	914	711	1625

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN YEAR.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males....	Females.	Total.....	Males....	Females.	Total.....
Under 15 years.....				2	1	3
15 to 20 years.....	5	4	9	5	3	8
20 to 25 years.....	8	4	12	10	7	17
25 to 30 years.....	13	12	25	15	11	26
30 to 35 years.....	17	10	27	17	11	28
35 to 40 years.....	19	9	28	16	11	27
40 to 45 years.....	13	6	19	13	7	20
45 to 50 years.....	10	10	20	8	10	18
50 to 60 years.....	21	12	33	26	6	32
60 to 70 years.....	12	5	17	7	4	11
70 to 80 years.....	4		4	3		3
Over 80 years.....					1	1
Unknown.....						
	122	72	194	122	72	194

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF HOSPITAL.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males....	Females.	Total.....	Males....	Females.	Total.....
Under 15 years.....	7	7	14	29	36	65
15 to 20 years.....	41	51	92	80	66	146
20 to 25 years.....	140	71	211	156	112	268
25 to 30 years.....	167	138	305	165	159	324
30 to 35 years.....	168	149	317	175	166	341
35 to 40 years.....	221	161	382	173	143	316
40 to 45 years.....	149	163	312	125	134	259
45 to 50 years.....	120	104	224	90	93	183
50 to 60 years.....	148	135	283	120	84	204
60 to 70 years.....	96	67	163	72	38	110
70 to 80 years.....	35	26	61	20	10	30
Over 80 years.....	11	7	18	7	1	8
Unknown.....	27	14	41	118	51	169
	1330	1093	2423	1330	1093	2423

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males,....	Females,	Total.....	Males,....	Females,	Total.....
Pennsylvania.....	78	52	130	873	708	1581
Canada.....	2	1	3	11	7	18
Nova Scotia.....				1		1
Maine.....				6	2	8
New Hampshire.....		1	1	2	1	3
Vermont.....				3	3	6
Massachusetts.....	2		2	6	4	10
Rhode Island.....				1	1	2
New York.....	14	7	21	119	90	209
New Jersey.....				1	2	3
Maryland.....				1	2	3
Virginia.....				4	3	7
West Virginia.....				1		1
South Carolina.....				1		1
Ohio.....	1	3	4	10	13	23
Illinois.....				1	1	2
Iowa.....				1	1	2
Kentucky.....				1		1
Kansas.....				1		1
Michigan.....					2	2
Wisconsin.....					1	1
Minnesota.....				1		1
California.....				1		1
West Indies.....					1	1
England.....	5		5	39	19	58
Ireland.....	5	2	7	78	111	189
Scotland.....	1		1	9	6	15
Wales.....	1		1	5	8	13
Isle of Man.....	1		1	2		2
France.....	1		1		5	12
Switzerland.....				5		5
Italy.....				4	1	5
Belgium.....				1	1	2
Germany.....	7	1	8	70	59	129
Austria.....	2		2	4		4
Bohemia.....					1	1
Sweden.....	1	3	4	47	23	70
Finland.....					1	1
Poland.....	1		1	4	2	6
Denmark.....					1	1
Russia.....		1	1		1	1
Unknown.....		1	1	10	12	22
	122	72	194	1330	1093	2423

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.....	Females..	Total.....	Males.....	Females..	Total.....
Allegheny.....	1	2	3	10	13	23
Armstrong.....	1		1	30	21	51
Beaver.....				1	1	2
Bedford.....				1		1
Blair.....				1	1	2
Bradford.....				7	11	18
Butler.....	1	1	2	44	21	65
Cambria.....				3	4	7
Cameron.....				9	5	14
Centre.....					17	17
Clarion.....	10	2	12	77	35	112
Clearfield.....	3	4	7	16	28	44
Clinton.....	2		2	22	22	44
Columbia.....					6	6
Crawford.....	16	16	32	175	182	357
Cumberland.....					2	2
Dauphin.....	1		1	9	2	11
Elk.....	2	1	3	39	28	67
Erie.....	18	9	27	216	145	361
Fayette.....	1		1	2	3	5
Forest.....	2	1	3	10	8	18
Franklin.....				1	2	3
Greene.....				3	1	4
Huntingdon.....				1	2	3
Indiana.....				7	3	10
Jefferson.....	9	5	14	67	34	101
Lackawanna.....				5	5	10
Lawrence.....	2	2	4	25	13	38
Lehigh.....					1	1
Luzerne.....					28	28
Lycoming.....				4	17	21
McKean.....	12	4	16	98	90	188
Mercer.....	7	5	12	69	62	131
Mifflin.....				1		1
Monroe.....					2	2
Montour.....					7	7
Northumberland.....					5	5
Philadelphia.....				52	2	54
Pike.....					1	1
Potter.....	1	4	5	26	26	52
Snyder.....					1	1
Sullivan.....				1	2	3
Susquehanna.....					9	9
Tioga.....	2	2	4	51	62	113
Union.....					2	2
Venango.....	12	6	18	97	64	161
Warren.....	16	7	23	134	71	205
Washington.....				4	1	5
Wayne.....				1	7	8
Westmoreland.....	1	1		5	9	14
Wyoming.....					5	5
New York.....	1		1	9	4	13
Ohio.....	1		1	1		1
Canada.....				1		1
	122	72	194	1330	1093	2423

TABLE VII.
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females..	Total	Males.....	Females..	Total
Agent.....				1	1	2
Agent, wife of.....					5	5
Artist.....				1	1	2
Baker.....				1		1
Baker, wife of.....					1	1
Barber.....	1		1	8		8
Barber, wife of.....					1	1
Blacksmith.....				9		9
Blacksmith, wife of.....					8	8
Boilermaker.....				1		1
Bricklayer.....				1		1
Bricklayer, wife of.....					2	2
Brickmaker.....				1		1
Broom-maker.....				1		1
Butcher, wife of.....					2	2
Cabinetmaker, wife of.....					9	9
Carpenter.....	3		3	26		26
Carpenter, widow of.....					1	1
Carpenter, wife of.....		1	1		20	20
Carpetweaver, wife of.....					1	1
Civil Engineer.....				1		1
Clergyman.....				6		6
Clergyman, widow of.....					1	1
Clergyman, wife of.....					5	5
Clerk.....	12		12	70	2	72
Clerk, wife of.....		1	1		11	11
Contractor.....				1		1
Cook.....				1		1
Cook, wife of.....					1	1
Cooper.....				3		3
Cooper, wife of.....					1	1
Currier.....	1		1	3		3
Dairyman, wife of.....					1	1
Dentist.....				2		2
Domestic.....		5	5		130	130
Drayman, wife of.....					1	1
Dressmaker.....		1	1		5	5
Driller.....	1		1	1		1
Druggist.....				6		6
Engineer.....	1		1	1		1
Engineer, wife of.....		1	1		6	6
Farmer.....	24		24	325		325
Farmer, daughter of.....		4	4		16	16
Farmer, widow of.....		1	1		8	8
Farmer, wife of.....		9	9		129	129
Fireman.....				1		1
Gardener.....				1		1
Gardener, wife of.....					1	1
Gas blower.....				1		1
Grocer.....				3		3
Gunsmith, wife of.....					1	1
Hairdresser.....					1	1
Harnessmaker.....	1		1	3		3
Harnessmaker, wife of.....					2	2
Hotel-keeper.....				5		5
Hotel-keeper, wife of.....					6	6
House-keeper.....		3	3		30	30
Huckster.....				1		1
Jeweler.....				1		1
Jeweler, wife of.....		1	1		5	5
Laborer.....	52		52	533		533
Laborer, widow of.....					6	6
Laborer, wife of.....		17	17		198	198

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.....	Females..	Total.....	Males.....	Females..	Total.....
Laundress.....					1	1
Lawyer.....	1		1	6	1	6
Lawyer, wife of.....					1	1
Liveryman.....				1	1	1
Liveryman, wife of.....					1	1
Lumberman.....	1		1	4	1	4
Lumberman, daughter of.....					1	1
Lumberman, wife of.....					4	4
Machinist.....				7		7
Machinist, wife of.....					2	2
Manufacturer.....				2		2
Manufacturer, wife of.....					1	1
Mason.....				2		2
Mason, wife of.....					1	1
Mechanic.....				1		1
Merchant.....	7		7	28		28
Merchant, daughter of.....		1	1		2	2
Merchant, wife of.....		2	2		18	18
Milkman.....	1		1	2		2
Miller.....				1		1
Miller, wife of.....		1	1		4	4
Millner.....					4	4
Miner.....				13		13
Miner, widow of.....					1	1
Miner, wife of.....		1	1		13	13
Moulder.....				5		5
Moulder, wife of.....					2	2
Musician.....				1		1
Nurse.....					1	1
Oil dealer, wife of.....					1	1
Oil producer.....	1		1	6		6
Oil producer, wife of.....					3	3
Painter.....	4		4	13		13
Painter, wife of.....					3	3
Peddler.....				4		4
Peddler, wife of.....					1	1
Photographer, wife of.....					1	1
Physician.....	2		2	16		16
Physician, wife of.....					8	8
Plasterer.....				6		6
Plasterer, wife of.....					2	2
Plater, wife of.....					1	1
Printer.....				4		4
Printer, wife of.....					2	2
Puddler.....				1		1
Railroad conductor.....				1		1
Reporter, wife of.....					1	1
Sailor.....				2		2
Sailor, wife of.....					1	1
Salesman.....				1		1
Saloon-keeper.....				1		1
Seamstress.....					8	8
Shoemaker.....				10		10
Shoemaker, widow of.....					1	1
Shoemaker, wife of.....					2	2
Stonecutter, wife of.....					1	1
Stone mason.....	1		1	1		1
Stone mason, wife of.....		1	1		3	3
Student.....				1		1
Surveyor, wife of.....					1	1
Tailor.....				9		9
Tailor, wife of.....		1	1		3	3
Teacher.....		2	2	9	16	25

TABLE VII.—CONCLUDED.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females..	Total.....	Males.....	Females..	Total.....
Teacher, wife of.....					4	4
Telegraph operator.....	1		1	3		3
Tinsmith.....				1		1
Undertaker.....				1		1
Undertaker, wife of.....					1	1
Upholsterer.....				2		2
Wagon maker.....				3		3
Wagon maker, wife of.....					1	1
Weaver.....				2		2
Wood carver.....	1		1	1		1
Unknown.....	6	19	25	120	347	467
	122	72	194	1330	1093	2423

TABLE VIII.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females..	Total.....	Males.....	Females..	Total.....
Single.....	56	26	82	691	353	1044
Married.....	57	36	93	545	581	1126
Widowed.....	6	8	14	50	133	183
Divorced.....				12	30	42
Unknown.....	3	2	5	42	16	58
	122	72	194	1330	1093	2423

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females	Total.....	Males.....	Females	Total.....
By Friends.....	31	22	53	287	263	550
By Directors of the Poor.....	31	12	43	318	281	599
By County Commissioners.....	39	31	70	390	296	686
By Court.....	21	7	28	335	253	588
	122	72	194	1330	1093	2423

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females	Total.....	Males.....	Females	Total.....
By Friends.....	31	22	53	287	260	547
By Directors of the Poor.....	33	13	46	318	288	606
By County Commissioners.....	58	37	95	725	545	1270
	122	72	194	1330	1093	2423

TABLE XI.
ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

CAUSE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females.....	Total	Males.....	Females.....	Total
Anxiety.....				1		1
Apoplexy.....	1		1	2	2	4
Childbirth.....		2	2		4	4
Congenital.....	2		2	12	7	19
Desertion by husband.....					2	2
Disappointment.....				3	6	9
Disease of brain.....				8	1	9
Disordered menses.....		2	2		22	22
Dissipation.....				3		3
Domestic trouble.....				6	25	31
Epilepsy.....	5	1	6	82	36	118
Excesses.....	1		1	3		3
Excessive use of tobacco.....				3	1	4
Excitement.....	1	1	2	8	5	13
Exposure.....				2		2
Extreme heat.....					1	1
Fear of poverty.....					1	1
Fright.....	1	2	3	8	14	22
Grief.....					3	3
Hysteria.....					1	1
Ill health.....	13	20	33	135	180	315
Injuries during the war.....				1		1
Injury.....				1		1
Injury of the head.....	2		2	40	2	42
Injury to spine.....				2	2	4
Intemperance.....	16	1	17	104	11	115
Irregular life.....	2		2	4		4
Loss of money.....				2	2	4
Loss of property.....				3	1	4
Loss of sleep.....				1	1	2
Masturbation.....	2		2	34	3	37
Menopause.....					17	17
Nostalgia.....				1		1
Not assigned.....	55	22	77	656	495	1151
Opium eating.....				5	4	9
Over exertion.....	3	1	4	45	32	77
Over joy.....		1	1		1	1
Paralysis.....	1	1	2	6	2	8
Puerperal.....		5	5		74	74
Religious excitement.....				1	3	4
Stroke of lightning.....				1		1
Sunstroke.....	1		1	11	1	12
Syphilis.....				5	1	6
Trouble.....	16	11	27	126	112	238
Typhoid fever.....		1	1	1	1	2
Use of narcotics.....		1	1	5	1	6
Uterine trouble.....					13	13
	122	72	194	1330	1093	2423

TABLE XII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.....	Females	Total.....	Males.....	Females	Total.....
Mania, acute.....	45	23	68	469	272	741
Mania, alcoholic.....	15	1	16	42	8	50
Mania, chronic.....	19	12	31	391	374	765
Mania, epileptic.....	6	1	7	79	32	111
Mania, hysterical.....					3	3
Mania, narcotic.....		1	1	4	1	5
Mania, paralytic.....	2		2	5	1	6
Mania, periodic.....	10	7	17	47	47	94
Mania, puerperal.....		5	5		38	38
Dementia, acute.....				9	8	17
Dementia, chronic.....				34	55	89
Dementia, senile.....				8	6	14
Melancholy, acute.....	19	16	35	131	147	278
Melancholy, chronic.....	4	5	9	84	80	164
Imbecility.....	2	1	3	23	21	44
Paresis.....				4		4
	122	72	194	1330	1093	2423

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.....	Females	Total.....	Males.....	Females	Total.....
First.....	99	58	157	1206	996	2202
Second.....	18	11	29	103	85	188
Third.....	5	2	7	18	11	29
Fourth.....		1	1	3	1	4
	122	72	194	1330	1093	2423

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

DURATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males....	Females.	Total	Males....	Females.	Total.....
Under one week.....				4	4	8
One week.....	4	3	7	42	41	83
Two weeks.....	4	3	7	43	27	70
Three weeks.....				4	7	11
Four weeks.....	14	7	21	115	68	183
Six weeks.....				6	8	14
Two months.....	8	3	11	77	63	140
Three months.....	24	14	38	154	100	254
Four months.....	1	3	4	18	22	40
Five months.....	1	1	2	7	8	15
Six months.....	18	5	23	92	61	153
Seven months.....	3	1	4	6	3	9
Eight months.....	2	1	3	11	7	18
Nine months.....	1	3	4	30	20	50
Ten months.....				1	1	2
Twelve months.....	5	4	9	98	57	155
Fifteen months.....	1	1	2	9	4	13
Sixteen months.....				1	1	2
Eighteen months.....				16	22	38
Nineteen months.....				1	1	2
Twenty months.....		2	2	1	2	3
Twenty-one months.....				1	1	2
Two years.....	7	3	10	110	75	185
Three years.....	8	4	12	77	70	147
Four years.....	7	1	8	46	45	91
Five years.....	3	4	7	62	65	127
Six years.....	1		1	22	19	41
Seven years.....				11	13	24
Eight years.....		1	1	19	24	43
Nine years.....	2		2	13	11	24
Ten years.....	3	3	6	15	22	37
Eleven years.....				5	8	13
Twelve years.....	1	1	2	12	9	21
Thirteen years.....		1	1	4	4	8
Fourteen years.....		1	1	3	8	11
Fifteen years.....				13	16	29
Sixteen years.....	1		1	5	5	10
Seventeen years.....				2	5	7
Eighteen years.....	1		1	4	1	5
Nineteen years.....				1	5	6
Twenty years.....				8	21	29
Twenty-one years.....				1	3	4
Twenty-two years.....				1	1	2
Twenty-three years.....		1	1	2	2	4
Twenty-four years.....				3	4	7
Twenty-five years.....				3	3	6
Twenty-six years.....				3	2	5
Twenty-seven years.....				3	1	4
Twenty-eight years.....				1	1	2
Twenty-nine years.....				6	3	9
Thirty years.....				1	2	3
Thirty-one years.....				1	1	2
Thirty-two years.....				1	1	2
Thirty-three years.....				1	1	2
Thirty-four years.....				1	1	2
Thirty-five years.....				1	1	2
Thirty-six years.....				1	1	2
Thirty-seven years.....				1	1	2
Forty years.....	1		1	2	2	4
Forty-five years.....				1	1	2
Fifty years.....				1	1	2
Sixty-five years.....				1	1	2
Unknown.....	1	1	2	140	120	260
	122	72	194	1330	1093	2423

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.....	Females..	Total.....	Males.....	Females..	Total.....
Under 15 years.....				1		1
15 to 20 years.....	2	3	5	14	21	35
20 to 25 years.....	4	2	6	31	28	59
25 to 30 years.....	3	2	5	29	36	65
30 to 35 years.....	2	2	4	33	24	57
35 to 40 years.....	7	1	8	28	20	48
40 to 45 years.....	1	3	4	13	19	32
45 to 50 years.....	2		2	14	13	27
50 to 60 years.....	3	2	5	17	15	32
60 to 70 years.....				7	1	8
70 to 80 years.....				1		2
Unknown.....				3		3
	29	15	44	191	178	369

TABLE XVI.

RESTORED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.....	Females..	Total.....	Males.....	Females..	Total.....
Under 1 month.....	5		5	49	38	87
1 to 2 months.....	6	2	8	38	27	65
2 to 3 months.....	2	2	4	17	19	36
3 to 6 months.....	6	4	10	32	43	75
6 to 9 months.....	4	6	10	14	17	31
9 to 12 months.....		1	1	2	8	10
12 to 18 months.....	2		2	15	5	20
18 to 24 months.....	2		2	3	3	6
2 to 3 years.....				7	8	15
3 to 5 years.....	1		1	4	6	10
5 to 10 years.....				3	4	7
Unknown.....	1		1	7		7
	29	15	44	191	178	369

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females.	Total.....	Males.....	Females.	Total.....
Under 1 month.....	1		1	4		4
1 to 2 months.....	6		6	13	3	16
2 to 3 months.....	3	1	4	22	11	33
3 to 6 months.....	7	6	13	73	61	134
6 to 9 months.....	8	3	11	38	40	78
9 to 12 months.....		1	1	14	25	39
12 to 18 months.....	1	2	3	14	21	35
18 to 24 months.....	1	1	2	7	4	11
2 to 3 years.....	1		1	5	7	12
3 to 5 years.....	1		1	1	3	4
5 to 10 years.....		1	1		3	3
	29	15	44	191	178	369

TABLE XVIII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females.	Total.....	Males.....	Females.	Total.....
Mania, acute.....	14	12	26	125	106	231
Mania, alcoholic.....	4		4	12		12
Mania, chronic.....	2		2	12	6	18
Mania, periodic.....	3		3	9	6	15
Mania, puerperal.....					8	8
Melancholia.....	6	3	9	33	52	85
	29	15	44	191	178	369

TABLE XIX.
CAUSE OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

CAUSE OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females..	Total.....	Males.....	Females..	Total.....
Disappointment.....					1	1
Domestic trouble.....				2	1	3
Excessive use of tobacco.....				1		1
Excitement.....				2	2	4
Extreme heat.....					1	1
Fright.....				1		1
Ill health.....	4	5	9	29	55	84
Injury of head.....				13		13
Injury to spine.....	1		1	1		1
Intemperance.....	4		4	25	1	26
Loss of money.....				1		1
Loss of property.....				1		1
Masturbation.....	1		1	6	1	7
Menopause.....					3	3
Menstrual disorder.....					3	3
Opium eating.....				3	2	5
Over study.....				1		1
Over work.....	2		2	10	10	20
Puerperal.....					22	22
Sunstroke.....				2		2
Trouble.....	6	5	11	28	36	64
Typhoid fever.....		1	1		1	1
Uterine disorder.....					1	1
Unknown.....	11	4	15	65	38	103
	29	15	44	191	178	369

TABLE XX.
NATIVITY OF THOSE RESTORED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females..	Total.....	Males.....	Females..	Total.....
Pennsylvania.....	17	13	30	121	139	260
Maine.....				1		1
Massachusetts.....	1		1	2		2
New York.....	4	1	5	22	14	36
Ohio.....		1	1		2	3
Illinois.....				1		1
Virginia.....				1		1
Canada.....	1		1	1		1
England.....	2		2	5	1	6
Ireland.....	3		3	9	6	15
Scotland.....				3	1	4
Wales.....				1	1	2
Isle of Man.....				1		1
Germany.....	1		1	6	6	12
Switzerland.....				1		1
Belgium.....					1	1
Poland.....					1	1
Sweden.....				15	6	21
	29	15	44	191	178	369

TABLE XXI.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	WITHIN THE YEAR			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females.	Total	Males.....	Females.	Total.....
Apoplexy.....	4		4	21	7	28
Asphyxia.....				3	3	6
Cancer of liver.....					1	1
Cancer of stomach				1		1
Congestion of lungs.....				1		1
Diarrhœa.....				1	1	2
Disease of bowels.....	1		1	3	4	7
Disease of brain.....	11	3	14	88	34	122
Disease of heart.....	1		1	3	2	5
Disease of kidueys.....	1		1	1	1	2
Disease of liver.....					1	1
Disease of lungs.....	1	1	2	12	13	25
Enteritis.....					1	1
Epilepsy	4	2	6	39	19	58
Erysipelas				3		3
Exhaustion.....				1	1	2
Exhaustion of acute mania.....	2	2	4	21	24	45
Exhaustion of chronic mania.....	11	9	20	89	84	173
Exhaustion of epileptic mania.....				2	1	3
Exhaustion of melancholia.....		1	1	2	3	5
Influeuza.....		1	1		1	1
Intemperance				1		1
Meuingitis.....				1		1
Metritis					1	1
Ovarian tumor.....					1	1
Paralysis.....				3	5	8
Paresis.....				2	1	3
Peritonitis.....	1		1	3		3
Pnthisis pulmonalis.....				2	8	10
Strangulation				2	1	3
Suicide.....				2		2
Typhlitis					1	1
	37	19	56	307	219	526

TABLE XXII.
AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....
Under 15 years.....					1	1
15 to 20 years.....				2	4	6
20 to 25 years.....				16	7	23
25 to 30 years.....	1		1	21	16	37
30 to 35 years.....	2	1	3	31	21	52
35 to 40 years.....	6	3	7	43	26	69
40 to 45 years.....	4	3	8	38	26	64
45 to 50 years.....	5	3	8	32	30	62
50 to 55 years.....	6	4	10	38	36	74
55 to 60 years.....	3	1	4	53	32	85
60 to 65 years.....	5	3	8	25	13	38
65 to 70 years.....	3	1	4	8	5	13
70 to 75 years.....	2	2	4		2	2
Over 75 years.....						
Unknown.....						
	37	19	56	307	219	526

TABLE XXIII.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM BEGINNING.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	FROM AD- MIS'N INTO HOSPITAL			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....
Under 1 month.....	30	25	55	4	9	13
1 to 2 months.....	32	12	44	2	4	6
2 to 3 months.....	21	11	32	8	5	13
3 to 6 months.....	29	23	52	14	10	24
6 to 9 months.....	30	19	49	17	5	22
9 to 12 months.....	21	10	31	13	6	19
12 to 18 months.....	40	27	67	32	17	49
18 to 24 months.....	20	12	32	22	10	32
2 to 3 years.....	34	20	54	34	19	53
3 to 5 years.....	29	32	61	37	28	65
5 to 10 years.....	20	28	48	41	38	79
10 to 15 years.....	1		1	15	20	35
15 to 20 years.....				12	11	23
20 to 25 years.....				6	7	13
Over 25 years.....				10	6	16
Unknown.....				40	24	64
	307	219	526	307	219	526

TABLE XXIV.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....
Under 15 years.....	1		1
15 to 20 years.....	5	5	10
20 to 25 years.....	27	13	40
25 to 30 years.....	39	27	66
30 to 35 years.....	54	46	100
35 to 40 years.....	61	57	118
40 to 45 years.....	65	53	118
45 to 50 years.....	48	56	104
50 to 60 years.....	74	72	146
60 to 70 years.....	29	34	63
70 to 80 years.....	10	15	25
80 to 90 years.....	3	4	7
	416	382	798

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

DURATION.	SINCE ENTERING THE HOSPITAL			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....
Under 1 month.....	8	2	10			
1 to 2 months.....	9	7	16	2	1	3
2 to 3 months.....	8	7	15	3	1	4
3 to 6 months.....	31	15	46	13	8	21
6 to 12 months.....	22	22	44	26	14	40
12 to 18 months.....	24	26	50	16	11	27
18 to 24 months.....	25	20	45	12	9	21
2 to 3 years.....	48	31	79	27	25	52
3 to 5 years.....	67	45	112	55	37	92
5 to 10 years.....	158	152	310	103	89	192
10 to 15 years.....	16	55	71	70	74	144
15 to 20 years.....				26	37	63
20 to 25 years.....				15	22	37
25 to 30 years.....				10	13	23
Over 30 years.....				8	11	19
Unknown.....				30	30	60
	416	382	798	416	382	798

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane :

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of his receipts and expenditures for the year ending with November 30th, 1891 ;

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand December 1st, 1890.....		\$ 494 07
From State appropriations for support for the year ending with Nov. 30, 1891, under Act of May 23, 1889.....	\$50,652 01	
From Counties and Townships for board of patients.....	67,662 98	
From private individuals.....	20,381 38	
From other sources.....	636 74	139,336 11
		\$139,830 18

PAYMENTS.

Superintendent's orders outstanding for previous year \$	2,533 95	
Superintendent's orders.....	134,329 27	
Balance in treasury December 1, 1891.....	2,916 96	\$139,830 18

F. E. HERTZEL,
Treasurer.

STEWARD'S ANNUAL REPORT

Of expenditures of the State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Pa., for the year ending November 30, 1891.

HOUSEHOLD.

Beef and lamb, 154,023 lbs.....	\$10,658 43
Fuel gas.....	7,672 01
Vegetables, meats and fruit, canned.....	5,684 53
Milk, 108,123 qts.....	4,827 75
Flour, 981 $\frac{1}{4}$ bbls.....	4,9 3 32
Butter, 23,971 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.....	4,750 01
Material for clothing.....	3,696 79
Clothing.....	2,685 30
Eggs, 9,959 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	2,007 12
Sugar, 43,629 lbs.....	2,073 14
Freight.....	1,830 70
Drugs.....	1,373 43
Coffee, 6,663 lbs.....	1,562 38
Hams, bacon and pork.....	2,769 14
Boots and shoes.....	1,533 08
Fruits, small.....	1,098 80
Potatoes, 1,027 bu.....	1,040 73
Undertaking.....	1,049 25
Blankets.....	971 38
Hardware.....	929 92
Postage and stationery.....	913 17
Fish, fresh.....	850 80
Beans and rice.....	692 24
Oatmeal.....	689 55
Traveling expenses, trustees.....	517 71
Soap, laundry.....	570 01
Mattresses.....	431 47
Tobacco.....	485 51
Cheese, 4,324 lbs.....	444 96
Queensware.....	432 37
Wages.....	406 21
Printing.....	335 50
Syrup, 1,266 gal.....	379 24
Silverware and replating.....	286 50
Carpet.....	230 90
Lumber, scroll saws.....	211 11
Agate ware.....	229 06
Tea, 1,105 lbs.....	245 29
Mattress making.....	223 00
Vegetables.....	576 25
Brooms, brushes and mop handles.....	251 64
Window curtains.....	230 06
Refrigerator.....	200 00
Baking powder, spices and extracts.....	225 62
Telegrams and express.....	220 61
Toilet, sand and carbolic soap.....	250 31
Crackers.....	198 64
Telephone rental and messages.....	135 69
Yeast.....	110 31
Money refunded patients.....	138 20
Port wine.....	110 09
Raisins.....	125 04

Bed sacks.....	125 00
Rubber Blankets.....	112 50
Periodicals.....	165 05
Traveling expenses, Hospital.....	200 00
Vinegar and cider, 1,001 gals.....	127 22
Apples, 308½ bns.....	112 40
Cabbage, 18,230 lbs.....	176 90
Sheeting.....	179 57
Lard, 2,442 lbs.....	481 57
Money advanced patients.....	116 19
Gas shades and fixtures.....	118 75
Counterpanes.....	95 00
Letter press.....	97 25
Shrubs and roses.....	98 90
Spectacles and repairs.....	90 70
Blueing.....	85 50
Starch.....	81 37
Potash.....	70 22
Photographic supplies.....	72 53
Carpet lining.....	70 37
Salt.....	77 21
Sal soda.....	65 23
Air pillows and cushions.....	66 97
Scroll saws and patterns.....	63 29
Billiard and pool balls.....	61 10
Glass.....	61 00
Tuning organ and pianos.....	50 55
Birds and seed.....	58 91
Cotton warp.....	50 00
Blank books.....	57 34
Surgical instruments.....	47 00
Matches.....	40 00
Lubricating oil.....	46 37
Newspapers.....	44 56
Rubber tire.....	46 73
Meat block and rocker knife.....	40 00
Laundry baskets.....	45 50
Medical journals.....	49 35
Chicken and turkey.....	43 63
Linoleum.....	38 40
Spittoons.....	36 00
Packing for engine.....	38 40
Lawn grass seed.....	30 00
Stenographer expenses incident with investigation.....	36 00
Boarding laborers at hotel.....	34 20
Medical services.....	32 00
Thermometers.....	30 00
Gas torches.....	26 00
Glassware.....	29 50
Brushes and sponges.....	21 25
Enameled wash bowls.....	28 50
Cement.....	26 50
Oil cloth.....	29 89
Limes for magic lantern.....	21 60
Lard oil, 4.....	20 00
Ward keys.....	24 00
Recipe for soap.....	20 00
Feathers.....	18 00
Napkins.....	17 86
Expenses, elopement of patients.....	16 63
Shoeing.....	16 45
Games.....	15 40
Mangle cover.....	12 50
Claim register.....	10 25
Livery.....	18 50
Repp and hair cloth.....	18 25
Rugs.....	10 00
Barrels.....	13 70
Spinning wheels.....	18 50
Amusement of patients.....	17 20
Rubber hose.....	12 50
Water cooler.....	13 33
Chair bottoms.....	10 26
Hymnals.....	10 25

Corn starch.....	18 65
Stenographer's expenses incident with investigation Board of Char- ities.....	16 48
Blacksmith coal.....	6 10
Illuminating oil.....	8 10
Carving knives.....	7 00
Castings.....	9 36
Shoe polish.....	5 16
Wire conductor strainers.....	1 20
Japan.....	6 75
Flower pots.....	3 40
Dentistry.....	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$78,719 02

IMPROVEMENT.

BUILDING FOR BLACKSMITH SHOP, SCALES, RAG, STORE AND
SLOP-ROOMS.

Labor.....	\$1,071 31
Furnishing stone and labor.....	693 48
Lumber.....	370 11
Furnishing slate and slating.....	183 14
Plastering.....	79 70
Lime.....	69 60
Galvanized Iron and Labor.....	48 09
Window sash.....	14 00
Hardware.....	13 12
Glass.....	4 50
	<hr/>
	\$2,547 05

REPAIRS EXTRAORDINARY.

Labor.....	\$1,090 93
Lumber.....	563 25
Furnishing slate and slating.....	411 11
Pipe and fittings.....	348 03
Plastering.....	323 85
Building fence.....	238 80
Sewer pipe.....	235 27
Furnishing stone and labor.....	208 97
Eave-spouting and gutters.....	207 17
Premium on insurance.....	70 00
Window sash.....	30 82
Veranda posts.....	28 86
Setting trees.....	18 20
Architect's plans.....	15 00
Sash pulleys.....	7 80
Surveying.....	5 00
Recording deed.....	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,805 06

REPAIRS.

Labor.....	\$1,053 32
Paints and oil.....	537 60
Repairing roof.....	59 27
Pipe and fittings.....	51 83
Castings.....	17 62
Repairs on porch and conductor pipe.....	17 44
Lumber.....	15 00
Rubber washers.....	5 76
Belting.....	2 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,760 34

FARM.

Labor.....	\$2,615 10
Feed.....	1,891 02
Fertilizer.....	372 50
Rent of Wood farm one year.....	300 00
Horse, 1.....	175 00
Seeds.....	127 92
Straw.....	122 57
Scales, 1 pair.....	91 00
Manure.....	71 50
Steam jacket.....	70 00
Shoeing.....	56 50
Threshing.....	50 95
Lumber.....	49 43
Harness repairs.....	31 35
Barrels.....	28 75
Cow, 1.....	26 00
Fuel gas.....	21 61
Premium on insurance.....	20 00
Staking trees.....	14 84
Mower repairs.....	13 10
Rubber hose.....	12 50
Wagon repairs.....	8 10
Papering farm house.....	9 63
Buckwheat.....	10 40
Setting trees.....	7 70
Taxes on lot used by Hospital.....	7 20
Surveying.....	4 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,208 67

COACH HOUSE.

Wages.....	\$670 00
Oats.....	251 60
Horse, 1.....	225 00
Hay.....	176 00
Carriage repairs.....	87 00
Shoeing.....	56 00
Harness repairs.....	50 43
Straw.....	41 25
Single harness.....	25 00
Feed.....	16 50
Saddle, bridle and cloth.....	16 25
Carriage pole.....	6 00
Ventilator.....	6 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,627 04

GAS AND WATER.

GAS.

Coal.....	\$983 53
Labor.....	600 00
Lime.....	136 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,720 03
Water wells—construction three new wells.	
Labor.....	\$677 09
Drive pipe.....	165 15
Castings and labor.....	75 40
Check valves.....	38 61
Foot valve.....	3 00
	<hr/>
	959 25

WATER.

Fuel gas.....	\$450 00	
Labor.....	420 00	
Valve springs.....	10 00	880 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,559 28

BATH BUILDING.

Wages.....	\$478 00	
Stuffed specimens for museum.....	123 55	
Brushes and sponges.....	19 20	
Repair on roof and screen for radiator.....	10 75	
Labor.....	7 50	
Castings.....	4 80	
		<hr/>
		\$643 80

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Salaries.....	\$ 9,289 02	
Wages.....	26,634 84	
		<hr/>
		\$35,923 86

FURNITURE.

Bureaus.....	\$90 50	
Rockers and chairs.....	44 70	
Spring beds.....	36 00	
Dressers.....	25 00	
Wardrobes.....	19 00	
Looking glasses.....	16 75	
Washstands.....	9 00	
Draw pulls.....	4 85	
Reseating cane chairs.....	4 50	
		<hr/>
		\$250 30

IMPROVEMENTS.

Wages.....	\$1,912 30	
Cement.....	247 80	
Tar.....	216 00	
Roses.....	50 00	
Rosin.....	10 48	
Castings.....	13 69	
		<hr/>
		\$2,450 27

REAL ESTATE.

Sanford farm.....	\$7,500 00
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CASH.

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1890.....			\$838 33	
Received from Commonwealth.....	\$50,652 01			
Received from counties and townships.....	65,735 34			
Received from private patients.....	29,417 57			
Received from other sources.....	636 74	136,441 66		\$137,279 99
Disbursed.....				137,136 22
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1891.....				\$143 77

RECAPITULATION.

Household.....	\$ 78,719 02
Improvements, "building".....	2,547 05
Repairs extraordinary.....	3,805 06
Repairs.....	1,760 34
Farm.....	6,208 67
Coach house.....	1,627 04
Gas and water.....	3,559 28
Bath building.....	643 80
Salaries and wages.....	35,923 86
Furniture.....	250 30
Improvements, labor and material.....	2,450 27
Real estate.....	7,500 00
	\$144,994 69

F. M. BETTIS,
Steward.

PRODUCE RAISED

For the year ending November 30, 1891.

FARM.

85,152 quarts milk at 4c.....	\$3,406 08	
11½ tons hay at \$8.....	920 00	
1,916 bus. potatoes at 40c.....	766 40	
1,256 bus. oats at 40c.....	502 40	
25 tons straw at \$5.....	125 00	
130 bus. rye at 50c.....	65 00	
150 bus. corn, "ears," at 25c.....	37 50	
180 bus. apples.....	39 00	
1 ton corn fodder.....	3 50	\$5,861 88

GREEN HOUSE.

16½ bus. tomatoes at \$1.....	\$16 50	
692 doz. green onions at 1c.....	6 92	
40 bus. lettuce at 15c.....	6 00	
440 doz. radishes at 1c.....	4 40	
5½ doz. egg plant at 50c.....	2 75	
1½ bus. new potatoes at \$1.....	1 50	
½ bus. string beans at 50c.....	25	
6 bus. parsley at 20c.....	1 20	39 52

GARDEN.

10,417 heads winter cabbage at 2c.....	\$208 34	
97½ bus. cucumbers at 80c.....	78 00	
240 bus. peas at 30c.....	72 00	
558 bus. ruta bagas at 12½c.....	69 75	
282 doz. celery at 20c.....	56 40	
106 bus. onions at 50c.....	53 00	
156 bus. tomatoes at 33c.....	51 48	
246 bus. string beans at 20c.....	49 20	
1,650 heads early cabbage at 2½c.....	41 25	
255 bus. beets at 15c.....	37 75	
11 bus. onion sets at \$3.....	33 00	
100 bus. parsnips at 25c.....	25 00	
155 bus. sweet corn at 15c.....	23 25	
145 bus. summer squash at 15c.....	21 75	
96 bus. rhubarb at 20c.....	19 20	
169 bus. field turnips at 10c.....	16 90	
1,728 heads cauliflower.....	17 28	
15 bus. vegetable oysters.....	15 00	
74 bus. lettuce at 15c.....	11 10	
30 bus. carrots.....	7 50	
779 doz. radishes at 1c.....	7 79	
432 doz. green onions at 1c.....	4 32	\$919 26

WORK DONE BY MALE PATIENTS.

WARD WORK.

	No. of hours	No. of patients
Dec. 1890.....	6,571	167
Jan. 1891.....	6,602 $\frac{3}{4}$	171
Feb.	6,088 $\frac{1}{2}$	164
March	6,917 $\frac{1}{2}$	163
April	6,935 $\frac{1}{2}$	170
May	6,735 $\frac{3}{4}$	167
June	6,795	153
July	6,852	149
Aug.	6,979 $\frac{1}{2}$	163
Sept.	6,935	175
Oct.	7,694	177
Nov.	7,707	178
Total hours.....	82,813 $\frac{1}{2}$	

FARM WORK.

Dec. 1890.....	1,462	19
Jan. 1891.....	592	11
Feb.	549	8
March	872	11
April	1,906	21
May	3,532	30
June	3,431	30
July	4,427	41
Aug.	4,065	28
Sept.	4,382	29
Oct.	4,701	29
Nov.	2,773	22
Total hours.....	32,692	

CELLAR WORK.

Dec. 1890.....	624	11
Jan. 1891.....	581	10
Feb.	1,100	10
March	916	12
April	128	2
June	656	9
July	311	8
Aug.	44	1
Sept.	20	1
Total hours.....	4,380	

SCROLL SAW WORK.

	No. of hours	No. of patients
Dec. 1890.....	385	3
Jan. 1891.....	237	3
Feb.	316	4
March	257	3
April	341	4
May	173	3
June	190	3
July	129	3
Aug.	236½	4
Sept.	216	3
Oct.	420	4
Nov.	434	4
Total hours.....	3,334½	

CENTER WORK.

Dec. 1890.....	192	1
Jan. 1891.....	160	1
Feb.	148	1
March	156	1
April	459	14
May	462	15
June	176	3
July	170	1
Aug.	204	1
Sept.	208	1
Oct.	260	1
Nov.	188	1
Total hours.....	2,723	

KITCHEN WORK.

Dec. 1890.....	1,039	28
Jan. 1891.....	998	26
Feb.	664	21
March	932	25
April	451	18
May	543	17
June	378	12
July	434	10
Aug.	770	19
Sept.	971	17
Oct.	1,142	22
Nov.	875	26
Total hours.....	9,277	

LAUNDRY WORK.

Dec. 1890.....	30	1
Feb. 1891.....	10	1
March	48	1
April	24	1
May	120	4
June	192	5
July	164	1
Aug.	194	1
Sept.	143	3
Oct.	162	1
Nov.	112	1
Total hours.....	1,199	

BOILER HOUSE WORK.

	No. of hours	No. of patients
Dec. 1890.....	226	1
Jan. 1891.....	216	1
Feb.	192	1
March.....	208	1
April.....	208	1
May.....	208	1
June.....	208	1
July.....	216	1
Aug.	208	1
Sept.	200	1
Oct.	216	1
Nov.	200	1
Total hours.....	2,506	

COACH HOUSE WORK.

Dec. 1890.....	248	1
Jan. 1891.....	248	1
Feb.	380	2
March.....	496	2
April.....	344	2
May.....	248	1
June.....	240	1
July.....	248	1
Aug.	276	2
Sept.	240	1
Oct.	248	1
Nov.	240	1
Total hours.....	3,456	

STORE WORK.

Dec. 1890.....	207	1
Jan. 1891.....	204	1
Feb.	184	1
March.....	208	5
April.....	152	1
May.....	44	1
June.....	21	1
Aug.	15	1
Oct.	83	1
Nov.	150	1
Total hours.....	1,268	

MACHINE SHOP WORK.

Dec. 1890.....	216	1
Jan. 1891.....	216	1
Feb.	192	1
March.....	228	1
April.....	208	1
May.....	208	1
June.....	208	1
July.....	248	1
Aug.	200	1
Sept.	196	1
Oct.	210	1
Nov.	272	1
Total hours.....	2,602	

CARPENTER SHIP WORK.

	No. of hours	No. of patients
Feb. 1891.....	168	1
March.....	136	1
April.....	92	1
May.....	48	1
Total hours.....	444	

GARDEN WORK.

April 1891.....	24	1
July.....	159	21
Aug.....	122	15
Oct.....	40	1
Total hours.....	345	

GAS HOUSE WORK.

Dec. 1890.....	292	9
Jan. 1891.....	120	3
Feb.....	96	1
March.....	104	1
April.....	138	4
June.....	32	2
Oct.....	80	1
Nov.....	64	1
Total hours.....	926	

LAWN WORK.

April 1891.....	248	2
May.....	794	14
June.....	332	2
July.....	352	2
Aug.....	416	2
Sept.....	406	2
Oct.....	236	2
Nov.....	24	2
Total hours.....	2,808	

DIGGING GRAVEL.

Dec. 1890.....	16	2
Jan. 1891.....	300	6
Feb.....	468	8
March.....	208	4
June.....	292	5
Total hours.....	1,284	

PAINTING.

April 1891.....	200	1
May.....	149	1
Nov.....	77	1
Total hours.....	426	

WORK ON BRICK—New Building.

	No. of hours	No. of patients
Sept. 1891, total hours.....	885	21

WHEELING BRICK.

Oct. 1891, total hours.....	1,372	16
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PHOTOGRAPHY WORK.

Jan. 1891.....	30	1
Feb.	24	1
March	56	1
April	40	1
May	142	1
June	178	1
Aug.	121	1
Sept.	98	1
Oct.	76	1
Nov.	178	1
Total hours.....	943	

WORK ON NEW HOUSE.

Oct. 1891.....	116	3
Nov.	88	1
Total hours.....	204	

WORK IN BAKERY.

Sept. 1891, total hours.....	64	1
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BARN WORK—New.

Dec. 1890.....	152	7
Jan. 1891.....	64	5
Total hours.....	216	

BARN WORK.

Feb. 1891.....	462	4
April	128	7
June	4	1
Oct.	92	8
Total hours.....	686	

DIGGING CELLAR.

	No. of hours	No. of patients
July 1891.....	103	6
Aug.	643	5
Sept.	24	1
Total hours.....	<u>770</u>	

WORK IN WOODS.

Oct. 1891, total hours.....	4	1
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ICE HOUSE WORK.

Dec. 1890, total hours.....	660	16
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ICE WORK.

Jan. 1891, total hours.....	1,552	21
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ASSORTING POTATOES.

April 1891, total hours.....	16	2
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YARD WORK.

April 1891, total hours.....	12	3
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CLEANING SIDEWALK.

May 1891.....	78	7
June	72	9
July	238	14
Total hours.....	<u>388</u>	

HOUSE CLEANING, CENTER.

April, 1891.....	240	7
May	380	7
June	3	1
July	24	8
Total hours.....	<u>647</u>	

SHAKING CARPETS—S. S.

April 1891, total hours.....	33	3
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WORK FOR FEMALE WARDS.

	No. of hours	No. of patients
May 1891, total hours.....	44	4

PICKING BERRIES.

June 1891.....	72	1
July	156	14
Total hours.....	228	

PICKING FELT.

Dec. 1890.....	43	7
Jan. 1891.....	210	12
Feb.	396	23
March	336	11
April	232	7
Total hours.....	1,217	

WASHING FELT.

Jan. 1891.....	36	2
March	36	1
Total hours.....	72	

PICKING HAIR.

April 1891, total hours.....	71	2
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STORE ROOM WORK.

May 1891, total hours.....	16	2
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SAND BANK WORK.

Jan. 1891.....	52	2
March	396	5
April	106	2
June	184	8
Oct.	240	5
Nov.	192	3
Total hours.....	1,170	

STACKING BRICK.

March 1891, total hours.....	20	2
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DIGGING DITCH.

April 1891.....	80	2
July	92	4
Sept.	408	3
Oct.	350	5
Total hours.....	930		

GAS PIPE WORK.

Nov. 1891, total hours.....	366	4
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COAL HOUSE WORK.

Dec. 1890, total hours.....	80	1
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GRINDING TOOLS.

Dec. 1890, total hours.....	16	1
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KILLING HOGS.

Dec. 1890, total hours.....	8	1
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HAULING MANURE.

Dec. 1890, total hours.....	56	1
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SHOVELING SNOW AND ROAD WORK.

Dec. 1890.....	64	7
May 1891.....	280	12
Total hours.....	344		

WORK DONE BY MALE PATIENTS

During the year ending Nov. 30th, 1891.

	No of hours		No. of hours
Ward work.....	82,813½	Digging cellar.....	770
Farm work.....	32,692	Work in woods.....	4
Cellar work.....	4,380	Ice house work.....	660
Scroll-saw work.....	3,341½	Ice work.....	1,552
Center work.....	2,723	Sorting potatoes.....	16
Kitchen work.....	9,277	Yard work.....	12
Laundry work.....	1,199	Cleaning sidewalk.....	388
Boiler house work.....	2,506	House cleaning, center.....	647
Coach house work.....	3,456	Shaking carpets.....	36
Store work.....	1,268	Work for female wards.....	44
Machine shop work.....	2,602	Picking berries.....	228
Carpenter shop work.....	444	Picking felt.....	1,217
Garden work.....	345	Washing felt.....	72
Gas house work.....	926	Picking hair.....	71
Lawn work.....	2,808	Store room work.....	16
Digging gravel.....	1,284	Sand-bank work.....	1,170
Painting.....	426	Stacking brick.....	20
Work on brick, new building	885	Digging ditch.....	930
Wheeling brick.....	1,372	Gas-pipe work.....	366
Photography work.....	943	Coal house work.....	80
Work on new house.....	204	Grinding tools.....	16
Work in bakery.....	64	Killing hogs.....	8
Barn work (new).....	216	Hauling manure.....	56
Barn work.....	686	Shoveling snow and road wk.	344

LIST OF ARTICLES MADE

By male patients for the year ending Nov. 30, 1891.

	No. of each.		No. of each.
Large corner brackets.....	26	Match boxes.....	2
Small corner brackets.....	10	Tobacco ".....	1
Side brackets.....	33	Mail ".....	1
View holders.....	41	Small chest for surgical inst.....	1
Brush-broom holder.....	46	Tripod.....	1
Picture holders.....	20	Rulers.....	7
Thermometer holders, small.....	14	Napkin rings.....	12
" " large.....	4	Shell cabinets.....	2
Calendar ".....	12	Small tables.....	36
Pen and ink ".....	1	Music stand.....	1
Book ".....	1	Music rests.....	2
Picture frames.....	37	Small rolling pins.....	2
Tooth-brush holders.....	4	Small easels.....	3
Handkerchief boxes.....	13	Large easels.....	4
Guitar boxes.....	1	Canes.....	4
Knife ".....	6	Shelves.....	5
Glove ".....	7	Spring bird cage hangers.....	34
Small ".....	1		
Cuff ".....	2	Total number.....	399
Segar ".....	2		

NUMBER OF ARTICLES MADE

By male patients for each month of the year ending November 30, 1891.

	No. of articles		No. of articles
Dec. 1890.....	83	July.....	10
Jan. 1891.....	38	Aug.	12
Feb.	36	Sept.	26
March.....	62	Oct.	17
April.....	47	Nov.	30
May.....	28		
June.....	10	Total number.....	399

TOTAL AMOUNT OF WORK

Done by female patients from Dec. 1, '90, to Dec. 1, '91.

Aprons.....	519	Work and card baskets.....	36
Pillow cases.....	683	Dress waists.....	33
Napkins.....	159	Spencers.....	52
Mittens.....	53	Lace, yards.....	33
Hose, knitted.....	37	Spool-cotton, crocheted, spools.....	515
Capes, knitted.....	19	Portrait, oil.....	1
Hoods, knitted.....	5	Portraits, crayon.....	2
Slippers, knitted.....	27	Button-holes in dresses.....	64
Drawers, pairs.....	342	Socks, pairs.....	36
Bed-spreads.....	80	Corset covers.....	31
Chemise.....	482	Bureau covers.....	9
Dresses.....	278	Stand covers.....	3
Skirts.....	254	Quilts.....	3
Tidies.....	17	Sofa pillows.....	1
Night-dresses.....	185	Clothes bags.....	14
Night-caps.....	5	Sheets.....	679
Curtains.....	16	Tidy-cotton, crocheted, balls.....	8
Towels.....	119	Mats.....	6
Pillow shams, pairs.....	1	Carpet, woven, yards.....	75
Handkerchiefs.....	59	Neckties.....	76
Scroll work-boxes.....	21	Table cloths.....	64
Pulse warmers.....	4		

LIST OF THE OFFICERS

And Employes of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, with rate of compensation and length of time employed.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D., physician-in-chief and Superintendent, July 6, 1881.....	\$3,000 00
MORRIS S. GUTH, M. D., first assistant physician, Dec. 1, 1880.....	1,000 00
ALMON B. COULTER, M. D., second assistant physician, March 17, 1885.....	1,000 00
WALLACE R. HUNTER, M. D., third assistant physician, Sept. 15, 1891.....	800 00
F. M. Bettis, steward, June 2, 1885.....	1,000 00
W. A. Smiley, bookkeeper, Oct. 9, 1889.....	700 00
Dwight L. Smith, supervisor of male wards, March 13, 1888.....	360 00
Ida E. Smith, supervisor of female wards, September 24, 1891.....	300 00
Kate Layton, secretary to superintendent, July 18, 1881.....	384 00
Sarah F. Boyer, housekeeper, October 23, 1888.....	360 00
John S. Olsen, machinist, August 17, 1882 (monthly).....	90 00
Solomon Stoneberg, assistant machinist, May 16, 1882.....	60 00
Thomas Heilman, fireman at gas works, July 26, 1882.....	50 00
William A. Barrett, fireman at gas works, Feb. 10, 1886 (with board)...	35 00
John Graham, fireman at boilers, Oct. 17, 1882.....	50 00
George Bennett, fireman at boilers, August 2, 1882.....	50 00
Wm. Olsson, general assistant, Nov. 1, 1880.....	42 00
Henry Yark, painter, January 9, 1888.....	50 00
Wm. C. Huey, farmer, April 1, 1881 (with house rent).....	40 00
B. Connelly, herdsman, January 12, 1888.....	40 00
Milton Pence, herdsman, January 13, 1890.....	38 00
John I. Nelson, herdsman, April 6, 1891 (with board).....	23 00
Victor Peter, gardener, April 24, 1887.....	42 00
John Anderegg, assistant gardener, Aug. 15, 1889.....	42 00
L. J. Lawson, laborer, October 1, 1882 (with board).....	39 00
Andrew Swanson, laborer, May 24, 1891.....	39 00
Edward Hoskins, Jr., laborer, August 1, 1888 (with house rent).....	35 00
L. H. Owens, teamster, October 1, 1891.....	30 00
Jacob Smock, teamster, July 8, 1891 (with board).....	25 00
Gust F. Hill, teamster, July 1, 1891 (with board).....	22 00
A. L. Crocker, coachman, January 21, 1882 (with board).....	30 00
Wm. Fitzsimmons, mail messenger, Oct. 1, 1888 (with board).....	30 00
Philip Arzner, baker, April 16, 1888.....	50 00
Charles E. Gardner, assistant baker, May 7, 1889 (with board).....	20 00

August Wuertzer, assistant in laundry, Sept. 12, 1884.....	37 00
Edward Piehl, assistant in laundry, Jan. 10, 1891 (with board)	18 00
James Karr, assistant in laundry, June 10, 1891 (with board).....	16 00
G. B. Bentley, assistant in kitchen, August 1, 1890.....	40 00
Wm. C. Miller, assistant in kitchen, Oct. 9, 1891 (with board).....	16 00
Albert Robinson, assistant in kitchen, Sept. 7, 1891 (with board).....	16 00
David Anderson, assistant in kitchen, Sept. 7, 1891 (with board).....	16 00
Wm. J. Pike, in charge of food car, August 14, 1891 (with board).....	18 00
George Pike, in charge of food car, Nov. 23, 1891 (with board).....	18 00
N. Delany, carpenter, October 16, 1882 (by the day).....	2 50
L. E. Pearson carpenter, October 16, 1882 (by the day).....	2 00
Geo. A. Lanning, carpenter, September 1, 1890 (by the day).....	2 50
Milton Kerr, watchman, January 5, 1882.....	24 00
Cyrus P. Slaven, watchman, September 9, 1890.....	22 00
Roy Loucks, attendant, August 5, 1887.....	22 00
U. F. Strickland, attendant, April 2, 1888.....	22 00
Clarence O'Neill, attendant March 1, 1888.....	22 00
Wm. H. Roueche, attendant, August 24, 1888.....	20 00
Frank D. Young, attendant, May 12, 1890.....	20 00
Charles C. Mohny, attendant, July 1, 1890.....	20 00
Stanley J. Carr, attendant, August 9, 1890.....	20 00
Charles A. Way, attendant, October 13, 1890.....	20 00
Thomas Creber, attendant, November 26, 1890.....	20 00
George D. Mack, attendant, December 9, 1890.....	20 00
George C. Hinton, attendant, January 24, 1891.....	20 00
J. F. Slaven, attendant, December 9, 1890.....	18 00
Henry B. Muntz, attendant, March 12, 1891.....	18 00
Orange J. Johns, attendant, April 6, 1891.....	18 00
Fred B. Strickland, attendant, October 12, 1891.....	18 00
Clyde G. Robinson, attendant, September 14, 1891.....	18 00
Ray A. Stewart, attendant, May 25, 1891.....	16 00
Louis Wood, attendant, August 14, 1891.....	16 00
Smith Smock, attendant, August 6, 1891.....	16 00
Mead Dietch, attendant, August 19, 1891.....	16 00
Theodore Winbade, attendant, August 24, 1891.....	16 00
Charles C. Johnston, attendant, August 24, 1891.....	16 00
Frank H. Bolard, attendant, August 24, 1891.....	16 00
Archie Murray, attendant, August 24, 1891.....	16 00
Wm. P. Hammond, attendant, September 2, 1891.....	16 00
Frank L. Ludwick, attendant, September 7, 1891.....	16 00
Charles E. Slaven, attendant, September 7, 1891.....	16 00
D. Monroe Clark, attendant, September 8, 1891.....	16 00
W. O. Brainard, attendant, October 5, 1891.....	16 00
Daniel S. Turney, attendant, October 1, 1891.....	16 00
Charles Rhodes, attendant, October 12, 1891.....	16 00
Bert Fisher, attendant, October 12, 1891.....	16 00
Thomas Hills, attendant, October 21, 1891.....	16 00
Levi E. Amsden, attendant, October 26, 1891.....	16 00
Herbert Mix, attendant, October 26, 1891.....	16 00
Lester E. Rhodes, attendant, November 23, 1891.....	16 00

Lydia Thompson, watchwoman, June 21, 1881.....	20 00
Titus S. Herbein watchwoman, March 29, 1881.....	20 00
Mary J Hughes, marking girl, March 29, 1881.....	18 00
Margaret Neely, seamstress, July 20, 1881.....	16 00
Kate M Cunningham, seamstress, November 17, 1891.....	16 00
Josephine Walls, attendant, April 12, 1886.....	18 00
Jennie Barrett, attendant, August 28, 1886.....	18 00
Flora L Heasley, attendant, August 30, 1886.....	18 00
Kittie Patterson, attendant, May 13, 1887.....	18 00
Gertie Bish, attendant, July 15, 1887.....	18 00
Hannah Whann, attendant, May 3, 1888.....	18 00
Verdie Bish, attendant, January 11, 1889.....	18 00
Lydia Okeson, attendant, June 4, 1889.....	18 00
Vila Wolfe, attendant, August 26, 1889.....	18 00
Maggie Montgomery, attendant, August 28, 1889.....	18 00
Mary J. Bachop, attendant, December 11, 1889.....	18 00
Bertha Spear, attendant, January 13, 1890.....	18 00
Birdie Brown, attendant, February 13, 1889.....	16 00
Minnie Ibbs, attendant, April 1, 1890.....	16 00
Edith Whann, attendant, July 17, 1890.....	14 00
Inez M Klingensmith, attendant, September 8, 1890.....	14 00
Erama Hawn, attendant, November 10, 1890.....	14 00
Hulda Collins, attendant, February 13, 1891.....	14 00
Nora Bish, attendant, February 26, 1891.....	14 00
Lillian Brewster, attendant, March 2, 1891.....	14 00
Jennie Ibbs, attendant, March 2, 1891.....	14 00
Myrtle Adsit, attendant, March 3, 1891.....	14 00
Hattie Daugherty, attendant, April 9, 1891.....	14 00
Mary Brown, attendant, November 23, 1891.....	14 00
Isabella Fillmore, attendant, May 19, 1891.....	12 00
Mary Scott, attendant, June 7, 1891.....	12 00
Ina Spear, attendant, July 13, 1891.....	12 00
Melda Hoover, attendant, August 21, 1891.....	12 00
Anna Leeson, attendant, August 26, 1891.....	12 00
Ella Reeher, attendant, August 28, 1891.....	12 00
Emma St Clair, attendant, September 3, 1891.....	12 00
Addie Mathers, attendant, September 21, 1891.....	12 00
Estelle M. Walden, attendant, November 2, 1891.....	12 00
Alice Reagle, cook, May 4, 1885.....	25 00
Amanda Peterson, assistant cook, February 8, 1891.....	18 00
Agnes Johnston, assistant in centre, April 3, 1882.....	14 00
Maggie Johnston, assistant in centre, April 3, 1882.....	14 00
Maggie Barrett, assistant in centre, January 1, 1883.....	14 00
Mary Johnson, assistant in centre, July 12, 1887.....	12 00
Mary Perrine, assistant in centre, January 19, 1891.....	12 00
Nettie McAdoo, dairymaid, February 13, 1889.....	14 00
Julia Colson, assistant in laundry, September 1, 1883.....	16 00
Cora Gough, assistant in laundry, October 10, 1888.....	16 00
Minnie Arzner, assistant in laundry, May 2, 1889.....	12 00
Amanda Johnson, assistant in laundry, May 28, 1889.....	12 00

Jennie Peterson, assistant in laundry, November, 20, 1889.....	12 00
Amanda Swanson, assistant in laundry, June 16, 1890.....	12 00
Hannah Olson, assistant in laundry, July 16, 1890.....	12 00
Mary E Webb, assistant in laundry, March 18, 1891.....	12 00
Mattie Perrine, assistant in laundry, April 15, 1891.....	12 00
Hulda Anderson, assistant in laundry, Jan. 12, 1891.....	10 00
Mary Anderson, assistant in laundry, March 16, 891.....	10 00
Helen Westling, assistant in laundry, July 14, 1891.....	10 00
Eva Olson, assistant in laundry, Oct. 9, 1891.....	10 00
Charlotte Strand, assistant in laundry, October 5, 1891.....	10 00
Nellie Dupree, assistant in kitchen, November 6, 1891.....	10 00

LIST OF MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES.

Natural History.....	133
Philadelphia.....	50
New York City.....	50
Falls of Niagara.....	41
Flood of 1889.....	36
Miscellaneous Views in the United States.....	128
England—Yorkshire.....	56
Warwickshire.....	50
Devonshire.....	50
Cornwall.....	50
English Lake District.....	50
London.....	34
Oxford.....	28
Tower of London.....	30
Westminster Abbey.....	36
English Cathedrals.....	51
British Museum.....	106
Isle of Wight.....	67
Channel Islands.....	50
Manxland.....	37
Wales.....	86
Scotland.....	124
Ireland.....	100
France.....	57
Spain.....	50
Italy.....	91
Venice.....	52
Italian Lakes.....	50
Switzerland.....	78
Forest Cantons of Switzerland.....	50
Belgium.....	14
Germany.....	100
The Rhine.....	85
Russia.....	25
Sweden.....	15
Norway.....	40
Judea.....	24
India.....	42
China.....	44
Japan.....	56
Madagascar.....	50
Miscellaneous.....	350
Total.....	2,736

MEDICAL LIBRARY.

Medical Works.....	175	volumes.
Bound Medical Magazines.....	172	"
Miscellaneous.....	5	"
	352	volumes.

GENERAL LIBRARY FOR THE INMATES.

Fiction.....	313	volumes.
History.....	86	"
Biography.....	21	"
Travels.....	76	"
Poetry.....	29	"
Science.....	16	"
Religious.....	30	"
General literature.....	62	"
Juvenile literature.....	11	"
Miscellaneous.....	50	"
Bound Magazines.....	66	"
	760	volumes.

APPARATUS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE INMATES.

- 1 Air Pump.
- 1 Electric Chimes
- 1 Electric Egg.
- 1 Luminous Pane.
- 1 Luminous Jar.
- 1 Luminous Tube.
- 1 Leyden Jar.
- 2 1-Gallon Gas-holders.
- 5 Bell Jars.
- 1 Gravity Tube.
- 1 Ruhmkorff's Coil (small),
- 1 Toepler Holtz Electric Machine.
- 1 Camera and outfit.

AMUSEMENT.

- 13 Male Wigs.
- 2 Female Wigs.
- 2 Beards
- 7 Moustaches.
- 3 Imperials.
- 2 Side Whiskers.
- 122 Pieces Sheet Music, (quartettes, trios, duets and solos.)
- 7 Song Books.
- 313 Old Plays.
- 54 New Plays.
- 17 Elocutionists' Annual.
- 28 Baker's Reading Club and Recitations.
- { 13 Japanese Lanterns.
- { 2 Japanese Umbrellas.
- { 6 Japanese Banners.
- { 12 Japanese Fans.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient supported by the relatives or the legal guardian or committee, the superintendent must be furnished with the medical certificates, and request for admission, as required by law. The extract from the law is as follows:

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

The form of certificates and request for admission, with the bond required to be executed, will be found on another page.

All private patients thus received shall make payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance when taken to the hospital; and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the superintendent, within that period no part of such payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the hospital by the order of any Court or judge, the order or warrant, or copy thereof, by which such person is sent, together with the evidence given to establish the insanity, must be lodged with the superintendent, but when sent by the directors of the poor of the county, or the overseers of a township or poor district, the certificates and application for admission given on a subsequent page must be properly executed.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean and free from venin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on and as comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be one dollar and seventy-five cents a week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price will vary from three dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars a week, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the end of each quarter, commencing with June 1st of each year. When the patient is supported by friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

8. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged. Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond; and if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

FORMS AND BONDS.

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital, or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane; or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time for the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We.....of....., in the county of physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separatelyof....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the insane at Warren, Pa., and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa.

.....M. D.
.....M. D.

.....18

I....., of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....18

.....[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

I....., of....., in the county of....., hereby state that....., of....., in the county of....., the patient above named, has been removed to and admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., at my request, believing that such detention is necessary and for the benefit of.....18

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we....., of....., in the county of....., are held and firmly bound unto....., Treasurer of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and his successors in office, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents:

WHEREAS,....., of....., of the county of....., and who is insane, has been admitted a patient in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a. Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is that if the said obligors shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of.....dollars and..... cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as..... shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by..... requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for..... suitable clothing and shall pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for.....by the Steward of said Hospital, and shall remove.....from the Hospital whenever required to do so by the Superintendent; and if.....shall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after reception, then if said obligor pay board for thirteen weeks unless.....should be sooner cured, and for reasonable charges in ease of death; such payment for clothing and board to be made in advance quarterly, and at the time of removal with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the.....day of.....18

Signed and sealed in the presence of[L. S.]
.....[L. S.]
.....

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of the Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately....., of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren Penn'a.

.....18M. D.
M. D.

I....., of.....in the county of.....do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute, as physicians of.....

.....18[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that....., of....., in the county of.....the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....

.....18 } County Commissioners
 } of the county of.....

FORM OF BOND FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of the Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signer."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of.....physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately....., of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Pa., and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa.

.....18M. D.
M. D.

I....., of.....in the county of.....do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me; and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians of.....

.....18[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that....., of....., in the county of....., the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., at the expense of the county of.....

.....18 } Directors of the Poor of
the county of

FORM OF BOND FOR OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We.....of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately.....of..... in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....18 M. D.
.....M. D.

I....., of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....18 [L. S.]

We hereby request that.....of....., in the county of.....the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Pa., at the expense of the Township of....., in the county of.....

.....18 } Overseers of the Poor of
the township of.....
in the county of.....

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES
OF THE
State Hospital for the Insane,
AT
WARREN, PA.,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1892,
TO THE
Board of Commissioners of Public Charities.



WARREN, PA.:
E. COWAN & CO., PRINTERS.
1892.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

THOMAS J. SMILEY, President,	Titusville, Pa.
G. N. PARMLEE, Secretary,	Warren, Pa.
L. D. WETMORE,	Warren, Pa.
W. H. OSTERHOUT,	Ridgway, Pa.
J. D. HANCOCK,	Franklin, Pa.
R. B. STONE,	Bradford, Pa.
SAMUEL R. MASON,	Mercer, Pa.
CHARLES C. SHIRK,	Erie, Pa.
ISAAC ASH,	Oil City, Pa.

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF AND SUPT.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

MORRIS S. GUTH, M. D.
WALLACE R. HUNTER, M. D.
CHARLES M. STRICKLER, M. D.
HARRIETTE O. McCALMONT, M. D.

STEWARD.

F. M. BETTIS.

TREASURER.

F. E. HERTZEL, Warren, Pa.

All communications relative to the admission of, and inquiries in regard to patients, should be addressed to Dr. JOHN CURWEN, Warren, Pa.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
WARREN, PA., Dec. 15, 1892. }

To the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities:

GENTLEMEN:—The unrest and suspicion noted in our last report as existing among the people of the district in which this Hospital is located, in regard to the treatment of the patients within its walls, finally culminated, in April last, in a formal accusation presented to the Governor of the Commonwealth, charging the officers of the Institution with systematic neglect of and cruelty to its inmates. This accusation was preferred by one W. L. Peart, Esq., a resident of Kittanning, Penn'a. The Governor referred these charges to the Board of Charities, which appointed a day for the hearing. The result of this investigation appears so fully in the report that we give it in the words of the Committee:

“On Wednesday, April 27, 1892, the meeting appointed for the purpose of making an investigation, was attended by the following members of the Committee on Lunacy and the Board of Public Charities: Dr. Thomas G. Morton, Dr. George I. McLeod, Thomas W. Barlow, James B. Scott, George W. Starr and Cadwalader Biddle. Dr. Henry M. Wetherill, Secretary of the Committee on Lunacy, was also present.

The Committee convened at 3 o'clock, but neither Mr. Peart nor any of his witnesses appeared, nor was any communication received from him.

A citizen who had made written charges against public officials, charges involving allegations of murder and other grave crimes and including gross abuse of patients, and neglect of duty on the part of officers and attendants, neither appeared at the meeting nor presented any apology or excuse for his absence and no word has been received from him since. The Committee was thus left without accuser or witnesses to sustain the charges that Mr. Peart had made.

The Trustees and Medical Superintendent and his assistants, however, were present and insisted upon the Com-

mittee making the fullest inquiry into the management and conduct of the institution. The Superintendent and other officers were examined under oath and the charges were then considered one by one and earnest effort was made to learn of the truth or falsity thereof, and every patient resident in the institution and involved in the charges, was interviewed personally and the Committee pursued every avenue available to ascertain the truth.

The Committee is of the opinion that Mr. Peart's charges are almost wholly false, libellous and defamatory. The small atoms of truth upon which his scandalous allegations are built are such incidents as are liable to occur in any hospital for the insane. It occasionally happens, under the wisest and most careful management, that patients strike each other, or in the efforts of attendants to restrain patients from injuring themselves, either one or both are hurt; but this is neither abuse nor outrage nor undue violence; it is an inevitable condition in the care and treatment of the insane and its comparative infrequency is one of the results of modern, humane hospital management.

Dr. Curwen has now over eight hundred patients under his care, and his familiarity with the personality of each patient and his knowledge and appreciation of the mental condition and peculiar needs of the inmates of his institution, indicate his thorough mastery of the situation of which he is the chief executive officer, and his assistants, Dr. Guth, Dr. Coulter and Dr. Hunter are equally capable and efficient in their respective positions.

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Warren Hospital are known to the Committee on Lunacy to be attentive to their duties and they have been, moreover, ambitious to perfect the various departments of the institution on the lines suggested by the Board of Charities and the Committee on Lunacy, and they are properly careful to see for themselves personally that the treatment of the patients of the institution is humane and free from abuse.

It is but simple justice to say this of the management of this institution. It is the truth and should be plainly and clearly stated. The refutation of Mr. Peart's charges was full and complete and satisfactory to this Committee and should be alike satisfactory to the Board of Public Charities and to the public.

The charges now made and referred to the Board of Public Charities, were included in affidavits of parties who have been or still are insane or who were patients in the institution in past years. Most of the affidavits were but hearsay declarations representing for the most part conversations with insane patients, and neither in form nor in substance acceptable in any proceeding in a court of justice.

Notwithstanding these deficiencies, the Committee on Lunacy attended the Hospital at a time fixed of which Mr. Peart had three weeks' notice, and his absence and apparent indifference, under all circumstances, deserve and should receive public censure.

It is not sufficient for Mr. Peart to say that his absence was caused or justified by his failure to secure the attendance of witnesses by compulsory process. He is a practicing lawyer and is presumed to know the laws of the State. If he did not know, it was his duty to acquaint himself with the law governing the investigation of public institutions before he brought such serious charges against officials and attendants of this Hospital.

His letter quoted above indicates his fear that witnesses would not appear in person except upon subpœna or attachment. A little industry on his part would have learned that the attendance of witnesses in such a proceeding could not be compelled.

He either ignorantly or wrongfully brought his charges first and asked for a process not authorized by law, subsequently. The allegations embraced by the affidavits of his witnesses are, however, refuted and they are now disposed of effectually.

If the Board of Public Charities or the Committee on Lunacy could have compelled the attendance of Mr. Peart and his witnesses, a more detailed investigation would have followed and the motives which prompted this unjustified attack upon a worthy public institution would have been more fully developed.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS G. MORTON,
Chairman,
GEORGE I. M'LEOD,
THOMAS W. BARLOW,
HENRY M. BOIES,
CADWALADER BIDDLE,
JAMES B. SCOTT.

Since the publication of this report, the domestic comfort of the Hospital family has been uninterrupted, and the Institution has been restored to the full confidence of the public. The policy of the Trustees, however, has continued as stated in their last report, namely: "In all cases, the Trustees have courted investigation. Understanding the weakness of men, and believing that among so many employees there must be some unfitted by temper and character for the work they were required to perform, if any wrong was done, the Trustees were always anxious to learn it, so that they might correct the wrong. As in the past, they trust in the future to continue in the same line of policy, as the best means to promote the success of their management."

During the past year, there has been a conservative but progressive development of the work and capacity of the Institution.

Hygeia Hall, designed for occupation by convalescent and other patients to whom the coercive power of the State cannot be applied, has been completed and approved by the Board of Charities. In erecting this building, the Trustees have contemplated an extension to the usefulness of the Institution by separating from the mass of the patients such individuals as, though not entirely cured, were so far convalescent as not to be directly chargeable to the public authorities, and to prevent the ravages of mental disease among a class of patients who, while suffering from the first symptoms of the disease, might, for a temporary period, seek this retreat from the cares and anxieties of the world, in order again to be able, through the care of skilled physicians and nurses, to adopt, or return to, careers of usefulness. It was hoped, also, that, by proper management of the finances, this new department might be made self-supporting and possibly a source of profit, and thus in its general results, conduce to public economy.

The building, which may now be considered devoted to uses somewhat experimental, is pleasantly located, so arranged with porches, so lighted and ventilated, and will be so furnished and stored with books, works of art, and means for amusement and agreeable labor as will best conduce to the object to be attained, to wit, the permanent cure of such inmates as may be so fortunate as to obtain admission thereto. The building is heated by hot water circulation and the tests of the furnace and other ap-

pliances for the purpose, already made, have proved, on a limited scale, not only that this is the best and most economical mode of heating, but is the best to secure the purity of the atmosphere to be breathed by the patients. If this mode of heating is applicable to the Main Building, the question arises, whether, as the furnaces in that Building wear out, the present system of heating by hot air or steam-heating directly from the furnaces, should not be abandoned and heating by hot-water circulation be substituted therefor. Heating by hot air has, to a great extent, fallen into disuse in private dwellings, and we know of no good reason why, as fast as circumstances will permit, the example should not be followed in Public Institutions.

During the dry weather of last summer, Conewango Creek, from which the Hospital obtained its water supply, became so low, and in consequence thereof, as well as from the material deposited therein from the mills along its banks, became so impure that the Trustees were compelled to look for a new source for a supply of water. From ideas of members of the Board of Trustees, who had had some experience in that line, it was deemed possible to secure a sufficient supply by sinking wells to the gravel bed underlying the land of the Hospital. Two 12-inch wells were therefore sunk to a depth of 65 feet, and at a cost of about \$2,500, an abundant and permanent supply of pure water was obtained and is now being used in all the buildings of the Institution. The cost referred to, \$2,500, includes cost of excavating, masonry, moving pumps and changing water connection.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Board of Charities, the Board of Trustees has been gradually extending the areas of land appurtenant to the Hospital. The Board has already purchased one tract of land upon which "Hygeia Hall" is now located, and have, during the last Fall, agreed to purchase another lot upon which is located a large dwelling house, which can be utilized for Hospital purposes.

They have also, through the Board of Charities, applied to the Legislature, to convene in January next. for an appropriation of \$15,000, to purchase other land from time to time as circumstances shall warrant; also an appropriation of \$10,000, to be used in connection with the bequest of \$5,000, given to the Hospital by a benevolent lady in Philadelphia, to erect a new building for the

amusement, instruction, and agreeable and restorative labor of the Female Department of the Hospital. The use of Turkish and Russian baths, having proved valuable in the treatment of a considerable number of male patients, it is also proposed, in connection with the new building, to supply facilities for such baths for the female patients.

The necessity for a good supply of land becomes evident when it is considered, that no labor or exercise is so valuable in the cure of the insane as exercise and labor in the open air, and that the whole amount of land recommended by the Board of Charities could be utilized for these purposes. Another reason exists in the possible future action of the Legislature in regard to the care of the increasing numbers of the insane in this Commonwealth. At the present time, the excess in the number of the insane over the comfortable capacity of the Hospitals is about 1,200, and this increasing excess must be provided for either by the erection of new Hospitals or by increasing the capacity of those now in operation. In the latter contingency, a larger area of land owned by the present Hospitals would become essential.

Even if new Hospitals should be erected, the same causes would continue to work the same effects, and in a few years the number of patients would exceed the capacity to care for them, and the same question would again arise and so on indefinitely, with the constantly increasing difficulty of obtaining lands of a character, location and amount adapted for such institutions.

A wise foresight, therefore, demands the securing, by the present Hospitals, of lands sufficient to meet almost certain future contingencies.

The Trustees have endeavored, in all their acts, to look at the special conditions existing in connection with this Hospital and to avoid, as far as possible, experimental reforms and improvements. For these reasons, they felt compelled to postpone compliance with the recommendations of the Board of Charities in relation to new locks on the ward doors, the inspectory system as suggested, and a congregate dining-hall. As to the changing of locks, the dangers common to some other Hospitals do not exist here by reason of the almost absolute impossibility of fire, and in other respects the objections to the proposed change are

about equal to the expected benefits. As to the inspectory system, the plan proposed is, as yet, experimental and would involve a large expense, which could be postponed until the system has been thoroughly tested in other Hospitals. As to a congregate dining-hall for the patients, while it might prove a benefit to many, it could not materially benefit all the patients; it would involve the erection of a new and the re-arrangement of the old building at a great expense to the Commonwealth, and under the doubtful conditions of hospital development, does not seem ripe for adoption in this Hospital. It will be understood, however, that affirmative action on these recommendations has been merely postponed; in the future the Trustees hold themselves open to adopt a different policy. Their present action is founded on their present knowledge and on present conditions. In this connection, however, the Trustees wish to acknowledge the benefits of the advice given to them by the Board of Charities and the kindly attentions which they have received from, and the just consideration shown them by, said Board.

The election of Miss H. O. McCalmont, as Assistant Physician, during the present year, was an innovation in the past policy of the Hospital, which has met the best expectation of the Trustees.

In the current business of the Hospital there has been encouraging progress. The products of the farm show an excess in value of \$2,082.36 over the cost of production. The average number of patients has been 802.31, divided as follows: Indigent, supported by the public, 708.74, and private or pay patients, supported by friends, 93.57.

The cost of maintenance has been for

41,948 1-7 weeks at \$3.4478.....\$144.916.84

The thanks of the Trustees are given to the Superintendent, Physicians, Officers, Attendants and other employees for faithful and efficient service.

T. J. SMILEY,
G. N. PARMLEE.
L. D. WETMORE,
JAS. DENTON HANCOCK,
R. B. STONE,
S. R. MASON,
ISAAC ASH,
CHAS. C. SHIRK,
W. H. OSTERHOUT.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Penn'a:

GENTLEMEN: The number of patients admitted during the year ending Nov. 30, 1892, was 215: males 130, females 85, and the number discharged during the same period was 197: males 115, females 82; leaving in the Hospital on Nov. 30, 1892, 816: males 431, females 385; the whole number under treatment was 1013 and the average number of patients was 802.31. It will thus be seen that for a Hospital whose comfortable capacity for patients is 650, the wards have been crowded and some of them much overcrowded during the year. The number of male patients has for several years exceeded that of the female patients, and on Nov. 30, 1892, that excess was 46, and the wards for the more excited class have been much overcrowded during the whole year. This overcrowding has added to the difficulty of management, as well as to the discomfort of many of the patients, and has rendered necessary a larger number of attendants to give more careful attention, to prevent confusion and contests between patients, and between patients and attendants, and thus avoid to the greatest degree possible the constant complaints of abuse which might arise from the irritability and excitement of the patients, always greater in an overcrowded ward.

An unusual number of quarrelsome patients has been under treatment, and it has been absolutely necessary for the safety and protection of the others that many of them should be kept in their rooms so long as that disposition to make trouble and provoke quarrels continued.

The general health of the household has been good, though during the winter an epidemic of influenza, followed by a mild epidemic of measles, occurred. Fortunately the influenza was generally of a mild form and readily yielded to treatment.

The mortality for the year was small, forty-five out of the whole number under treatment, 1013.

For some time past the water, which has been pumped from the Conewango creek, has been such in regard to purity and freedom from the condition produced by heavy rains, that it was not suitable for hospital purposes. During the last summer in various places in this section of the State the rain storms have been excessive in the amount of

rain which fell, and at one period for a week at least the water in the creek was so thick with mud from the violent rain which caused such an unprecedented rise in Lake Chautauqua that the water could not be used and we were compelled to rely on the well which has furnished drinking water for the Hospital. To avoid this annoyance and to secure a supply of perfectly pure water which could not be contaminated by any thing from the surroundings of the creek, it was decided to make the effort to strike one of the underground streams which were known to exist at certain depths in this valley.

To avoid any trouble in pumping, it was also thought safest and best to lower the pumps, so as to secure greater ease in pumping. To do this it was necessary to dig out alongside the house in which the pumps were placed, directly over the well supplied by water from the creek, to the depth of twenty-six feet and wall up this space, twenty-six feet square, to the level of the ground and raise it sufficiently high to give light to the room thus made.

From the bottom of this room a twelve inch pipe, with openings cut in the lower section to admit the water, was driven down to the depth of sixty five feet from the level of the ground above. When the pumps were lowered and attached to the pipe, one for each pump, an abundant supply of the purest water was obtained and the pumps worked with the greatest ease, as the water in the pipes flowed up to within five feet of the pump.

The water thus obtained was perfectly clear and cool, and the strong probability is that we have thus secured a supply of perfectly pure water. From measurements carefully made it has been found that the pump throws up every minute eleven hundred gallons of water.

The Turkish bath has been used continuously for more than two years and has hastened the restoration of more than twenty patients, and has greatly promoted the bodily health of a large number who have not been entirely restored, but have been relieved of many uncomfortable bodily conditions.

The Reading Room and Museum have been regularly used by a large number of men who have there a pleasant resort in which they can read the daily, weekly and illustrated papers and magazines and spend their time pleasantly and profitably.

The wood on the hill in the rear of the Hospital property has received much attention during the fall and winter in the removal of the underbrush and decayed trees, so as to render it a more cheerful and comfortable resort. Much yet remains to be done to clear the whole tract, but when cleared, as it will soon be, walks and drives can be laid out which will furnish a pleasant resort in the warm summer weather, and also enable many to have the pleasure of carriage riding who could not be so well taken out on the public roads.

Constant attention is given to make all the grounds around the main building, particularly in front, bright and attractive with flowers and shrubbery, so as to give a cheerful prospect to all who can look upon them.

The farm and garden have received much care and attention so as to obtain from them the supply of hay and grain for the stock and vegetables for the use of the household; and while the products, for the last two or three years, owing to peculiar atmospheric conditions, have not been what was expected, the effort has been constantly made to secure the best results.

Every effort has been made to provide a variety of occupations, suitable to the character and ability of the patients, for as great a number as could be induced to employ themselves, and while we have not yet reached the point to which we had hoped to attain, and probably never may in the way we desire, yet good results have been gained and the endeavor will be continued to institute new methods and secure better results in the future.

The display of plants and flowers in the wards has been a pleasing source of attraction, and with song birds in nearly every ward more cheerful sounds have enlivened the different parts of the wards. Additional pictures will give more objects of diversion and attraction.

Too many sources of diversion and attraction cannot be provided, and the greater the variety the more likely to arrest the attention and give pleasure to, and interest, a larger number of individuals.

We are under obligations to the Hon. J. D. Cameron and Hon. C. W. Stone for a variety of public documents of interest and instruction.

On Thanksgiving day a box of beautiful flowers, to be distributed in two of the female wards, was received from

the Young Ladies' Flower Mission of Newton Hamilton, Penn'a, at the suggestion of a former female attendant, Miss K. M. Patterson, with these thoughtful words: "They are the last of the season, but hope they will still have beauty and freshness enough to cheer some lonely hearts."

Mr. John S. Pierson, of New York, sent for Christmas and New Years a large number of beautiful and appropriate cards to be distributed to the patients, which were greatly appreciated by the recipients and the donor would have been cheered and rewarded could he have heard the kind expressions and thankfulness expressed for his generous gift. We are also under obligations to many friends who have favored us in various ways with the means of interest and amusement and have thus contributed to the comfort and happiness of the inmates, particularly to the number of ladies from Erie who gave such a cheering entertainment to the household which was so much enjoyed.

The entertainments on each evening of the week for about nine months of the year and the religious services on the Sabbath and on each evening of the week have been regularly maintained and have served to interest, instruct and elevate the thoughts.

Miss Ida E. Smith resigned her situation as Supervisor of the Female Wards on account of her health, after striving faithfully to discharge the duties of the position under difficult and trying conditions.

Mr. Dwight L. Smith continues earnestly and faithfully to discharge the duties of Supervisor of the Male Wards.

Dr. M. S. Guth has continued in the discharge of his duties as Assistant Physician with great earnestness, faithfulness and efficiency.

Dr. Wallace R. Hunter has shown himself an excellent Physician and a thorough disciplinarian by the faithful, diligent and careful attention he has given to all that pertains to the welfare of the male patients.

Dr. Charles M. Strickler has been most active, earnest and faithful in the discharge of all the duties of his position.

Miss Harriette O. McCalmont, during the two and a half months she spent with us, was most active and devoted to her duties, and when she returns in the Spring expects to

give the same earnest, intelligent and thoughtful attention to the duties of Assistant Physician.

Miss Kate Layton has continued most constant and faithful in the discharge of the laborious and complicated duties of her position as Secretary to the Superintendent.

Mrs. S. F. Boyer has been most earnest and faithful in the discharge of the duties of her position as Housekeeper, rendered more difficult by the increasing number of the household.

Mr. F. M. Bettis has continued with exemplary fidelity and accuracy in the discharge of his duties as Steward.

Mr. W. A. Smiley, as Bookkeeper and Storekeeper, has given evidence of his earnest desire and effort to promote and advance faithfully the interests of the Hospital.

Dr. A. B. Coulter resigned his position as Assistant Physician in April to engage in general practice which we hope he will find congenial and profitable.

The farmer, the machinist and all others engaged in various departments outside of the wards have discharged their duties faithfully with due regard to the best interests of the Hospital.

A great many changes have taken place among the male attendants, some for violation of rules, some for inefficiency and indifference to the duties assigned them, and some have left because they found the work was not congenial.

Those attendants who have continued steadily in the discharge of their duties have been faithful and efficient.

The frequent changes have increased the difficulties in the proper management of the patients from the necessity of training so many new men to the proper character of the duties they were expected to perform, but we have been fortunate in not having any special difficulties or troubles between patients and attendants.

With fewer changes among the female attendants we have had an excellent class, attentive to their duties and anxious to promote to the utmost of their power the welfare of those intrusted to their immediate charge.

The greatest diligence has been exercised in keeping every department of the Hospital up to the highest degree of efficiency, so that in all that concerns the welfare of the Hospital and the health, the comfort and the restoration of

the patients, the community at large may feel that their expectations will be as fully realized as is possible under the limiting conditions which beset all human efforts.

The lessons, which the experience of each year teaches, give the ability to avoid what have been found barriers in the way of progress, and inspire, under the guidance of an All-Wise Providence, to renewed efforts for higher and better attainments, and a better knowledge of all that may be needed to secure the greatest benefit to the largest number of the insane.

December 15, 1892.

JOHN CURWEN.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year.....	416	382	798
Admitted during the year.....	130	85	215
Total present in the year.....	546	467	1013
Discharged—Restored	29	20	49
Improved	38	29	67
Stationary.....	21	15	36
Died.....	27	18	45
Remaining at the end of the year.....	431	385	816

TABLE II.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	1460	1178	2638
Discharged—Restored	220	198	418
Improved	314	218	532
Stationary.....	161	140	301
Died.....	334	237	571
Total discharged	1029	793	1822

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN YEAR.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
Under 15 years .....	...	...	..	2	1	3
15 to 20 years.....	6	2	8	8	2	10
20 to 25 years	12	5	17	13	7	20
25 to 30 years	19	14	33	17	14	31
30 to 35 years	15	12	27	19	17	36
35 to 40 years	19	14	33	18	9	27
40 to 45 years	16	6	22	18	12	30
45 to 50 years	6	10	19	6	9	15
50 to 60 years	15	11	26	15	6	21
60 to 70 years	14	7	21	9	5	14
70 to 80 years	5	4	9	5	3	8
	130	85	215	130	85	215

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF HOSPITAL.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
Under 15 years	7	7	14	31	37	68
15 to 20 years	47	53	100	88	68	156
20 to 25 years	152	76	228	169	119	288
25 to 30 years	186	152	338	182	173	355
30 to 35 years	183	161	344	194	183	377
35 to 40 years	240	175	415	191	152	343
40 to 45 years	165	169	334	143	146	289
45 to 50 years	129	114	243	96	102	198
50 to 60 years	163	146	309	135	90	225
60 to 70 years	110	74	184	81	43	124
70 to 80 years	40	30	70	25	13	38
Over 80 years	11	7	18	7	1	8
Unknown	27	14	41	118	51	169
	1460	1178	2638	1460	1178	2638

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	Within the Yr.			From Begin'g.		
	Males	Females.....	Total	Males	Females.....	Total
Pennsylvania	83	59	142	956	767	1723
Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7	18
Nova Scotia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
New Hampshire .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Massachusetts	1	.....	1	7	4	11
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
New York.....	11	5	16	130	95	225
New Jersey.....	1	.....	1	2	2	4
Maryland .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Virginia	1	1	2	5	4	9
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ohio	1	1	2	11	14	25
Indiana .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Illinois .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Kentucky .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
California .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
West Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
England.....	3	1	4	42	20	62
Ireland.....	10	6	16	88	117	205
Scotland.....	1	1	2	10	7	17
Wales .....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	13
Isle of Man .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
France .....	.....	1	1	7	6	13
Switzerland .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Italy .....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Belgium .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Germany	9	5	14	79	64	143
Austria.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Bohemia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sweden	9	4	13	56	27	83
Finland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Poland .....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Russia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	10	12	22
Totals.....	130	85	215	1460	1178	2638

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	Within the Yr.			From Begin'g.		
	Males.....	Females.....	Total	Males.....	Females.....	Total
Allegheny.....	.....	2	2	10	15	25
Armstrong.....	3	.....	3	33	21	54
Beaver.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Bedford.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Blair.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Bradford.....	.....	.....	.....	7	11	18
Butler.....	.....	1	1	44	22	66
Cambria.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
Cameron.....	2	3	5	11	8	19
Centre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17
Clarion.....	6	4	10	83	39	122
Clearfield.....	5	2	7	21	30	51
Clinton.....	1	2	3	23	24	47
Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Crawford.....	21	8	29	196	190	386
Cumberland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Dauphin.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	11
Elk.....	6	5	11	45	33	78
Erie.....	25	15	40	241	160	401
Fayette.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Forest.....	.....	3	3	10	11	21
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Greene.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Huntingdon.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Indiana.....	.....	1	1	7	4	11
Jefferson.....	1	5	6	68	39	107
Lackawanna.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Lawrence.....	3	6	9	28	19	47
Lehigh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Luzerne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28
Lycoming.....	.....	.....	.....	4	17	21
McKean.....	19	6	25	117	96	213
Mercer.....	11	6	17	80	68	148
Mifflin.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Montour.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Northumberland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	52	2	54
Pike.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Potter.....	2	.....	2	28	26	54
Snyder.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sullivan.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Susquehanna.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Tioga.....	1	4	5	52	66	118
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Venango.....	10	7	17	107	71	178
Warren.....	14	5	19	148	76	224
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	8
Westmoreland.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	14
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13
Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	130	85	215	1460	1178	2638

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	Within the Yr.			From Begin'g.		
	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....
Agent..				1	1	2
Agent, wife of.....					5	5
Artist ..				1	1	2
Baker				1		1
Baker, wife of.....					1	1
Barber				8		8
Barber, wife of.....					1	1
Blacksmith	2		2	11		11
Blacksmith, wife of.					8	8
Boiler-maker				1		1
Bricklayer ..				1		1
Bricklayer, wife of.....					2	2
Brick-maker				1		1
Bridge-builder	1		1	1		1
Broom-maker				1		1
Butcher, wife of					2	2
Cabinet-maker, wife of					9	9
Carpenter	5		5	31		31
Carpenter, widow of					1	1
Carpenter, wife of					20	20
Carpet-weaver, wife of					1	1
Cigar-maker	1		1	1		1
Civil engineer..				1		1
Clergyman.....				6		6
Clergyman, widow of.....					1	1
Clergyman, wife of					5	5
Clerk.....	6		6	76	2	78
Clerk, wife of					11	11
Coach-trimmer.....	1		1	1		1
Contractor.....				1		1
Contractor, wife of		1	1		1	1
Cook ..				1		1
Cook, wife of.....					1	1
Cooper.....				3		3
Cooper, wife of		1	1		2	2
Carrier.....				3		3
Dairyman, wife of.....					1	1
Dentist				2		2
Domestic.....		7	7		137	137
Drayman	1		1	1		1
Drayman, wife of.....					1	1
Dress-maker.....					5	5
Driller ..				1		1
Druggist				6		6
Engineer.....	1		1	2		2
Engineer, wife of		1	1		7	7
Farmer	27		27	352		352
Farmer, daughter of.....		2	2		18	18
Farmer, widow of		2	2		10	10
Farmer, wife of		12	12		141	141
Fireman				1		1
Florist, wife of		1	1		1	1
Gardner ..				1		1
Gardner, wife of.....					1	1
Glass-blower.....				1		1
Grocer				3		3
Gunsmith, wife of						1

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	Within the Yr.			From Begin'g.		
	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....	Males.....	Females.....	Total.....
Hair-dresser.....					1	1
Harness-maker,				3		3
Harness-maker, wife of.....					2	2
Hotel-keeper.....				5		5
Hotel-keeper, wife of.....					6	6
House-keeper.....		2	2		32	32
Huckster.....				1		1
Jeweler.....				1		1
Jeweler, wife of					5	5
Laborer.....	61		61	614		614
Laborer, widow of.....					6	6
Laborer, wife of		25	25		223	223
Laundress					1	1
Lawyer				6		6
Lawyer, wife of.....					1	1
Liveryman.....				1		1
Liveryman, wife of					1	1
Lumberman				4		4
Lumberman, daughter of.....					1	1
Lumberman, wife of.....		1	1		5	5
Machinist.....				7		7
Machinist, wife of					2	2
Manufacturer.....				2		2
Manufacturer, wife of					1	1
Mason				2		2
Mason, wife of.....					1	1
Mechanic				1		1
Merchant	2		2	30		30
Merchant, daughter of		1	1		3	3
Merchant, wife of.....		1	1		19	19
Milkman				2		2
Miller.....				1		1
Miller, wife of					4	4
Milliner.....					4	4
Miner	3		3	16		16
Miner, widow of					1	1
Miner, wife of		1	1		14	14
Moulder.....	1		1	6		6
Moulder, wife of.....					2	2
Musician.....				1		1
Nurse.....		1	1		2	2
Oil dealer					1	1
Oil producer	1		1	7		7
Oil producer, wife of					3	3
Painter				13		13
Painter, wife of.....					3	3
Peddler				4		4
Peddler, wife of					1	1
Photographer, wife of.....					1	1
Physician	1		1	17		17
Physician, widow of		1	1		1	1
Physician, wife of.....		1	1		9	9
Piano-tuner.....		1	1		1	1
Plasterer				6		6
Plasterer, wife of.....					2	2
Plater, wife of.....					1	1
Printer.....	1		1	5		5

TABLE VII.—CONCLUDED.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	Within the Yr.			From Begin'g.		
	Males.....	Females.....	Total	Males.....	Females.....	Total
Printer, wife of					2	2
Puddler.....				1		1
Railroad conductor.....				1		1
Reporter, wife of					1	1
Sailor.....				2		2
Sailor, wife of.....					1	1
Salesman.....				1		1
Saloon keeper.....				1		1
Seamstress.....		1	1		9	9
Shoemaker.....	1		1	11		11
Shoemaker, widow of.....					1	1
Shoemaker, wife of					2	2
Stone cutter, wife of.....					1	1
Stone-mason.....	1		1	2		2
Stone-mason, wife of.....		2	2		5	5
Student.....	1		1	2		2
Surveyor, wife of					1	1
Tailor.....	2		2	11	4	15
Tailor, wife of.....		1	1		4	4
Teacher.....	1	1	2	10	17	27
Teacher, wife of.....					4	4
Telegraph operator				3		3
Tinsmith.....				1		1
Tinsmith, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Undertaker.....				1		1
Undertaker, wife of.....					1	1
Upholsterer.....				2		2
Wagon-maker.....				3		3
Wagon-maker, wife of.....					1	1
Waiter, wife of.....		1	1		1	1
Watch-maker.....	1		1	1		1
Weaver.....				2		2
Wood-carver.....				1		1
Unknown	7	17	24	127	364	491
Totals.....	130	85	215	1460	1178	2638

TABLE VIII.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
Single.....	69	19	88	760	372	1132
Married	56	52	108	601	633	1234
Widowed	4	14	18	54	147	201
Divorced	1	.....	1	3	10	13
Unknown .....	...	.....	.....	42	16	58
	130	85	215	1460	1178	2638

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
By friends.....	23	19	42	310	282	592
By Directors of the Poor.....	38	27	65	356	308	664
By County Commissioners.....	48	25	73	438	321	759
By Court	21	14	35	356	267	623
	130	85	215	1460	1178	2638

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
By friends.....	23	19	42	310	279	589
By Directors of the Poor.....	39	27	66	357	315	672
By County Commissioners.....	68	39	107	793	584	1377
	130	85	215	1460	1178	2638

TABLE XI.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

CAUSE.	Within the Yr.			From Begin'g.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Anxiety					1	1
Apoplexy				2	2	4
Brain-fever	1		1	1		1
Childbirth					4	4
Congenital		1	1	12	8	20
Desertion by husband		1	1		3	3
Disappointment				3	6	9
Disease of brain	1	1	2	9	2	11
Disordered menses		1	1		23	23
Dissipation				3		3
Domestic trouble		2	2	6	27	33
Epilepsy	10	1	11	92	37	129
Excesses				3		3
Excessive use of tobacco				3	1	4
Excitement				8	5	13
Exposure	1		1	3	2	5
Extreme heat					1	1
Fear of poverty					1	1
Fright	1		1	9	14	23
Grief					3	3
Hysteria					1	1
Ill health	14	16	30	149	196	345
Injuries during the war				1		1
Injury				1		1
Injury of the head	8	1	9	48	3	51
Injury to spine	1		1	3	2	5
Intemperance	14		14	118	11	129
Irregular life				4		4
Lactation		1	1		1	1
Loss of money				2	2	4
Loss of property				3	1	4
Loss of sleep				1	1	2
Masturbation	2		2	36	3	39
Menopause		3	3		20	20
Nostalgia				1		1
Not assigned	57	37	94	713	532	1245
Opium eating				5	4	9
Over-exertion	4	1	5	49	33	82
Over joy					1	1
Paralysis	2		2	8	2	10
Puerperal		11	11		85	85
Religious excitement				1	3	4
Stroke of lightning				1		1
Sunstroke	2		2	13	1	14
Syphilis				5	1	6
Trouble	8	7	15	134	119	253
Typhoid fever				1	1	2
Use of narcotics	3	1	4	8	2	10
Uterine trouble					13	13
Worry	1		1	1		1
Totals	130	85	152	1400	1178	2638

TABLE XII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
Mania, acute.....	46	24	70	515	296	811
Mania, alcoholic.....	10	.....	10	52	8	60
Mania, chronic.....	28	23	51	419	397	816
Mania, epileptic.....	9	1	10	88	33	121
Mania, hysterical.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Mania, narcotic.....	3	1	4	7	2	9
Mania, paralytic.....	2	1	3	7	2	9
Mania, periodic.....	5	4	9	52	51	103
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	9	9	.....	47	47
Dementia, acute.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8	17
Dementia, chronic.....	.....	.....	.....	34	55	89
Dementia, senile.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14
Melancholy, acute.....	19	14	33	150	161	311
Melancholy, chronic.....	7	7	14	91	87	178
Imbecility.....	.....	1	1	23	22	45
Paranoia.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Paresis.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
	130	85	215	1460	1178	2638

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
First.....	103	73	176	1309	1069	2378
Second.....	22	10	32	125	95	220
Third.....	4	2	6	22	13	35
Fourth.....	1	.....	1	4	1	5
	130	85	215	1460	1178	2638

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

DURATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
Under one week .....	..	.....	.....	4	4	4
One week	8	3	11	50	44	94
Two weeks	2	2	4	45	29	78
Three weeks .....	..	..	..	4	7	11
Four weeks	14	3	17	129	71	200
Six weeks .....	..	.....	.....	6	8	14
Two months	5	3	8	82	66	148
Three months	18	19	37	172	119	291
Four months	2	4	6	20	26	46
Five months	1	.....	1	8	8	16
Six months	20	7	27	112	68	180
Seven months .....	..	.....	.....	6	3	9
Eight months	1	.....	1	12	7	19
Nine months	4	1	5	34	21	55
Ten months .....	..	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Twelve months	6	8	14	104	65	169
Fifteen months	1	.....	1	10	4	14
Sixteen months .....	..	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Eighteen months	2	3	5	18	25	43
Nineteen months .....	..	.....	.....	1	1	2
Twenty months .....	..	.....	.....	1	2	3
Twenty-one months .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Two years	9	3	12	19	78	197
Three years	10	8	18	87	78	165
Four years	5	2	7	51	47	98
Five years	7	5	12	69	70	139
Six years	4	.....	4	26	19	45
Seven years	1	1	2	12	14	26
Eight years .....	..	4	4	19	28	47
Nine years	1	.....	1	14	11	25
Ten years	5	2	7	20	24	44
Eleven years .....	..	.....	.....	5	8	13
Twelve years	1	.....	1	13	9	22
Thirteen years .....	..	.....	.....	4	4	8
Fourteen years .....	..	1	1	3	9	12
Fifteen years	1	3	4	14	19	33
Sixteen years .....	..	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Seventeen years .....	..	.....	.....	2	5	7
Eighteen years .....	..	.....	.....	4	1	5
Nineteen years .....	..	1	1	1	6	7
Twenty years	2	.....	2	10	21	31
Twenty-one years .....	..	.....	.....	1	3	4
Twenty-two years .....	..	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Twenty-three years .....	..	1	1	2	3	5
Twenty-four years .....	..	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Twenty-five years .....	..	.....	.....	3	3	6
Twenty-six years .....	..	1	1	.....	3	3
Twenty-seven years .....	..	.....	.....	3	1	4
Twenty-eight years .....	..	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Twenty-nine years .....	..	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Thirty years .....	..	.....	.....	6	2	8
Thirty-one years .....	..	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Thirty-two years .....	..	.....	.....	1	1	2
Thirty-three years .....	..	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Thirty-four years .....	..	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Thirty-five years .....	..	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Thirty-six years .....	..	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Forty years .....	..	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Forty-five years .....	..	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Fifty years .....	..	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sixty-five years .....	..	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown .....	..	.....	.....	140	120	260
	130	85	215	1460	1178	2638

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
Under 15 years.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
15 to 20 years.....	3	2	5	17	23	40
20 to 25 years.....	4	4	8	35	32	67
25 to 30 years.....	4	5	9	33	41	74
30 to 35 years.....	3	4	7	36	28	64
35 to 40 years.....	4	1	5	32	21	53
40 to 45 years.....	2	2	4	15	21	36
45 to 50 years.....	1	1	2	15	14	29
50 to 60 years.....	5	1	6	22	16	38
60 to 70 years.....	3	...	3	10	1	11
70 to 80 years.....	...	...	...	1	1	2
Unknown.....	...	...	...	3	...	3
	29	20	49	220	198	418

TABLE XVI.

RESTORED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
Under 1 month.....	6	5	11	55	43	98
1 to 2 months.....	6	4	10	44	31	75
2 to 3 months.....	2	1	3	19	20	39
3 to 6 months.....	9	7	16	41	50	91
6 to 9 months.....	1	3	4	15	20	35
9 to 12 months.....	1	...	1	3	8	11
12 to 18 months.....	3	...	3	18	5	23
18 to 24 months.....	...	...	...	3	3	6
2 to 3 years.....	...	...	...	7	8	15
3 to 5 years.....	...	...	...	4	6	10
5 to 10 years.....	...	...	...	3	4	7
Unknown.....	1	...	1	8	...	8
	29	20	49	220	198	418

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
Under 1 month.....	3	...	3	7	...	7
1 to 2 months.....	...	1	1	13	4	17
2 to 3 months.....	8	...	8	30	11	41
3 to 6 months.....	7	8	15	80	69	149
6 to 9 months.....	7	7	14	45	47	92
9 to 12 months.....	2	1	3	16	26	42
12 to 18 months.....	...	1	1	14	22	36
18 to 24 months.....	1	...	1	8	4	12
2 to 3 years.....	...	2	2	5	9	14
3 to 5 years.....	1	...	1	2	3	5
5 to 10 years.....	...	...	...	...	3	3
	29	20	49	220	198	418

TABLE XVIII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
Mania, acute.....	16	14	30	141	120	261
Mania, alcoholic.....	6	.....	6	18	.....	18
Mania, chronic.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	18
Mania, periodic.....	3	.....	3	12	6	18
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	5	5	.....	13	13
Melancholia.....	4	1	5	37	53	90
	29	20	49	220	198	418

TABLE XIX.

CAUSE OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

CAUSE OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
Disappointment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Domestic trouble.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Excessive use of tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Excitement.....	1	.....	1	3	2	5
Extreme heat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fright.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Ill health.....	4	1	5	33	56	89
Injury of head.....	2	1	3	15	1	16
Injury to spine.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Intemperance.....	6	.....	6	31	1	32
Loss of money.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Loss of property.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Masturbation.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Menopause.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	4
Menstrual disorder.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Opium eating.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Over study.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Over work.....	1	.....	1	11	10	21
Puerperal.....	.....	5	5	.....	27	27
Sunstroke.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Trouble.....	1	3	4	29	39	68
Typhoid fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Uterine disorder.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Worry.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	12	8	20	77	46	123
	29	20	49	220	198	418

TABLE XX.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RESTORED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
Pennsylvania.....	17	16	33	138	155	293
Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
New York.....	4	.....	4	26	14	40
Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Indiana.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
England.....	2	1	3	7	2	9
Ireland.....	2	.....	2	11	6	17
Scotland.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Wales.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Isle of Man.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Germany.....	2	1	3	8	7	15
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Poland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sweden.....	2	1	3	17	7	24
	29	20	49	220	198	418

TABLE XXI.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
Apoplexy.....	2	1	3	23	8	31
Asphyxia.....	2	.....	2	5	3	8
Cancer of liver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cancer of stomach.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Congestion of lungs.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Diarrhoea.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Disease of bowels.....	1	.....	1	4	4	8
Disease of brain.....	5	4	9	93	38	131
Disease of heart.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Disease of kidneys.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Disease of liver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Disease of lungs.....	.....	2	2	12	15	27
Dropsy.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Enteritis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Epilepsy.....	3	1	4	42	20	62
Erysipelas.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Exhaustion.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Exhaustion of acute mania.....	.....	.....	.....	21	24	45
Exhaustion of chronic mania.....	7	6	13	96	90	186
Exhaustion of epileptic mania.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Exhaustion of melancholia.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Gangrene of limbs.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Influenza.....	2	2	4	2	3	5
Intemperance.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Meningitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Metritis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ovarian tumor.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Paralysis.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
Paresis.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Peritonitis.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	10
Strangulation.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Suicide.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Typhlitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	27	18	45	334	237	571

TABLE XXII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
Under 15 years.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2
15 to 20 years.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
20 to 25 years.....	.....	.....	.....	16	7	23
25 to 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....	21	16	37
30 to 35 years.....	2	1	3	33	22	55
35 to 40 years.....	3	1	4	46	27	73
40 to 45 years.....	4	.....	4	42	26	68
45 to 50 years.....	5	2	7	37	32	69
50 to 60 years.....	4	4	8	42	40	82
60 to 70 years.....	5	3	8	58	35	93
70 to 80 years.....	3	5	8	28	18	46
Over 80 years.....	.....	2	2	8	7	15
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
	27	18	45	334	237	571

TABLE XXIII.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED, FROM BEGINNING.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	FROM ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
Under 1 month.....	31	26	57	4	9	13
1 to 2 months.....	34	13	47	3	4	7
2 to 3 months.....	21	11	32	8	5	13
3 to 6 months.....	34	24	58	14	10	24
6 to 9 months.....	32	19	51	18	6	24
9 to 12 months.....	22	12	34	14	6	20
12 to 18 months.....	40	28	68	32	18	50
18 to 24 months.....	22	13	35	22	11	33
2 to 3 years.....	38	21	59	40	21	61
3 to 5 years.....	35	35	70	46	32	78
5 to 10 years.....	24	31	55	48	40	88
10 to 15 years.....	1	4	5	17	24	41
15 to 20 years.....	...	...	...	12	12	24
20 to 25 years.....	...	...	...	6	7	13
Over 25 years.....	...	...	...	10	8	18
Unknown.....	..	...	..	40	24	64
	334	237	571	334	237	571

TABLE XXIV.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males	Females.	Total.
15 to 20 years.....	6	2	8
20 to 25 years.....	27	12	39
25 to 30 years.....	48	26	74
30 to 35 years.....	48	43	91
35 to 40 years.....	63	60	123
40 to 45 years.....	71	61	132
45 to 50 years.....	51	49	100
50 to 60 years.....	70	80	150
60 to 70 years.....	35	34	69
70 to 80 years.....	8	16	24
80 to 90 years.....	4	2	6
	431	385	816

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

DURATION.	SINCE ENTERING THE HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	To.	Males.	Females.	To.
Under 1 month.....	11	8	19	1	2	3
1 to 2 months.....	11	3	14	1	.....	1
2 to 3 months.....	11	9	20	3	.....	3
3 to 6 months.....	27	23	50	11	9	20
6 to 12 months.....	29	17	46	25	12	37
12 to 18 months.....	28	17	45	17	13	30
18 to 24 months.....	15	12	27	16	12	28
2 to 3 years.....	38	35	73	27	13	40
3 to 5 years.....	70	41	111	57	38	95
5 to 10 years.....	136	132	268	105	85	190
10 to 15 years.....	55	88	143	72	74	146
15 to 20 years.....	...	.....	.....	32	50	82
20 to 25 years.....	...	.....	.....	17	19	36
25 to 30 years.....	...	.....	.....	8	19	27
Over 30 years.....	...	.....	.....	11	9	20
Unknown.....	...	.....	.....	28	30	58
	431	385	816	431	385	816

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane:

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of his Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending with Nov. 30, 1892:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1891.....	\$ 2,916 96
From State appropriations for support for the year ending with November 30, 1892, under act of May 23, 1889	64,560 15
From counties and townships for board of patients	65,800 06
From private individuals.....	17,873 93
From other sources.....	1,255 35
	\$152,406 45

PAYMENTS.

Superintendent's orders outstanding for previous year	1,791 35
Superintendent's orders.....	146,301 12
Balance in treasury Dec. 1, 1892.....	4,313 98
	\$152,406 45

F. E. HERTZEL, Treasurer.

STEWARD'S ANNUAL REPORT

Of Expenditures of the State Hospital for the Insane,
Warren, Pa., for the year ending Nov. 30, 1892:

HOUSEHOLD.

Beef, lamb and pork, 176,616½ lbs.....	\$11,030 80
Milk, 218,407 quarts.....	8,807 31
Fuel gas.....	7,458 00
Butter, 32,922 lbs.....	6,341 64
Flour, 1205 bbls.....	5 041 10
Vegetables and fruits, canned.....	3,125 70
Clothing.....	3,582 79
Material for clothing.....	2,314 22
Potatoes, 4240 bush.....	2,000 94
Hams, 20,425 lbs.....	2,181 06
Sugar, 56,687 lbs.....	2,159 57
Eggs, 11,186 doz.....	2,242 31
Drugs, including disinfectants and pharmacy supplies.....	2,602 44
Fruits.....	1,530 72
Boots and shoes.....	1,793 53
Blankets.....	1,524 56
Hardware.....	1,120 78
Freight.....	1,420 46
Coffee, 7205 lbs.....	1,479 88
Undertaking.....	1,088 03
Fish, 12,975 lbs.....	1,005 45
Vegetables.....	915 89
Carpets, lining and rugs.....	674 17
Postage and stationery.....	613 85
Tobacco.....	613 89
Lard, 7111 lbs.....	548 74
Cheese, 4973 lbs.....	556 25
Traveling expenses Trustees.....	511 68
Oatmeal.....	554 83
Sheeting.....	502 68
Crockery.....	561 03
Laundry soap.....	462 22
Ticking for mattresses.....	404 77
Lumber.....	471 45
Hair for mattresses.....	390 40
Beans.....	335 76
Counterpanes.....	306 50
Syrup, 1177 gals.....	327 27
Making mattresses.....	321 83
Rice.....	328 65
Brooms, brushes and mop handles.....	325 64
Premium on insurance, boilers.....	250 00
Shrubs and palms.....	274 05
Periodicals.....	277 25
Bed sacks.....	287 51
Table linen and napkins.....	288 20
Tea, 1562 lbs.....	279 09
Wages.....	277 58
Toilet, carbolic and sand soaps.....	224 07
Poultry.....	155 43
Apples, 433½ bush.....	180 53
Lubricating and illuminating oil.....	134 40
Medical journals and books.....	118 75
Crackers.....	181 48
Starch.....	108 45
Money advanced patients.....	179 70

Traveling expenses, hospital....	114 47
Yeast	117 52
Telephone rental and messages.....	128 50
Printing	176 00
Baking powder, spices and extracts.....	179 82
Spectacles, and jeweler's repairs.....	111 00
Legal services, sundry cases.....	157 20
Paint and oil	139 30
Locks and keys.....	126 00
Sewing machines.....	142 85
Food cars	124 00
Feather pillows.....	228 18
Blank books and vouchers.....	120 50
Glassware	92 63
Typewriter and supplies	89 13
Trusses.....	82 26
Salt.....	85 15
Castings	86 11
Caps and rosettes for attendants	88 50
Badges for attendants.....	75 00
Mattress protectors.....	70 00
Salt fish	78 36
Oil cloths.....	65 41
Telegrams	63 80
Gas globes	67 41
Vinegar and cider, 419 gals.....	67 01
Photographic supplies.....	69 47
Pipe and fittings.....	60 60
Silverware.....	69 60
Doilies and bureau scarfs.....	50 20
Packing for engines.....	53 68
Thermometers and battery cells.....	59 65
Curtain material	55 68
Sal soda.....	45 31
Caustic soda	40 35
Matches	44 09
Plater's supplies	44 25
Woven wire fabric "bed springs"	30 47
Linen tape	39 00
Pictures	30 00
Hot air registers.....	34 86
Corn starch and macaroni.....	31 53
Toweling	30 00
Expenses incident with Investigation.....	30 00
Amusements of patients.....	25 00
Limes for magic lantern.....	24 50
Dentistry	26 50
Spittoons	29 40
Surgical instruments	26 09
Newspapers	26 84
Chair bottoms.....	23 40
Canary birds.....	13 50
Repairs "magic lanterns".....	25 34
Castors and bottles.....	19 16
Tapers	18 68
Renovating and regulating piano.....	18 00
Crumb cloth	16 00
Check punch	15 00
Slate for repairs.....	14 25
Gas fixtures.....	13 50
Livery hire.....	13 00
Tennis nets	13 50
Rent of shed at Warren.....	12 00
Sweet potatoes.....	12 50
Mangle cover.....	12 00
Stenographer's expenses incident with Investigation.....	12 00
Guage glasses.....	11 36
Blueing	10 49
Numbering machine.....	10 00
Lava tips and sockets	9 00
Valves and springs.....	8 40
Blacksmith coal.....	6 30
Milk truck	5 00
Certificates	5 50

Waste.....	5 00
Rubber tubing.....	5 60
Board refunded.....	3 50
Violin bows.....	3 00
Subscription to newspapers.....	3 50
Expenses incident with eloped patient.....	1 80
Bill files.....	1 50
Tufts.....	2 50
	<hr/>
	\$86,992 56

IMPROVEMENTS.

Wages.....	1,904 70
Cement.....	278 00
Shrubs and roses.....	159 40
Freight.....	83 93
Stone roller.....	10 00
Lake sand.....	80
	<hr/>
	\$2,436 83

ADDITION AND IMPROVEMENTS TO HYGEIA HALL.

Wages.....	1,624 84
Heating apparatus.....	1,330 00
Paper and hanging.....	386 55
Bath tubs, closets and sinks.....	350 00
Painting and material.....	310 91
Resetting boiler, pipe and fittings.....	274 15
Stone and labor.....	404 05
Gas fixtures.....	135 29
Blankets.....	135 00
Lumber.....	163 86
Fuel gas.....	180 00
Galvanized iron and hardware.....	155 88
Range.....	130 19
Paint and oil.....	119 06
Slate and slating.....	147 34
Premium on insurance.....	88 95
Sash, doors and blinds.....	73 64
Curtains.....	68 80
Glass.....	68 64
Lath and lime.....	61 62
Sash weights.....	51 47
Woven wire fabric "bed springs".....	30 47
Radiators.....	26 86
Wash stands.....	20 01
Sash holders.....	24 00
Sewer pipe.....	16 70
Veranda posts.....	4 50
Balisters.....	1 92
	<hr/>
	\$6,384 69

REPAIRS.

Wages.....	1,454 32
Hardware.....	131 83
Gutters.....	87 68
Wire cloth.....	61 44
Paint and oil.....	33 82
Glass.....	28 36
Valves.....	22 64
Pipe.....	9 84
Planer knives.....	7 68
Sand and plaster.....	4 13
Lime.....	2 62
	<hr/>
	\$1,844 36

FARM.

Wages	2,821 48
Feed	860 85
Horses, three	310 00
Rent of Wood farm one year.....	300 00
Fuel gas	120 00
Manure	121 50
Straw	142 91
Live stock, cows	115 00
Seeds	93 21
Harness and repairs.. ..	81 37
Shoeing.....	49 50
Lumber.....	66 60
Premium on insurance.....	40 10
Chester white boar.....	35 00
Bob sleighs.....	26 50
Service fee.....	20 00
Boiler cover.....	20 22
Threshing oats.....	24 95
Apple trees.....	16 00
Freight.....	15 04
Mower repairs.....	4 45
Wagon repairs.....	2 30
Hoes	2 75

\$5,289 73

COACH HOUSE.

Wages	805 00
One end spring buggy.....	165 00
Peat moss ..	116 36
Carriage repairs.....	111 35
Fuel gas.....	150 00
Harness and repairs	74 40
Shoeing.....	63 80
Portland cutter.....	66 75
Freight on peat moss	45 36
Veterinary services.....	39 14
Lumber.....	6 75

\$1,643 91

GAS AND WATER.

Gas: Gas coal.....	\$1,433 97	
Wages	600 00	
Lime	114 58	2,148 53

Repairs: Gas holder.....	180 62	
Two tar stills.....	53 00	233 62
		2,382 15

Water: Fuel gas	492 00	
Wages ..	420 00	
Connecting mixers	6 96	918 96

Water improvement: Wages	1,300 29	
Stone and labor.....	1,000 00	
Pipe and fittings.....	326 83	
Fuel gas	58 00	
Castings & pipe cutting	57 44	
Hardware.....	39 86	
Cement	33 00	
Lumber.....	49 55	
Freight.....	10 88	2,875 85
		3,794 81

\$6,176 96

BATH BUILDING.

Wages	430 81
Mounting two American birds.....	5 00
Sponges	2 50

\$848 31

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Salaries, Physicians and Officers	9,905 53
Wages, Attendants and Assistants.....	28,088 70
	<u>\$37,994 23</u>

FURNITURE.

Wages	180 00
Chairs	70 00
Woven wire fabric "bed springs".....	62 81
Bureaus and wash stands	54 00
Book case	34 48
Mirror plates and looking glasses.....	24 90
Castings	20 48
Desk	18 00
Gimp and twine.....	3 88
	<u>\$468 55</u>

Head stone, "furnished by relatives".....	18 00
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CASH.

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1891.....	\$	143 77
Received from Commonwealth	\$64,530 15	
" " counties and townships.....	65,369 27	
" " private individuals.....	18,302 97	
" " other sources	1,255 34	149,457 73
Disbursed		<u>149,476 16</u>
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1892.....	\$	125 34

RECAPITULATION.

Household	\$	86,992 56
Improvements.....	2,436 83	
Addition and Improvement Hygeia Hall.....	6,384 69	
Repairs	1,844 36	
Farm	5,289 73	
Coach House.....	1,643 91	
Gas and Water.....	6,176 96	
Bath Building	438 31	
Salaries and Wages	37,994 23	
Furniture	468 55	
Head Stone.....	18 00	
		<u>\$149,688 13</u>

F. M. BETTIS,
Steward.

PRODUCE RAISED

For year ending Nov. 30, 1892:

FARM.

74,703 quarts milk, 4c.....	\$2,988 12
160 tons hay, \$9.00	1,440 00
2,550 bu. potatoes, 55c	1,402 50
45 tons oat straw, \$8.00.....	360 00
1,010 bu. oats, 30c.....	303 00
150 bu. apples, 50c	75 00
	<u>6,568 62</u>

GARDEN.

44,900 lbs. cabbage, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	224	50	
235 bu. green beans, 50c.....	117	50	
169 " tomatoes, 40c.....	67	60	
195 " green peas, 30c.....	58	50	
118 " onions, 50c.....	53	60	
96 " carrots, 60c.....	57	60	
75 " cucumbers, 50c.....	37	50	
125 " parsnips, 25c.....	31	75	
229 " ruta bagas, 13c.....	29	77	
217 " turnips, 10c.....	21	70	
167 " beets, 15c.....	24	05	
120 " corn, 15c.....	18	00	
25 " vegetable oysters, 75c.....	18	75	
96 " squash, "Summer," 15c.....	14	20	
78 " lettuce, 15c.....	11	70	
97 " rhubarb, 10c.....	9	70	
331 doz. celery, 25c.....	82	75	
176 " radish, 1c.....	1	76	
631 " green onions, 1c.....	6	31	887 24

GREEN HOUSE.

752 doz. radish, 1c.....	7	52	
663 " green onions, 1c.....	6	63	
39 bu. lettuce, 15c.....	5	85	
11 " tomatoes, 40c.....	4	40	
3 " potatoes, 75c.....	2	25	
5 " parsley, 25c.....	1	25	
1 " beans.....		50	
1 " thyme.....	25		28 65
Total.....			\$7,484 51

WORK DONE BY MALE PATIENTS.

WARD WORK.

	No. of hours.	No. of men.
Dec. 1891.....	8,367	186
Jan. 1892.....	8,410	190
Feb.....	7,889 $\frac{1}{2}$	191
March.....	8,636 $\frac{1}{2}$	198
April.....	8,389	189
May.....	7,812 $\frac{1}{2}$	187
June.....	7,283	181
July.....	6,778	161
August.....	6,939	180
Sept.....	6,874	170
Oct.....	7,189	178
Nov.....	7,090	178
Total hours.....	91,656 $\frac{1}{2}$	

FARM WORK.

Dec. 1891.....	2,914	21
Jan. 1892.....	1,043	10
Feb.....	1,364	18
March.....	824	10
April.....	1,424	22
May.....	2,800	28
June.....	2,814	26
July.....	5,048	40
August.....	4,420 $\frac{1}{2}$	40
Sept.....	2,360	31
Oct.....	2,497	30
Nov.....	1,223	19
Total hours.....	28,731 $\frac{1}{2}$	

CENTRE WORK.

	No. of hours.	No. of men.
Dec. 1891.....	208	1
Jan. 1892.....	195	1
Feb.	170	1
March	174	1
April	1,041	17
May	156	1
June	154	1
July	155	1
August	162	1
Sept.	134	1
Oct.	144	1
Nov.	194	1
Total hours	2,857	

SCROLL SAW WORK.

Dec. 1891.....	512	4
Jan. 1892.....	353	3
Feb.	244	3
March	476	3
April	159	3
May	171	1
June	204	2
July	37	1
August	131	1
Oct.	173	2
Nov.	116	2
Total hours	2,566	

KITCHEN WORK.

Dec. 1891.....	970	28
Jan. 1892.....	461	19
Feb.	508	23
March	866	27
April	651	26
May	528	23
June	356	19
July	328	10
August	321	14
Sept.	364	25
Oct.	412	31
Nov.	485	33
Total hours.	6,250	

BOILER HOUSE WORK.

Dec. 1891.....	216	1
Jan. 1892.....	216	1
Feb.	201	1
March	216	1
April	208	1
May	208	1
June	208	1
July	208	1
August	248	1
Sept.	208	1
Oct.	208	1
Nov.	208	1
Total hours.	2,553	

COACH HOUSE WORK.

	No. of hours.	No. of men.
Dec. 1891.....	248	1
Jan. 1892.....	243	1
Feb.	232	1
March	248	1
April	212	1
May	248	1
June	224	1
July	248	1
August	248	1
Sept.	240	1
Oct.	248	1
Nov.	240	1
Total hours.....	2,879	

MACHINE SHOP WORK.

Dec. 1891.....	208	1
Jan. 1892.....	208	1
Feb.	176	1
March	128	1
April	144	1
May	156	1
June	155	1
July	162	1
August	156	1
Sept.	162	1
Oct.	162	1
Nov.	156	1
Total hours.....	1,973	

PHOTOGRAPHY WORK.

Dec. 1891.....	76	1
Jan. 1892.....	101	1
Feb.	48	1
March	125	1
May	53	1
June	21	1
July	125	1
August	52	1
Total hours.....	581	

LAUNDRY WORK.

Dec. 1891.....	200	1
Jan. 1892.....	292	3
Feb.	208	3
March	210	2
April	256	3
May	290	5
June	340	2
July	308	2
August	335	2
Sept.	329	4
Oct.	374	4
Nov.	341	3
Total hours.....	3,543	

STORE WORK.

	No. of hours.	No. of men.
Dec. 1891.....	160	1
Jan. 1892.....	208	1
Feb.	201	1
March	216	1
April	160	1
May	208	1.
July	192	1
August	208	1
Sept.	208	1
Oct.	192	1
Nov.	208	1
Total hours.....	2,061	

BAKERY WORK.

Dec. 1891.....	80	2
March 1892.....	26	8
April	26	5
May	44	7
June	27	7
July	20	3
Sept.	32	5
Oct.	280	15
Nov.	12	4
Total hours	387	

BATH HOUSE WORK.

Dec. 1891. Total hours	10	5 men
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PAINTING.

Dec. 1891	98	1
Jan. 1892	41	1
Mar.	38	1
Total hours.....	177	

GAS LINE WORK.

Dec. 1891. Total hours.....	618	4 men
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GAS HOUSE WORK.

Nov. 1892. Total hours.....	440	8 men
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GARDEN WORK.

June 1892.....	136	8
July	454	16
Aug.	59	19
Sept.	56	9
Oct.	26	2
Total hours.....	731	

HOUSE CLEANING WORK, CENTER.

May 1892.....	50	8
July	48	3
Total hours.....	98	

LAWN WORK.

March 1892.....	31	1
May	101	1
June	128	1
Total hours.....	260	

CELLAR WORK.

	No. of hours.	No. of men.
Feb. 1892.....	524	9
Mar.	1,312	9
Apr.	296	10
May	20	3
Oct.	9	3
•Nov.	68	8
Total hours..	3,229	

ICE WORK.

Jan. 1892.....	1,412	14
March	64	5
Total hours.....	1,476	

ICE HOUSE WORK.

Jan. 1892	456	4
Feb.	28	2
Total hours.....	484	

BARN WORK.

Feb. 1892.....	8	2
Mar.	32	2
Total hours.....	40	

UNDERBRUSHING.

Feb. 1892. Total hours	516	7 men
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SAND BANK WORK.

Feb. 1892.....	216	7
March	608	8
April	104	3
May	445	13
June	63	4
Sept.	1,099	20
Oct.	1,341	18
Nov.	444	8
Total hours.....	4,330	

SILVER PLATING WORK.

Feb.	10	1
Sept.	600	4
Oct.	84	3
Total hours.....	694	

DIGGING GRAVEL.

Feb. 1892. Total hours.....	64	6 men
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IMPROVEMENTS, WORK ON.

Feb. 1892.....	296	23
Mar.	32	2
April 1,544		18
May 580		16
June 1,584		19
July 896		.....	8
Aug. 411		.....	17
Sept. 856		.....	22
Oct. 902		.....	17
Nov. 1,517		.....	19
Total hours.....	8,618		

WORK WITH TEAMSTER.

Feb. 1892.....	224	.....	3
March 280		.....	1
April 152		.....	2
May 32		.....	1
Nov. 124		3
Total hours	812		

WORK CLEANING RESERVOIR.

Nov. 1892. Total hours... ..	24	3 men
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WORK AT GREEN HOUSE.

Sept. 1892. Total hours	44	1 man
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PICKING FELT.

April 1892.....	435	13
May 884		21
July 651		19
August 788		24
September 682		23
October 520		.....	13
Total hours.....	3,960		

PICKING RUBBISH.

April 1892.....	112	.....	1
June 115		.....	1
July 145		.....	2
August 86		.....	2
September 50		.....	1
October 100		1
November 64		1
Total hours	692		

KILLING DOGS.

Feb. 1892. Total hours	24	1 man
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WORK DONE BY MALE PATIENTS

During the year ending Nov. 30, 1892:

Ward work.....	91,656½ hours	Gas House work.....	440 hours
Farm work	28,731½ "	Garden work.....	731 "
Center work	2,857 "	Lawn work	260 "
Scroll Saw work	2,566 "	Ice House work	484 "
Kitchen work	6,250 "	Underbrushing work	516 "
Boiler House work	2,553 "	Silver Plating work	694 "
Coach House work	2,879 "	Work with Teamster.....	812 "
Machine Shop work	1,973 "	Picking Rubbish.....	692 "
Laundry work	3,543 "	Painting.....	177 "
Store work	2,051 "	Bath House work	10 "
Cellar work.....	3,229 "	House Cleaning w'k, Center	98 "
Ice work	1,476 "	Barn work	40 "
Sand Bank work	4,330 "	Digging Gravel	64 "
Improvements, work on...	8,618 "	Work Cleaning Reservoir...	24 "
Picking Felt	3,969 "	Work at Green House.....	44 "
Photography	581 "	Work Killing Hogs.....	24 "
Bakery work.....	387 "		
Gas Line work	618 "	Total hours.....	173,379

ARTICLES MADE BY MALE PATIENTS

During the year ending Nov. 30, 1892:

Shelves	4	Clothes Hangers	1 pair
Card Baskets	19	Brackets	1
Corner Brackets	23	Match Boxes	1
Pen Racks	4	Glove Boxes	8
Handkerchief Boxes	8	Photographs	155
Writing Boards	3	Easels	4
Thermometer Holders.....	2	Match Brackets, plain.....	7
Towel Racks	7	Match Brackets, fancy.....	9
Watch Holders	4		
Boxes.....	11	Total articles made.....	271

ARTICLES MADE IN THE FEMALE WARDS

DURING THE YEAR.

Aprons	437	Pulse warmers	4
Napkins	332	Lace, yards	112
Pillow Cases	557	Table Cloths.....	48
Knitted Hose.....	23	Sheets	1478
Mittens, pairs	30	Quilts	3
Knitted Slippers	8	Sofa Pillows	4
Knitted Capes	11	Spools Cotton, crocheted.	401
Knitted Hoods	2	Button Holes in Dresses	752
Chemises	352	Corset Covers	23
Skirts	274	Bureau Covers	68
Dresses	356	Mats	4
Drawers, pairs	342	Neck Ties	116
Bedspreads	225	Child Dresses	4
Tidies	26	Men's Shirts	48
Night Caps	6	Sun Bonnets.....	6
Night Dresses.....	108	Carpet Rag Balls.....	703
Towels.....	120	Scroll Work Boxes	18
Curtains	28	Portrait Crayon	1
Pillow Shams, pairs.....	19	Pin Cushions	11
Dress Waists	38	Embroidered Handkerchiefs.....	5
Spencers	10	Tattooing Handkerchiefs	8
Handkerchiefs	63	Clothes Bags	12

LIST OF THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a,
with the rate of compensation and length of
time employed.

John Curwen, M. D., Physician in Chief, and Superintendent, July 6, 1881.....	\$3,000 00
Morris S. Guth, M. D., First Assistant Physician, December 1, 1880.....	1,200 00
Wallace R. Hunter, M. D., Second Assistant Physician, Sept. 16, 1891.....	1,200 00
Charles M. Strickler, M. D., Third Assistant Physician, March 20, 1892.....	1,000 00
Harriette O. McCalmont, M. D., Fourth Assistant Physician, Aug. 1, 1892.....	800 00
F. M. Bettis, Steward, June 2, 1885.....	1,000 00
W. A. Smiley, Bookkeeper, Oct. 9, 1889.....	800 00
Dwight L. Smith, Supervisor of the Male Wards, March 13, 1888.....	480 00
Ida E. Smith, Supervisor of Female Wards, September 24, 1891.....	360 00
Kate Layton, Secretary to the Superintendent, July 18, 1881.....	384 00
S. F. Boyer, Housekeeper, October 25, 1888.....	420 00
John S. Olsen, Machinist, August 17, 1882 (monthly).....	90 00
Solomon Stoneberg, Assistant Machinist, May 16, 1882.....	60 00
Thomas Hellman, Fireman at Gas Works, July 26, 1882.....	50 00
William A. Barrett, Fireman at Gas Works, February 10, 1886 (with board).....	35 00
John Graham, Fireman at Boilers, October 17, 1882.....	50 00
William Olson, Fireman at Boilers, November 1, 1880 (with board).....	35 00
Henry Yark, Painter, January 9, 1888.....	50 00
William C. Huey, Farmer, April 1, 1881 (with house rent).....	40 00
B. Connelly, Herdsman, January 12, 1888.....	40 00
John I. Nelson, Herdsman, April 6, 1891.....	40 00
John Seastrom, Herdsman, June 24, 1892 (with board).....	24 00
Victor Peter, Gardener, April 24, 1887.....	42 00
John Anderegg, Assistant Gardener, August 15, 1889.....	42 00
L. J. Lawson, Laborer, October 1, 1882 (with board).....	39 00
Andrew Swanson, Laborer, May 24, 1891.....	39 00
Ed. Hoskins, Sr., Laborer, February 1, 1892.....	39 00
Ed. Hoskins, Jr., Laborer, August 1, 1888 (with house rent).....	35 00
John A. Hill, Laborer, May 1, 1892.....	39 00
William Wilderspin, General Assistant, July 1, 1892.....	39 00
L. H. Owens, Teamster, October 1, 1891.....	40 00
Gust F. Hill, Teamster, July 1, 1891 (with board).....	24 00
J. D. Young, Teamster, November 19, 1892.....	35 00
A. L. Crocker, Coachman, January 21, 1882 (with board).....	30 00
William Fitzsimmons, Mail Messenger, October 1, 1888.....	45 00
Charles Koehler, Baker, July 14, 1892.....	50 00
G. A. Blomquist, Assistant Baker, April 28, 1892 (with board).....	18 00
John F. Reed, Cook, October 10, 1892 (with board).....	25 00
August Wuertzer, Assistant in Laundry, September 12, 1884.....	37 00
Edward Piehl, Assistant in Laundry, January 10, 1891 (with board).....	20 00
James Karr, Assistant in Laundry, June 10, 1891 (with board).....	18 00
Charles Elam, Assistant in Laundry, July 6, 1892 (with board).....	16 00
George B. Bentley, Assistant in Kitchen, August 1, 1890.....	40 00
Albert Robinson, Assistant in Kitchen, September 7, 1891 (with board).....	18 00
David Anderson, Assistant in Kitchen, September 7, 1891 (with board).....	18 00
George Olскеy, Assistant in Kitchen, December 23, 1891 (with board).....	18 00
J. A. Carson, Assistant in Kitchen, October 5, 1892 (with board).....	16 00
James Olsen, General Assistant, July 20, 1892 (with board).....	16 00
William J. Pike, in charge of Food Car, August 14, 1891 (with board).....	20 00
David Sword, in charge of Food Car, October 7, 1892 (with board).....	18 00
N. Delany, Carpenter, October 16, 1882 (by the day).....	2 00
L. E. Pearson, Carpenter, October 16, 1882 (by the day).....	2 50
George A. Lanning, Carpenter, September 1, 1890 (by the day).....	2 50
Milton Kerr, Watchman, January 5, 1882.....	24 00
Cyrus P. Slaven, Watchman, September 9, 1890 (boards at home).....	37 00
Charles C. Mohney, Attendant, July 1, 1890.....	20 00
George D. Mack, Attendant, December 9, 1890.....	20 00
George C. Hinton, Attendant, January 24, 1891.....	20 00
Henry B. Muntz, Attendant, March 12, 1891.....	20 00
Orange J. Johns, Attendant, April 6, 1891.....	20 00
Lewis Wood, Attendant, August 4, 1891.....	20 00
Archie Murray, Attendant, August 24, 1891.....	20 00
Bert F. Fisher, Attendant, October 12, 1891.....	20 00
James Cron, Attendant, December 8, 1891.....	20 00

William Hosack, Attendant, May 10, 1892	20 00
J. C. McMichael, Attendant, April 5, 1892	20 00
Theodore Winblade, Attendant, August 24, 1891	18 00
William P. Hammond, Attendant, September 2, 1891	18 00
Daniel Potter, Attendant, March 12, 1892	18 00
George Brush, Attendant, March 23, 1892	18 00
David H. Smith, Attendant, March 29, 1892	18 00
Irvin J. Williams, Attendant, July 1, 1892	18 00
L. Drake, Attendant, July 25, 1892	18 00
Stewart Irwin, Attendant, May 18, 1892	16 00
Henry A. Saul, Attendant, May 21, 1892	16 00
Albert Gustafson, Attendant, June 9, 1892	16 00
Samuel Bartholomew, Attendant, June 22, 1892	16 00
George E. Stewart, Attendant, June 23, 1892	16 00
Elmer S. Wood, Attendant, July 1, 1892	16 00
R. E. Findley, Attendant, July 5, 1892	16 00
Frank Brennan, Attendant, July 11, 1892	16 00
A. J. Hosack, Attendant, August 8, 1892	16 00
Charles L. Mathews, Attendant, August 25, 1892	16 00
Charles H. Kohman, Attendant, August 25, 1892	16 00
H. L. Chase, Attendant, September 2, 1892	16 00
W. S. Thomas, Attendant, September 5, 1892	16 00
H. M. Hart, Attendant, September 7, 1892	16 00
Emmet C. Crist, Attendant, September 6, 1892	16 00
R. M. Eagleson, Attendant, October 5, 1892	16 00
J. W. Wood, Attendant, October 25, 1892	16 00
William E. Patterson, Attendant, October 26, 1892	16 00
Alex McKay, Attendant, October 26, 1892	16 00
Henleigh L. Trenkle, Attendant, October 29, 1892	16 00
E. L. Sloan, Attendant, November 21, 1892	16 00
Frank Brosius, Attendant, November 21, 1892	16 00
J. W. Byers, Attendant, November 25, 1892	16 00
C. P. Hawks, Attendant, November 28, 1892	16 00
Lydia Thompson, Watchwoman, June 21, 1881	20 00
Titus S. Herbein, Watchwoman, March 29, 1881	20 00
Mary J. Hughes, Marking-girl, March 29, 1881	18 00
Margaret Neely, Seamstress, July 20, 1881	16 00
Kate M. Cunningham, Seamstress, November 17, 1891	16 00
Jennie Barrett, Attendant, August 28, 1886	18 00
Gertie Bish, Attendant, July 15, 1887	18 00
Haunah Whann, Attendant, May 3, 1888	18 00
Mary J. Bachop, Attendant, December 11, 1889	18 00
Bertha Spear, Attendant, January 13, 1890	18 00
Inez M. Klingensmith, Attendant, September 8, 1890	18 00
Nora Bish, Attendant, February 26, 1891	18 00
Birdie Brown, Attendant, February 13, 1889	16 00
Edith Whann, Attendant, July 17, 1890	16 00
Melda Hoover, Attendant, August 21, 1891	16 00
Annie Leeson, Attendant, August 26, 1891	16 00
Emma St. Clair, Attendant, September 3, 1891	16 00
Minnie Atwell, Attendant, May 26, 1892	16 00
Jennie Ibbis, Attendant, March 2, 1891	14 00
Mary Scott, Attendant, June 7, 1891	14 00
Addie Mathers, Attendant, September 21, 1891	14 00
Blanche McMillen, Attendant, January 4, 1892	14 00
Mary Luke, Attendant, January 27, 1892	14 00
Martha Dunlap, Attendant, April 5, 1892	14 00
Mina Macintosh, Attendant, April 27, 1892	14 00
Minnie Rodenbaugh, Attendant, May 2, 1892	14 00
Rhoda M. Willsie, Attendant, May 2, 1892	14 00
Birdie Atwell, Attendant, May 26, 1892	12 00
Cora Patton, Attendant, August 2, 1892	12 00
Martha Scott, Attendant, August 23, 1892	12 00
Jennie Allison, Attendant, August 29, 1892	12 00
Luella Saul, Attendant, September 5, 1892	12 00
Minnie Roane, Attendant, September 7, 1892	12 00
Melda Wylie, Attendant, September 13, 1892	12 00
Mary Whann, Attendant, November 5, 1892	12 00
Blanche Brown, Attendant, November 14, 1892	12 00
Sarah Edmunds, Attendant, November 28, 1892	12 00
Agnes Johnston, Assistant in Centre, April 3, 1882	14 00
Maggie Johnston, Assistant in Centre, April 3, 1882	14 00
Maggie Barrett, Assistant in Centre, January 1, 1883	14 00
Mary Johnson, Assistant in Centre, July 12, 1887	14 00
Alma Nelson, Assistant in Centre, January 3, 1892	12 00

Lizzie Anderson, Dairymaid, August 26, 1892	10 00
Julia Colson, Assistant in Laundry, September 1, 1883.....	16 00
Cora Gough, Assistant in Laundry, October 10, 1888.....	16 00
Minnie Arzuer, Assistant in Laundry, May 2, 1889.....	14 00
Jennie Peterson, Assistant in Laundry, November 20, 1889.....	14 00
Amanda Swanson, Assistant in Laundry, June 16, 1890.....	14 00
Helen Westling, Assistant in Laundry, March 16, 1891	12 00
Emma Peterson, Assistant in Laundry, December 1, 1891.....	10 00
Josephine Johnson, Assistant in Laundry, May 12, 1892.....	10 00
Anna Anderson, Assistant in Laundry, May 19, 1892.....	10 00
Jeannie McArthur, Assistant in Laundry, June 27, 1892.....	10 00
Jennie Donaldson, Assistant in Laundry, July 10, 1892.....	10 00
Caroline Carlson, Assistant in Laundry, July 17, 1892.....	10 00
Hannah Quanstrom, Assistant in Laundry, July 22, 1892.....	10 00
Anna Nelson, Assistant in Laundry, September 26, 1892	10 00
Pauline Lepinski, Assistant in Laundry, October 8, 1892.....	10 00
Ada Smith, Assistant in Kitchen, October 1, 1892.....	10 00

LIST OF MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES.

Natural History.....	133	Scotland.....	124
Philadelphia.....	50	Ireland.....	100
New York City.....	50	France.....	57
Falls of Niagara.....	41	Spain.....	50
Flood of 1889.....	36	Italy.....	91
Miscellaneous Views in the United States.....	228	Venice.....	52
England--Yorkshire.....	56	Italian Lakes.....	50
Warwickshire.....	50	Switzerland.....	78
Devonshire.....	50	Forest Cantons of Switzerland.....	50
Cornwall.....	50	Belgium.....	14
English Lake District.....	50	Germany.....	100
London.....	34	The Rhine.....	85
Oxford.....	28	Russia.....	25
Tower of London.....	30	Sweden.....	15
Westminster Abbey.....	36	Norway.....	40
English Cathedrals.....	51	Judea.....	24
British Museum.....	106	India.....	42
Isle of Wight.....	67	China.....	44
Channel Islands.....	50	Japan.....	56
Manxland.....	57	Madagascar.....	50
Wales.....	86	Miscellaneous.....	350
		Total.....	2836

MEDICAL LIBRARY.

Medical Works.....	200 volumes	Bound Medical Magazines.....	172 volumes
Miscellaneous.....	5 volumes		
			377 volumes

GENERAL LIBRARY FOR THE INMATES.

Fiction.....	313 volumes	Religious.....	30	"
History.....	86	General literature.....	62	"
Biography.....	21	Juvenile literature.....	11	"
Travels.....	76	Miscellaneous.....	50	"
Poetry.....	29	Bound Magazines.....	66	"
Science.....	16 volumes			
				760 volumes

APPARATUS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE INMATES.

AMUSEMENTS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 Air Pump. | 13 Male Wigs. |
| 1 Electric Chimes. | 2 Female Wigs. |
| 1 Electric Egg. | 2 Beards. |
| 1 Luminous Pane. | 7 Moustaches. |
| 1 Luminous Jar. | 3 Imperials. |
| 1 Luminous Tube. | 2 Side Whiskers. |
| 1 Leyden Jar. | 122 Pieces Sheet Music, (quartettes, |
| 2 1-Gallon Gas-holders. | trios, duets and solos.) |
| 5 Bell Jars. | 7 Song Books. |
| 1 Gravity Tube. | 313 Old Plays. |
| 1 Ruhmkorff's Coil (small.) | 54 New Plays. |
| 1 Toepfer Holtz Electric Machine. | 17 Elocutionists' Annual. |
| 1 Camera and outfit. | 28 Baker's Reading Club and Recitat'n. |
| | 13 Japanese Lanterns. |
| | 2 Japanese Umbrellas. |
| | 6 Japanese Banners. |
| | 12 Japanese Fans. |

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient supported by the relatives or the legal guardian or committee, the superintendent must be furnished with the medical certificates, and request for admission, as required by law. The extract from the law is as follows:

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

The form of certificates and request for admission, with the bond required to be executed, will be found on another page.

All private patients thus received shall make payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance when taken to the hospital; and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the superintendent, within that period, no part of such payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the hospital by the order of any court or judge, the order or warrant, or copy thereof, by which such person is sent, together with the evidence given to establish the insanity, must be lodged with the superintendent; but when sent by the directors of the poor of the county, or the overseers of a township or poor district, the certificates and application for admission given on a subsequent page must be properly executed.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean and free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on and as comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be one dollar and seventy-five cents a week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price will vary from three dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars a week, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the end of each quarter, commencing with June first of each year. When the patient is supported by friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

8. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged. Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond; and if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

FORMS AND BONDS.

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate, signed by at least two physicians, resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital, or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane; or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time for the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We of in the county of, physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately, of, in the county of, and after such examination do verily believe that is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa.

..... M. D.

.....18 M. D.

I, of, in the county of, do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....18 [L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

I, of, in the county of, hereby state that of in the county of the patient above named, has been removed to and admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., at my request, believing that such detention is necessary and for the benefit of

.....18

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we, of, in the county of are held and firmly bound unto, Treasurer of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and his successors in office, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents:

WHEREAS, of of the county of, and who is insane, has been admitted a patient in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a. Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of dollars and cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for suitable clothing and shall pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for by the Steward of said Hospital, and shall remove from the Hospital whenever required to do so by the Superintendent; and if shall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after reception, then, if said obligor pay board for thirteen weeks, unless should be sooner cured, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for clothing and board to be made in advance quarterly, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the day of 18

Signed and sealed in presence of [L. S.]

..... [L. S.]

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We..... of in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately..... of in the county of..... and after such examination do verily believe that is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa.

.....18 M. D.
 M. D.

I, of in the county of do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....18 [L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that of in the county of the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of

.....18 } County Commissioners
 } of the county of

FORM OF BOND FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate, signed by at least two physicians, resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital, or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane; or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time for the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We of in the county of physicians resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately of in the county of and after such examination do verily believe that is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....18

..... M. D.
..... M. D.

I of in the county of do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine and that the signers are of standing and good repute, as physicians of
.....18 [L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that of in the county of the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of

.....18

..... } Directors of the Poor of
..... } the county of
..... }

FORM OF BOND FOR OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We, of in the county of physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately of in the county of and after such examination do verily believe that is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....18

..... M. D.
..... M. D.

I, of in the county of do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....18

..... [L. S.]

We hereby request that of in the county of the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., at the expense of the Township of in the county of

.....18

..... } Overseers of the Poor of
..... } the township of
..... } in the county of

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES

OF THE
State Hospital for the Insane,

AT
WARREN, PENN'A.,

FOR THE
Year ending November 30, 1893,

TO THE
Board of Commissioners of Public Charities.



WARREN, PA.:
E. COWAN & CO., PRINTERS.
1894.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

THOMAS J. SMILEY, PRESIDENT.....	TITUSVILLE, PA.
G. N. PARMLEE, SECRETARY.....	WARREN, PA.
L. D. WETMORE	WARREN, PA.
W. H. OSTERHOUT.....	RIDGWAY, PA.
J. D. HANCOCK.....	FRANKLIN, PA.
R. B. STONE.....	BRADFORD, PA.
SAMUEL R. MASON.....	MERCER, PA.
CHARLES C. SHIRK.....	ERIE, PA.
ISAAC ASH.....	OIL CITY, PA.

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF AND SUPT.,

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS,

MORRIS S. GUTH, M. D.
CHARLES M. STRICKLER, M. D.
HARRIETTE O. McCALMONT, M. D.
ALBERT C. BARNES, M. D.

STEWARD,

F. M. BETTIS.

TREASURER,

F. E. HERTZEL, WARREN, PA.

All communications relative to the admission of, and inquiries in regard to patients, should be addressed to DR. JOHN CURWEN, Warren, Pa.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
WARREN, PA., Dec. 21, 1893. }

To The Board of Commissioners of Public Charities:

GENTLEMEN:—The year which has just closed has been one of unusual tranquility to this Hospital. The spirit of unrest, of which mention was made in our last Annual Report, has entirely passed away and, in the workings and management of the Hospital, nothing has occurred save the occasional complaint of some unfortunate inmate who, becoming conscious of restraint, feels oppressed by it. Hygeia Hall was formally opened as a detached ward of the Hospital on the 25th day of September, 1893. A number of convalescent patients have been transferred to it from the main building and, we are happy to note, the change has wrought wonders in the betterment of their condition. Two have been discharged as restored and two others are ready to be sent to their homes as soon as the state of the weather will permit. The number of patients in this ward at the close of the year is eight.

The general health of the patients of the Hospital has been good and with the exception of a few cases of diphtheria, which made its appearance in the past two months, we have had no epidemic of any kind. This disease was so promptly met and successfully treated, that no deaths have occurred from it. The improvement in the efficiency of attendants has been so marked, and their attention to those suffering from this contagious disease has been so faithful and heroic, that it deserves special mention; also, in this connection, we wish to emphasize the self-sacrificing devotion of Dr. Harriette O. McCalmont, who voluntarily quarantined herself with the diphtheria patients in order that she might note any change in their condition.

At the last session of the Legislature, an appropriation

of \$10,000 was made which the Trustees will supplement with \$5,000 bequeathed to the Hospital by a lady of Philadelphia, to be used in the erection of a building for the female patients. This is intended as a "Memorial Building" in honor of the lady who so generously made the foundation bequest, and, as stated in our last annual report, "The use of Turkish and Russian baths having proved valuable in the treatment of a considerable number of male patients, it is also proposed, in connection with the new building, to supply facilities for such baths for the female patients." It is the purpose of the Trustees to commence the erection of this building at once and push it to completion at the earliest possible day.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 276—154 males and 122 females. 206 were discharged, leaving in the Hospital at the close of the year 886—452 males and 434 females. The average number for the year is 856.33, being an increase of about seven per cent., which indicates a continued tendency to the over-crowding of this, as well as all other Hospitals in the State.

The fact that the present Hospital capacity is now strained to the utmost while the number of the insane is increasing, affords grave cause for public concern.

The production of the farm for the past year exceeds that of any previous year. We herewith transmit the official reports of the Steward and Treasurer and accompanying tabulated statements for the year.

The Trustees take this opportunity of thanking the Superintendent, Physicians, Officers, Attendants and other employees for faithful and very efficient service.

T. J. SMILEY,
R. B. STONE,
CHAS. C. SHIRK,
S. R. MASON,

G. N. PARMLEE,
ISAAC ASH,
W. H. OSTERHOUT,
JAS. DENTON HANCOCK.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Penna.

GENTLEMEN: The number of patients admitted during the year was 276: males 154, females 122, and the number discharged was 206: males 133, females 73, leaving in the Hospital on November 30, 1893, 886 patients: males 452, females 434. The whole number under treatment was 1092: males 585, females 507, and the average number of patients was 856.33.

It will be seen from this statement of the movement of the population that the crowding of the wards, as stated last year, has continued and rather increased, and the wards for the more excited class of patients have been more crowded than at any previous period, from the fact that the larger number of admissions have been from that class.

This overcrowding has added much to the difficulty of classifying the patients, and at times has been the cause of more than usual excitement on the part of some who were from the peculiar character of their disorder more than usually fretful and irritable. Fortunately nothing of an unpleasant nature has occurred and the general health of the household has been good.

The large majority of the deaths has occurred in those who, by reason of their peculiar disorder and the length of time they have been deranged, must necessarily have yielded to that call which sooner or later comes to all.

The number of restorations has been quite gratifying, though many who were taken away improved would no doubt have been entirely restored if the friends had not yielded too soon to the desires of the patients; and, in fact, in many cases the friends seemed more importunate and unreasonable than the patients themselves. Many

seemed to have regained their healthy mental condition when in fact there was a lingering remnant of the mental unbalance which prevented their realizing properly their own condition, and for weeks and often for months they have uncomfortable feelings and irregular mental action which would have disappeared by a continuance of treatment in the hospital for a longer period. Many are compelled to return from the aggravation of those conditions, and then a long and wearied period continues, sometimes terminating in full restoration, but in the majority of cases in prolonged mental disorder to the end of their lives.

Toward the close of the year, Hygeia Hall, of which special mention was made in the report of the Trustees last year, was opened as a distinct ward of the Hospital. Situated at some distance from the main Hospital building in a pleasant location with bright and cheerful surroundings, the building has been fitted up and furnished so as to render every part pleasant and homelike. Authorized by the Committee on Lunacy as a distinct ward of the Hospital under the provision of the law of 1883 for the reception of convalescent patients from the main Hospital and also for the admission of those voluntarily placing themselves in the Hospital for care and treatment, and by an amendment of the law during the last session of the Legislature authorizing the reception of persons suffering from nervous disorders threatening to pass on into mental disorder, it has met a want which has long been felt. The transfer, at a certain point in the convalescence from the wards of the Hospital to a house where everything reminds of home and home life, serves to change the current of thought to a more cheerful tone and hasten on the desired period of distinct mental restoration.

It is a fact acknowledged by all who have had experience in the care of those mentally disordered that where

a person who has suffered from mental disorder reaches a certain point in the course of that disorder, the constant care and association of an attendant who can give the whole time to that individual and thus distinctly individualize the treatment by a variety of sources of interest, occupation and amusement, will result in hastening the restoration and relieving the mind from the often depressing thoughts which come as a sequel of former trouble.

The more individualized the treatment is made in such cases the better the prospect and the success, and for this purpose it is requisite that the number employed in such an establishment should be greater than in ordinary cases. The constant inclination to be dwelling on peculiar mental impressions and troubles must be overcome by the diversion and attraction of the thoughts and feelings to healthier and brighter views, and this can best be done by the constant companionship of some one who will gain the confidence of the individual and thus have a decided influence in diverting and occupying in a variety of ways which experience will decide to be the best adapted to that person.

The prevention of mental disorders is the great desideratum of the time, and by providing the means by which persons suffering from nervous diseases which tend to depress and derange, can have appropriate care and treatment before the mind becomes unbalanced, an inestimable amount of good may be done and great distress and misery prevented, not only to the individual but to the relatives and friends.

It is hoped that the establishment of Hygeia Hall may lead many to avail themselves of its advantages and thus obtain relief from the most distressing disorder by which any one can be afflicted.

If "science be too inestimable for expression by a money standard," it is absolutely certain that the mental and bodily health of an individual is beyond all computation, and in the effort to relieve all mental troubles no reasonable expense should be spared and no means left unprovided, either by individuals or the community, which can aid in the accomplishment of the most desirable and most philanthropic object at which the community can aim, or which may be in their power to secure.

The aim should be for a distinct and decided advance along the whole line, and a steady progress upward and forward in every thing which will tend to ameliorate the condition of all the insane in every way which the science, the philanthropy and the resources of the community can command.

No looking back or any backward step towards a condition which has been weighed in the balances and found wanting in every particular.

The continuance of the employment of the Turkish bath has been of great service to a large number of the men who have received the treatment, while the Reading Room has been a pleasant resort for reading the papers and magazines.

Hon. J. D. Cameron and Hon. C. W. Stone have favored us with public documents of interest and value.

The farm and garden have been quite as productive as in former years.

The entertainments have been regularly kept up for nearly nine months of the year, thus affording a means of diversion and amusement for the long winter evenings.

The religious services have also been regularly observed.

The greatly increased and increasing number of patients rendered necessary a more positive and extended mode of careful supervision. For this purpose a Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor have been selected for each department of the Hospital, and the wards have been divided as nearly as possible between them, and thus a more thorough inspection of every part and of the manner in which the attendants discharge their duties and also the condition of the patients, has been secured. The full and frequent reports made to the medical officers keep them thoroughly informed of the condition of all the patients.

Mr. Dwight L. Smith resigned his position as Supervisor early in the year after a careful and attentive service and J. C. McMichael was appointed Supervisor and James Cron Assistant Supervisor.

Miss Mary J. Hughes resigned her position as Supervisor in September, after discharging her duties in the most satisfactory manner, and Miss Mary Luke was appointed Supervisor and Miss Kate M. Cunningham Assistant Supervisor.

All these officers have discharged their duties in an earnest, faithful and creditable manner.

Dr. Morris S. Guth has continued to discharge the duties of First Assistant Physician with fidelity, earnestness and zealous attention to all his duties.

Dr. Charles M. Strickler as Second Assistant Physician has given most careful and conscientious attention to all the duties devolving on him.

Dr. Wallace R. Hunter resigned his situation in March to engage in private practice after a most faithful service, carrying with him the best wishes of all for his success in the duties of his profession.

Dr. Harriette O. McCalmont has given most careful and diligent attention to her duties as Assistant in the female wards.

Dr. Albert C. Barnes has for several months discharged the duties of Assistant Physician in the male wards with carefulness and strict attention.

Miss Kate Layton has continued most earnest, faithful and accurate in the discharge of complicated and varied duties of her position as Secretary to the Superintendent.

Mrs. S. F. Boyer in the discharge of the duties of Housekeeper has labored most faithfully in every way to promote the welfare of the patients and the economic interests of the Hospital.

Mr. F. M. Bettis continues to discharge the duties of Steward with that careful attention to all the duties of his office which make him a valuable officer.

Mr. W. A. Smiley has discharged the duties of Bookkeeper and Storekeeper with strict business accuracy and fidelity to all the interests of the Hospital.

The farmer, the machinist and all those engaged in duties in the various departments of outside work have been careful and attentive to the duties of their respective positions.

Those who offer themselves for the position of Attendants have, in very many cases, very little idea of the nature of duties required of them, and their failure properly to discharge those duties compels a change and these changes have been quite frequent during the year, particularly among the men.

Those who have remained through the year have proved themselves worthy of their positions. The duties of an attendant are at all times trying to the temper, the patience

and the tact and management, from the violent, abusive, and extremely annoying character of the language used by so many patients, and even in those who are ordinarily quiet a degree of petulance, irritability and disposition to be constantly finding fault with every thing exists, which requires the exercise of a degree of self-control not very common, and all these things must be taken into account when deciding on the manner in which an attendant's duties are discharged.

Every effort has been made to keep every department of the Hospital in the highest degree of efficiency. No one familiar with the interior operations of a large hospital will fail to understand that to secure the greatest degree of attention to the care of the inmates and the direction of what may tend in the highest degree to the promotion of their welfare and restoration requires the most earnest, cautious and persistent watchfulness.

A continuous effort to attain the highest degree capable with the forces to be directed and controlled will be maintained, relying on that wisdom, direction and support which an All-Wise Providence alone can bestow.

December 21, 1893.

JOHN CURWEN.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year.....	431	385	816
Admitted during the year.....	154	122	276
Total present in the year.....	585	507	1092
Discharged—Restored.....	39	24	63
Improved.....	23	22	45
Stationary.....	30	9	39
Not insane.....	2		2
Died.....	39	18	57
Remaining at the end of the year.....	452	434	886

TABLE II.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE FROM THE BEGINNING
OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted.....	1614	1300	2914
Discharged—Restored.....	259	222	481
Improved.....	337	240	577
Stationary.....	191	149	340
Not insane.....	2		2
Died.....	373	255	628
Total discharged.....	1162	866	2028

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN YEAR.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	...	...	...	2	2	4
15 to 20 years.....	5	5	10	6	6	12
20 to 25 years.....	21	12	33	20	10	30
25 to 30 years.....	25	11	36	29	15	44
30 to 35 years.....	20	12	32	17	15	32
35 to 40 years.....	15	23	38	14	19	33
40 to 45 years.....	18	9	27	19	16	35
45 to 50 years.....	11	21	32	11	13	24
50 to 60 years.....	20	17	37	21	18	39
60 to 70 years.....	14	10	24	11	5	16
70 to 80 years.....	3	1	4	3	1	4
Over 80 years.....	1	...	1	...	...	...
Unknown.....	1	1	2	1	2	3
	154	122	276	154	122	276

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF HOSPITAL.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	7	7	14	33	39	72
15 to 20 years	52	58	110	94	74	168
20 to 25 years	173	88	261	189	129	318
25 to 30 years	211	163	374	211	188	399
30 to 35 years	203	173	376	211	198	409
35 to 40 years	255	198	453	205	171	376
40 to 45 years	183	178	361	162	162	324
45 to 50 years	140	135	275	107	115	222
50 to 60 years	183	163	346	156	108	264
60 to 70 years	124	84	208	92	48	140
70 to 80 years	43	31	74	28	14	42
Over 80 years	12	7	19	7	1	8
Unknown	28	15	43	119	53	172
	1614	1300	2914	1614	1300	2914

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Pennsylvania	114	92	206	1070	859	1929
Canada	3		3	14	7	21
Nova Scotia				1		1
Maine				6	2	8
New Hampshire				2	1	3
Vermont				3	3	6
Massachusetts				7	4	11
Rhode Island					1	1
New York	7	4	11	137	99	236
New Jersey				2	2	4
Maryland				1	2	3
Virginia		1	1	5	5	10
West Virginia				1		1
South Carolina				1		1
Ohio		1	1	11	15	26
Indiana					1	1
Illinois		1	1	1	2	3
Iowa				1	1	2
Kentucky				1		1
Kansas				1		1
Michigan					2	2
Wisconsin	1		1	1	1	2
Minnesota				1		1
California				1		1
West Indies					1	1
England	3	3	6	45	23	68
Ireland	8	7	15	96	124	220
Scotland				10	7	17
Wales				5	8	13
Isle of Man				2		2
France				7	6	13
Switzerland		1	1	5	1	6
Italy	1		1	5	1	6
Belgium		1	1	1	2	3
Germany	7	4	11	86	68	154
Austria				4		4
Roumania	1		1	1		1
Bohemia					1	1
Sweden	8	6	14	64	33	97
Finland					1	1
Poland	1		1	5	2	7
Denmark					1	1
Russia					1	1
Unknown		1	1	10	13	23
Total	154	122	276	1614	1300	2914

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Allegheny	1	2	3	11	17	28
Armstrong	1	3	4	34	24	58
Beaver		1	1	1	2	3
Bedford				1		1
Blair		2	2	1	3	4
Bradford				7	11	18
Butler	1		1	45	22	67
Cambria		1	1	3	5	8
Cameron	1	1	2	12	9	21
Centre	3	1	4	3	18	21
Clarion	7	4	11	90	43	133
Clearfield	6	2	8	27	32	59
Clinton	2	2	4	25	26	51
Columbia	3		3	3	6	9
Crawford	15	20	35	211	210	421
Cumberland					2	2
Dauphin	1		1	10	2	12
Elk	9	3	12	54	36	90
Erie	27	20	47	268	180	448
Fayette		1	1	2	4	6
Forest	2		2	12	11	23
Franklin	1		1	2	2	4
Greene				3	1	4
Huntingdon		1	1	1	3	4
Indiana	2		2	9	4	13
Jefferson	4	6	10	72	45	117
Lackawanna	1	1	2	1	6	7
Lawrence	3	1	4	31	20	51
Lehigh					1	1
Luzerne					23	23
Lycoming	4	5	9	8	22	30
McKean	9	5	14	126	101	227
Mercer	8	18	26	83	86	174
Mifflin	1		1	2		2
Monroe					2	2
Montour					7	7
Northumberland	5	2	7	5	7	12
Philadelphia				52	2	54
Pike					1	1
Potter	6		6	34	26	60
Schuylkill		1	1		1	1
Snyder					1	1
Sullivan				1	2	3
Susquehanna	3		3	3	9	12
Tioga	7	9	16	59	75	134
Union					2	2
Venango	7	3	10	114	74	188
Warren	12	6	18	160	82	242
Washington				4	1	5
Wayne	1	1	2	2	8	10
Westmoreland	1		1	6	9	15
Wyoming					5	5
New York				9	4	13
Ohio				1		1
Canada				1		1
Total	154	122	276	1614	1300	2914

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Agent				1	1	2
Agent, wife of.....					5	5
Artist.....				1	1	2
Baker.....				1		1
Baker, wife of.....					1	1
Barber.....	2		2	10		10
Barber, wife of.....					1	1
Blacksmith.....	2		2	13		13
Blacksmith, wife of.....					8	8
Boiler-maker.....	1		1	2		2
Bricklayer.....				1		1
Bricklayer, wife of.....		1	1		3	3
Brick-maker.....				1		1
Bridge-builder.....				1		1
Broom-maker.....				1		1
Butcher, wife of.....					2	2
Cabinet-maker, wife of.....					9	9
Carpenter.....	5		5	36		36
Carpenter, widow of.....					1	1
Carpenter, wife of.....		2	2		22	22
Carpet-weaver, wife of.....					1	1
Cigar-maker.....				1		1
Civil engineer.....				1		1
Clergyman.....	1		1	7		7
Clergyman, daughter of.....		1	1		1	1
Clergyman, widow of.....					1	1
Clergyman, wife of.....		1	1		6	6
Clerk.....	8		8	84	2	86
Clerk, daughter of.....		1	1		1	1
Clerk, wife of.....					11	11
Coach-trimmer.....				1		1
Confectioner.....	1		1	1		1
Contractor.....				1		1
Contractor, wife of.....					1	1
Cook.....		1	1	1	1	2
Cook, wife of.....					1	1
Cooper.....				3		3
Cooper, daughter of.....		1	1		1	1
Cooper, wife of.....					2	2
Currier.....				3		3
Dairyman, wife of.....					1	1
Dentist.....				2		2
Domestic.....		13	13		150	150
Drayman.....				1		1
Drayman, wife of.....					1	1
Dress-maker.....		1	1		6	6
Driller.....				1		1
Druggist.....				6		6
Engineer.....	1		1	3		3
Engineer, wife of.....		3	3		10	10
Farmer.....	38		38	390		390
Farmer, daughter of.....		4	4		22	22
Farmer, widow of.....		2	2		12	12
Farmer, wife of.....		13	13		154	154
Fireman.....	1		1	2		2
Florist, wife of.....					1	1
Gardener.....				1		1
Gardener, wife of.....					1	1
Glass-blower.....				1		1
Grocer.....				3		3
Gunsmith, wife of.....					1	1
Hair-dresser.....					1	1
Harness-maker.....	1		1	4		4
Harness-maker, wife of.....					2	2
Hotel-keeper.....				5		5
Hotel-keeper, wife of.....					6	6

TABLE VII (Continued).

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
House-keeper		3	3		35	35
Huckster				1		1
Jeweler				1		1
Jeweler, wife of					5	5
Laborer	73		73	687		687
Laborer, daughter of		5	5		5	5
Laborer, widow of		1	1		7	7
Laborer, wife of		27	27		250	250
Laundress					1	1
Lawyer	1		1	7		7
Lawyer, wife of					1	1
Liveryman				1		1
Liveryman, wife of					1	1
Lumberman				4		4
Lumberman, daughter of					1	1
Lumberman, wife of					5	5
Machinist	1		1	8		8
Machinist, wife of		1	1		3	3
Manufacturer				2		2
Manufacturer, wife of					1	1
Mason				2		2
Mason, wife of					1	1
Mechanic				1		1
Merchant	2		2	32		32
Merchant, daughter of					3	3
Merchant, wife of		1	1		20	20
Milkman				2		2
Miller				1		1
Miller, wife of					4	4
Milliner					4	4
Miner	3		3	19		19
Miner, widow of					1	1
Miner, wife of		3	3		17	17
Moulder	1		1	7		7
Moulder, wife of					2	2
Musician				1		1
Nurse					2	2
Oil dealer, wife of					1	1
Oil producer	1		1	8		8
Oil producer, wife of					3	3
Painter	1		1	14		14
Painter, wife of					3	3
Peddler				4		4
Peddler, wife of					1	1
Photographer, wife of					1	1
Physician	1		1	18		18
Physician, widow of					1	1
Physician, wife of					9	9
Piano-tuner				1		1
Plasterer				6		6
Plasterer, wife of					2	2
Plater, wife of					1	1
Printer				5		5
Printer, wife of		1	1		3	3
Puddler				1		1
Railroad conductor				1		1
Reporter	1	1	2	1	1	2
Reporter, wife of					1	1
Sailor				2		2
Sailor, wife of					1	1
Salesman				1		1
Saloon-keeper				1		1
Seamstress		2	2		11	11
Shoemaker				11		11
Shoemaker, widow of					1	1
Shoemaker, wife of					2	2

TABLE VII (Concluded).

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Stone-cutter, wife of.....					1	1
Stone-mason	1		1	3		3
Stone-mason, wife of.....					5	5
Student				2		2
Surveyor, wife of.....					1	1
Tailor.....	1	1	2	12	5	17
Tailor, wife of		1	1		5	5
Teacher		2	2	10	19	29
Teacher, wife of.....					4	4
Telegraph operator.....				3		3
Tinsmith				1		1
Tinsmith, wife of.....					1	1
Undertaker				1		1
Undertaker, wife of					1	1
Upholsterer				2		2
Wagon-maker.....				3		3
Wagon-maker, wife of					1	1
Waiter, wife of.....					1	1
Watch-maker	1		1	2		2
Weaver				2		2
Wood-carver	1		1	2		2
Unknown	4	29	33	131	393	524
	154	122	276	1614	1300	2914

TABLE VIII.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	80	44	124	840	416	1256
Married	63	60	123	664	693	1357
Widowed	6	16	22	60	163	223
Divorced	2	2	4	5	12	17
Unknown	3		3	45	16	61
	154	122	276	1614	1300	2914

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By friends.....	31	17	48	341	299	640
By Directors of the Poor	62	43	105	418	351	769
By County Commissioners	36	38	74	474	359	833
By Court	25	24	49	381	291	672
	154	122	276	1614	1300	2914

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
By friends.....	31	18	49	341	297	638
By Directors of the Poor.....	64	44	108	421	359	780
By County Commissioners.....	59	60	119	852	644	1496
	154	122	276	1614	1300	2914

TABLE XI.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

CAUSES.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Anxiety		1	1		2	2
Apoplexy		1	1	2	3	5
Brain fever				1		1
Childbirth					4	4
Congenital	1		1	13	8	21
Desertion by husband.....		1	1		4	4
Disappointment	1		1	4	6	10
Disease of brain	1	1	2	10	3	13
Disordered menses					23	23
Dissipation				3		3
Domestic trouble.....				6	27	33
Epilepsy	3	4	7	95	41	136
Excesses	2		2	5		5
Excessive use of tobacco.....	1		1	4	1	5
Excitement	2	1	3	10	6	16
Exposure				3	2	5
Extreme heat.....					1	1
Fear of poverty					1	1
Fracture of skull	1		1	1		1
Fright				9	14	23
Grief					3	3
Hysteria					1	1
Ill health	16	15	31	165	211	376
Injuries during the war.....				1		1
Injury				1		1
Injury to the head	4		4	52	3	55
Injury to spine.....				3	2	5
Intemperance	10		10	128	11	139
Irregular life				4		4
Lactation					1	1
Loss of money				2	2	4
Loss of property				3	1	4
Loss of sleep	1		1	2	1	3
Masturbation.....	8		8	44	3	47
Menopause		1	1		21	21
Nostalgia				1		1
Not assigned	77	68	145	790	600	1390
Opium eating				5	4	9
Over-exertion	5	4	9	54	37	91
Over-joy		1	1		2	2
Paralysis	4		4	12	2	14
Puerperal		12	12		97	97
Religious excitement.....				1	3	4
Stroke of lightning				1		1
Sunstroke	3		3	16	1	17
Syphilis				5	1	6
Trouble	14	12	26	148	131	279
Typhoid fever.....				1	1	2
Use of narcotics				8	2	10
Uterine trouble					13	13
Worry				1		1
Total	154	122	276	1614	1300	2914

TABLE XII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Mania, acute	77	57	134	592	353	945
Mania, alcoholic	5		5	57	8	65
Mania, chronic	30	32	62	449	429	878
Mania, epileptic	4	4	8	92	37	129
Mania, hysterical		1	1		4	4
Mania, narcotic				7	2	9
Mania, paralytic	4	1	5	11	3	14
Mania, periodic	5	2	7	57	53	110
Mania, puerperal		4	4		51	51
Dementia, acute				9	8	17
Dementia, chronic				34	55	89
Dementia, senile				8	6	14
Melancholy, acute	23	16	39	173	177	350
Melancholy, chronic	2	5	7	93	92	185
Imbecility	1		1	24	22	46
Paranoia				1		1
Paresis	1		1	5		5
Not insane	2		2	2		2
Total	154	122	276	1614	1300	2914

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
First	131	102	233	1440	1171	2611
Second	20	17	37	145	112	257
Third	2	3	5	24	16	40
Fourth	1		1	5	1	6
Total	154	122	276	1614	1300	2914

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

DURATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Under one week	1		1	5	4	9
One week	7	5	12	57	49	106
Two weeks	4	2	6	49	31	80
Three weeks				4	7	11
Four weeks	10	10	20	139	81	220
Six weeks	2	2	4	8	10	18
Two months	13	5	18	95	71	166
Three months	40	19	59	212	138	350
Four months	2	2	4	22	28	50
Five months	3	2	5	11	10	21
Six months	26	21	47	138	89	227
Seven months				6	3	9
Eight months				12	7	19
Nine months	1	3	4	35	24	59
Ten months					1	1
Twelve months	5	9	14	109	74	183
Fifteen months				10	4	14
Sixteen months					1	1
Eighteen months	1		1	19	25	44
Nineteen months				1	1	2
Twenty months	1		1	2	2	4

TABLE XIV (Concluded).

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

DURATION	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Twenty-one months				1		1
Two years	17	10	27	136	88	224
Three years	6	13	19	93	91	184
Four years	3	3	6	54	50	104
Five years	3	4	7	72	74	146
Six years	1	1	2	27	20	47
Seven years	1	2	3	13	16	29
Eight years				19	28	47
Nine years		1	1	14	12	26
Ten years	3	3	6	23	27	50
Eleven years				5	8	13
Twelve years		1	1	13	10	23
Thirteen years				4	4	8
Fourteen years	1		1	4	9	13
Fifteen years				14	19	33
Sixteen years				5		5
Seventeen years				2	5	7
Eighteen years		1	1	4	2	6
Nineteen years	1		1	2	6	8
Twenty years				10	21	31
Twenty-one years				1	3	4
Twenty-two years					1	1
Twenty-three years				2	3	5
Twenty-four years					4	4
Twenty-five years				3	3	6
Twenty-six years					3	3
Twenty-seven years				3	1	4
Twenty-eight years				1		1
Twenty-nine years					3	3
Thirty years	1	1	2	7	3	10
Thirty-one years				1		1
Thirty-two years				1	1	2
Thirty-three years					1	1
Thirty-five years					1	1
Thirty-seven years				1		1
Forty-one years				2		2
Forty-five years				1		1
Fifty years		1	1	1	1	2
Sixty-five years					1	1
Unknown	1	1	2	141	121	262
	154	122	276	1614	1300	2914

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years				1		1
15 to 20 years	2		2	19	23	42
20 to 25 years	10	3	13	45	35	80
25 to 30 years	4	2	6	37	43	80
30 to 35 years	5	6	11	41	34	75
35 to 40 years	3	4	7	35	25	60
40 to 45 years	3	2	5	18	23	41
45 to 50 years	2	2	4	17	16	33
50 to 60 years	6	3	9	28	19	47
60 to 70 years	2	2	4	12	3	15
70 to 80 years	2		2	3	1	4
Unknown				3		3
	39	24	63	259	222	481

TABLE XVI.

RESTORED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Under 1 month.....	8	5	13	63	48	111
1 to 2 months.....	6	1	7	50	32	82
2 to 3 months.....	4	3	7	23	23	46
3 to 6 months.....	10	9	19	51	59	110
6 to 9 months.....	6	3	9	21	23	44
9 to 12 months.....				3	8	11
12 to 18 months ..				18	5	23
18 to 24 months.....	1		1	4	3	7
2 to 3 years	2		2	9	8	17
3 to 5 years	2	3	5	6	9	15
5 to 10 years				3	4	7
Unknown.....				8		8
	39	24	63	259	222	481

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

DURATION OF TREATMENT	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Under 1 month.....				7		7
1 to 2 months.....				13	4	17
2 to 3 months.....	7	4	11	37	15	52
3 to 6 months.....	17	11	28	97	80	177
6 to 9 months.....	7	4	11	52	51	103
9 to 12 months.....	5	1	6	21	27	48
12 to 18 months.....	1	2	3	15	24	39
18 to 24 months.....				8	4	12
2 to 3 years	2	1	3	7	10	17
3 to 5 years				2	3	5
5 to 10 years		1	1		4	4
	39	24	63	259	222	481

TABLE XVIII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Mania, acute	26	11	37	167	131	298
Mania, alcoholic.....	2		2	20		20
Mania, chronic.....	4	3	7	16	9	25
Mania, periodic.....	1	3	4	13	9	22
Mania, puerperal		3	3		16	16
Melancholia	6	4	10	43	57	100
	39	24	63	259	222	481

TABLE XIX.

CAUSE OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

CAUSE OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Disappointment					1	1
Domestic trouble.....				2	1	3
Excessive use of tobacco.....	1		1	2		2
Excitement.....				3	2	5
Extreme heat					1	1
Fright				2	1	3
Ill health.....	6	4	10	39	60	99
Injury of head				15	1	16
Injury to spine.....				1		1
Intemperance	3		3	34	1	35
Loss of money				1		1
Loss of property				1		1
Masturbation	2		2	8	1	9
Menopause.....					4	4
Menstrual disorder.....					3	3
Opium eating				3	2	5
Over study.....				1		1
Over work	1		1	12	10	22
Paralysis	1		1	1		1
Puerperal		5	5		32	32
Sunstroke				2		2
Trouble	7	2	9	36	41	77
Typhoid fever.....					1	1
Use of narcotics	1		1	1		1
Uterine disorder.....					1	1
Worry				1		1
Unknown	17	13	30	94	59	153
	39	24	63	259	222	481

TABLE XX.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RESTORED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	27	18	45	165	173	338
Maine				1		1
Massachusetts	1		1	3		3
New York.....		1	1	26	15	41
Ohio				1	2	3
Indiana.....					1	1
Illinois.....				1		1
Virginia				1		1
Canada				1		1
England	2		2	9	2	11
Ireland	2	1	3	13	7	20
Scotland.....		1	1	3	2	5
Wales				1	1	2
Isle of Man.....				1		1
Germany	2	2	4	10	9	19
Switzerland				1		1
Belgium.....					1	1
Poland					1	1
Sweden	5	1	6	22	8	30
	39	24	63	259	222	481

TABLE XXI.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Apoplexy.....	1		1	24	8	32
Asphyxia.....				5	3	8
Bronchitis.....	1		1	1		1
Cancer of liver.....					1	1
Cancer of stomach.....				1		1
Congestion of brain.....	1		1	1		1
Congestion of lungs.....				1		1
Diarrhœa.....				2	1	3
Disease of bowels.....				4	4	8
Disease of brain.....	13	5	18	106	43	149
Disease of heart.....				3	2	5
Disease of kidneys.....				2	1	3
Disease of liver.....	1		1	1	1	2
Disease of lungs.....	2	2	4	14	17	31
Dropsy.....					1	1
Enteritis.....					1	1
Epilepsy.....	4	2	6	46	22	68
Erysipelas.....				3		3
Exhaustion.....	1		1	3	1	4
Exhaustion of acute mania.....	3	4	7	24	28	52
Exhaustion of chronic mania.....	10	4	14	106	94	200
Exhaustion of epileptic mania.....				2	1	3
Exhaustion of melancholia.....	1		1	3	3	6
Gangrene of limbs.....	1		1	2		2
Influenza.....				2	3	5
Intemperance.....				1		1
Meningitis.....				1		1
Metritis.....					1	1
Ovarian tumor.....					2	2
Paralysis.....		1	1	3	6	9
Paresis.....				2	1	3
Peritonitis.....				4		4
Phthisis pulmonalis.....				2	8	10
Strangulation.....				2	1	3
Suicide.....				2		2
Typhlitis.....					1	1
Total.....	39	18	57	373	255	628

TABLE XXII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Under 15 years.....				1	1	2
15 to 20 years.....				2	4	6
20 to 25 years.....	2	2	4	18	9	27
25 to 30 years.....	3	1	4	24	17	41
30 to 35 years.....		2	2	33	24	57
35 to 40 years.....	5	2	7	51	29	80
40 to 45 years.....	5	2	7	47	28	75
45 to 50 years.....	9	1	10	46	33	79
50 to 60 years.....	5	3	8	47	43	90
60 to 70 years.....	7	3	10	65	38	103
70 to 80 years.....	3	2	5	31	20	51
Over 80 years.....				8	7	15
Unknown.....					2	2
Total.....	39	18	57	373	255	628

TABLE XXIII.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED, FROM BEGINNING.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	FROM ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	37	27	64	6	9	15
1 to 2 months	36	15	51	3	4	7
2 to 3 months	22	12	34	10	6	16
3 to 6 months	40	26	66	14	12	26
6 to 9 months	36	20	56	21	7	28
9 to 12 months	24	12	36	16	6	22
12 to 18 months	42	29	71	35	19	54
18 to 24 months	25	15	40	25	11	36
2 to 3 years	40	22	62	48	24	72
3 to 5 years	39	37	76	50	34	84
5 to 10 years	29	35	64	52	42	94
10 to 15 years	3	5	8	21	28	49
15 to 20 years				13	12	25
20 to 25 years				7	8	15
Over 25 years				11	9	20
Unknown				41	24	65
	373	255	628	373	255	628

TABLE XXIV.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
15 to 20 years	5	5	10
20 to 25 years	25	11	36
25 to 30 years	58	28	86
30 to 35 years	56	38	94
35 to 40 years	64	76	140
40 to 45 years	68	63	131
45 to 50 years	49	62	111
50 to 60 years	71	87	158
60 to 70 years	43	43	86
70 to 80 years	7	17	24
80 to 90 years	5	1	6
Over 90 years		1	1
Unknown	1	2	3
	452	434	886

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

DURATION.	SINCE ENTERING THE HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	13	11	24	1	1	2
1 to 2 months	11	13	24	2	3	5
2 to 3 months	8	9	17	1	2	3
3 to 6 months	30	23	53	16	7	23
6 to 12 months	41	36	77	33	32	65
12 to 18 months	33	23	56	23	12	35
18 to 24 months	20	13	33	20	8	28
2 to 3 years	36	19	55	33	24	57
3 to 5 years	65	57	122	51	47	98
5 to 10 years	124	120	244	103	85	188
10 to 15 years	71	110	181	72	78	150
15 to 20 years				33	50	83
20 to 25 years				17	27	44
25 to 30 years				10	19	29
Over 30 years				12	12	24
Unknown				25	27	52
	452	434	886	452	434	886

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, Warren.

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending with November, 30, 1893:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1892.....	\$ 4,313 98
From State appropriations for support for year ending with November 30, 1893, under act May 23, 1889..	68,399 91
From counties and townships for board of patients...	62,416 66
From private individuals	18,834 97
From other sources.....	1,954 31
	\$155,919 83

PAYMENTS.

Superintendent's orders outstanding for previous year..	\$ 3,608 43
Superintendent's orders.....	150,192 92
Superintendent's orders outstanding Dec. 1st.....	2,115 42
Balance in treasury	3 06
	\$155,919 83

F. E. HERTZEL,
TREASURER.

STEWART'S ANNUAL REPORT

Of Expenditures of the State Hospital for the Insane,
Warren, Pa., for the year ending with Nov. 30, 1893:

HOUSEHOLD.

Beef and lamb, 199,595 lbs.....	\$14,166 15
Butter, 40,249 lbs.....	8,634 75
Milk, 267,136 quarts.....	9,839 59
Fuel gas.....	7,593 00
Flour, 1186 barrels.....	4,098 82
Clothing.....	3,988 31
Material for clothing ..	3,490 25
Eggs, 12,852 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	2,628 69
Fruits and oysters.....	2,918 63
Hams, 19,027 lbs.....	2,748 56
Blankets.....	2,008 53
Drugs and disinfectants.....	2,126 72
Sugar, 49,458 lbs.....	2,363 52
Boots and shoes.....	1,651 23
Vegetables.....	1,463 81
Laundry and carbolic soap.....	1,083 23
Fresh fish, 17,105 lbs ..	1,425 59
Undertaking.....	1,052 00
Freight.....	1,210 23
Coffee, 8,023 lbs.....	1,708 64
Hardware.....	1,697 91
Vegetables and meats, canned ..	1,922 26
Lard, 7997 lbs.....	899 13
Hair for pillows and mattresses ..	800 80
Stationery and postage.....	733 25
Sheeting.....	961 03
Table linen and toweling.....	747 89
Tobacco.....	606 37
Oatmeal.....	652 34
Poultry ..	662 56
Potatoes.....	508 29
Crockery.....	605 97
Bed sacks.....	594 33
Cheese, 5409 lbs.....	599 78
Whiskey, alcohol and wine.....	425 53
Traveling expenses Trustees.....	479 60
Wages.....	421 65
Lumber.....	318 78
Counterpanes ..	342 00
Window shades and curtain material ..	309 21
Syrup, 1,477 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons ..	302 78
Beans ..	214 69
Rice ..	291 33
Tea, 1481 lbs ..	268 61
Brooms, brushes and mop handles ..	269 74
Baking powder, spices and extracts ..	238 98
Sweet potatoes.....	230 25
Periodicals.....	226 85
Ticking.....	201 63
Carpet ..	348 13
Magic lantern slides and repairs ..	102 70
Silverware.....	153 30
Roach exterminator.....	107 50
Sewing machines and needles ..	143 26
Printing.....	169 16
Apples, 240 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels ..	131 74
Glassware ..	130 90
Crackers ..	105 96
Mattress making ..	180 15
Watchman's time detector ..	181 49

Cider and vinegar	117 64
Yeast	144 96
Telephone rental and messages	130 80
Money advanced patients	145 54
Traveling expenses, "Hospital"	143 18
Rubber blankets	128 50
Spectacles and repairs	132 85
Gas globes and shades	111 30
Clothes hampers	92 50
Illuminating and lubricating oil	98 41
Sand soap	93 32
Extract of beef	96 48
Telegrams	89 04
Salt	89 51
Caps for attendants	81 42
Feather pillows	72 00
Surgical instruments	77 65
Linoleum	79 25
Medical works	73 20
Scroll saw lumber and fixtures	66 15
Pictures	61 00
Paint, oil and brushes	69 58
Sal soda	65 00
Gloss starch	67 04
Bed castors	54 00
Spittoons	58 80
Agate chambers	50 91
Floor and table oil cloth	50 90
Analysis of water	50 00
Book binding	57 00
Indelible ink	52 50
Tile flooring and repairs	48 57
Tapioca, corn starch and vermicella	44 99
Limes for magic lantern	43 15
Thermometers	46 46
Carpet lining	31 52
Buckwheat flour	38 65
Shelf paper	35 27
Matches	40 00
Salt fish	30 86
Stop cocks	33 85
Gas torches	32 50
Bulbs	23 20
Table castors	26 68
Newspapers	21 42
Stay and brass binding	28 50
Packing for engines	22 82
Blanks and vouchers	28 06
Caustic soda	21 95
Pork, 200 lbs.	20 00
Livery hire	22 00
Mangle cover	12 50
Rubber hose	12 50
Butcher's supplies	11 79
Gas stoves, "small"	15 04
Birds, seeds and cups	19 49
Cotton waste	15 64
Urinals	14 65
Mince meat	15 00
Tapers	17 19
Amusement of patients	9 25
Glass	3 81
Fees collecting account	4 72
Castings	2 32
White duck	8 68
Subscription to newspapers	3 50
Type writer supplies	2 00
Dentistry	7 50
Dyes	4 52
Lensfronts	7 33
Tennis balls	4 45
Machinist's taps and plugs	5 64
Hot water washers	3 24
Mattress tufts	5 00

Brass wicket	7 50
Shed rent at Warren	6 00
Tuning and regulating piano	7 00
Photographic supplies	7 07
Artist's material	6 46
Violins	7 00
Corn meal	6 00

\$98,090 75

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Wages	31,445 19
Salaries	10,713 00

\$42,158 19

FARM.

Wages	3,487 12
Cows, thirty-four	1,081 18
Feed	741 36
Phosphate and hardwood ashes	391 70
Oats	326 83
Freight	206 05
Seeds	192 72
Rent of Wood farm six months	150 00
Cement	144 00
Fuel gas	120 00
Straw	109 39
Rent of Critchlow farm six months	75 00
Manure	58 75
Shoeing	48 05
Threshing grain	42 07
Harness repairs	21 95
Lumber	42 68
Mower and hay rake repairs	27 40
Setting and staking trees	17 55
Horse blankets	12 50
Potato digger	12 00
Team work	10 50
Wagon repairs	8 00
Housings	5 00

\$7,331 80

COACH HOUSE.

Wages	910 50
Fuel gas	150 00
Carriage repairs	81 95
Shoeing	66 95
Premium on insurance	55 00
Exchange of buggies	45 00
Harness repairs	24 75
Horse blankets	13 60
Straw	7 56

\$1,355 31

REPAIRS.

Wages	2,143 29
Bath tubs	966 40
Linerusta, paper and moulding and labor	409 23
Paint, oil, japan and putty	355 43
Pipe and fittings	182 08
Fence paint	133 09
Painting iron fence	98 87
Repairs on gutters	83 77
Wire cloth	67 84
Glass	78 04
Castings	62 30
Stone	43 00
Lumber	38 00
Chair bottoms and backs	27 90
Cement	15 00
Ocean sand and plaster paris	7 13
Belting	4 80

Dies for pipe threading.....	2 37	
Brushes	3 50	
		\$4,721 95

GAS AND WATER.

Gas: Coal and freight on same.....	\$1,366 82		
Wages	600 00		
Lime	97 35		
Labor on ordinary repairs	23 75		
Castings and machine work	17 00		
Fire clay.....	3 00		
Cement	1 90	2,109 82	
Gas Repairs: Gas retorts	284 00		
Labor	52 25		
Freight.....	26 22		
Fire brick.....	20 00		
Fuel gas	15 20		
Fire clay	1 25	398 92	2,508 74
Water: Fuel gas.....	492 00		
Wages	405 68		
Valves springs.....	36 25		
Castings	2 50	936 43	
Water Improvements: Labor and teaming...	129 20		
Slate and slating	72 44		
Stone	23 00		
Castings	3 00	227 64	1,164 07
			\$3,672 81

HYGIEIA HALL.

Carpets.....	361 62
Chairs, wardrobes and dressers	186 50
Wages—labor manufacturing same.....	171 38
Library books	111 82
Deskings and medicine case.....	73 00
Cook utensils.....	82 85
Fuel gas.....	45 00
Mirror plates.....	33 96
Hardware	22 80

\$1,088 93

REAL ESTATE.

Berry property.....	2,303 00
Recording deed	2 00

\$2,305 00

BATH BUILDING.

Wages	426 20
Mounting specimens for museum	17 50
Soap	4 86

\$448 56

IMPROVEMENTS.

Wages	1,680 90
Shrubs and seeds	69 95
Sewer pipe.....	35 30

\$1,786 15

FURNITURE.

Wages	428 12
Pictures, carpet and linseed oil.....	501 39
Chairs and table	262 83
Bed springs	127 06
Dresser, wardrobes and wash stands.....	61 25
Chandelier	53 70
Castings	25 92
Mirrors	10 80
Screen.....	4 25

\$1,475 32

CASH.

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1892	125 34		
Received from Commonwealth	\$68,399 91		
Received from counties and townships	62,416 66		
Received from private individuals	18,834 97		
Received from other sources	1,954 81	151,606 35	151,731 69
Disbursed			151,728 63
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1893.			\$3 06

RECAPITULATION.

Household	98,090 75		
Salaries and wages	42,158 19		
Farm	7,331 80		
Coach house	1,355 31		
Repairs	4,721 95		
Gas and water	3,672 81		
Hygeia hall	1,088 93		
Real estate	2,305 00		
Bath building	448 56		
Improvements	1,786 15		
Furniture	1,475 32		
Total			\$164,434 77

NOTE.—Net profit derived from Farm Products. \$1,252 71.

F. M. BETTIS, Steward.

PRODUCE RAISED

For the year ending with November 30, 1893:

FARM.

104,488 quarts milk, 4c	\$4,179 52		
3355 bu. potatoes, 50c	1,677 50		
250 bu. apples, 25c	62 50		
			\$5,919 52

GREEN HOUSE.

8 bu. parsley, 20c.	1 60		
28 bu. lettuce, 15c.	4 20		
15½ bu. tomatoes, 40c	6 20		
2½ bu. potatoes, \$1.00	2 50		
532 doz. radishes, 1c	5 32		
340 doz. green onions, 1c	3 40		
½ bu. thyme, 20c	10		
½ bu. savory, 20c	10		
¾ bu. marjoram, 20c	15		
½ bu. beans, 50c	25		

23 82

GARDEN.

112 bu. rhubarb, 20c.	22 40		
376 doz. celery, 30c.	112 80		
120 bu. peas, 30c.	36 00		
158½ bu. beans, 50c.	79 25		
171½ bu. onions, 40c.	68 60		
5 bu. onion sets, \$2.00	10 00		
151 bu. white turnips, 15c	22 65		
368 bu. rutabagas, 15c	56 20		
71½ bu. cucumbers, 50c	35 75		
186 bu. summer squash, 15c	27 90		
125 bu. beets, 20c	25 00		
184½ bu. tomatoes, 40c	36 90		

63 bu. carrots, 50c	31 50	
165 bu. corn, 15c.....	24 75	
75 bu. parsnips, 30c	22 50	
45 bu. vegetable oysters, 50c.....	22 50	
127 heads cauliflower, 1c	1 27	
42½ bu. lettuce, 15c	6 38	
4,200 heads cabbage, 4c	168 00	
690 doz. radishes	6 90	817 25
		<hr/> \$6,760 59

WORK DONE BY MALE PATIENTS.

WARD WORK.

	No. of hours.	No. of men.
December 1892.....	7478½	184
January 1893.....	8013	185
February	6618½	177
March	6967	170
April	6660½	178
May	6606	173
June	7099½	182
July	7515½	180
August	7369½	189
September	7325	191
October	7032½	183
November	7435	186
Total hours	86,120½	

FARM WORK.

December 1892	1090	23
January 1893	276	7
February	893	15
March	1413	15
April	2434	18
May	2906	19
June	2860	22
July	3604	19
August	2820	20
September	2004	17
October	6438	193
November	2431	20
Total hours.....	29,169	

CENTRE WORK.

December 1892.....	200	15
January 1893.....	174	13
February	144	1
March	162	1
April	144	1
May	159	1
June	138	1
July	135	1
August	135	1
September	130	1
October	135	1
November	150	1
Total hours	1806	

SCROLL SAW WORK.

	No. of hours,	No. of men,
December 1892	133	2
January 1893.....	186	2
February	129	4
March	160	4
April	206	3
May	178	3
June	136	2
July	52	1
August	82	2
September	104	1
October	84	2
November	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Total hours.....	1,684 $\frac{1}{2}$	

KITCHEN WORK.

December 1892.....	533	29
January 1893.....	245	22
February	431	22
March	713	29
April	517	28
May	438	27
June	542	21
July	768	29
August	899	31
September	775	33
October	1057	30
November	737	27
Total hours.....	7655	

BOILER HOUSE WORK.

December 1892	216	1
January 1893	208	1
February	192	1
March	216	2
April	344	2
May	216	1
June	208	1
July	200	1
August	216	1
September	208	1
October	208	1
November	208	1
Total hours	2640	

COACH HOUSE WORK.

December 1892	272	2
January 1893	248	1
February	224	1
March	248	1
April	240	1
May	248	1
June	240	1
July	248	1
August	248	1
September	240	1
October	248	1
November	240	1
Total hours.....	2944	

MACHINE SHOP WORK.

	No. of hours.	No. of men.
December 1892	146	1
January 1893	156	1
February	144	1
March	162	1
April	150	1
May	135	1
June	131	1
July	130	1
August	130	1
September	135	1
October	156	1
November	150	1
Total hours	1725	

PHOTOGRAPHY WORK.

December 1892	34	1
January 1893	8	1
February	64	1
May	6	1
October	13	1
Total hours	125	

LAUNDRY WORK.

December 1892	361	3
January 1893	346	3
February	348	3
March	396	3
April	389	3
May	408	2
June	400	2
July	376	2
August	432	2
September	584	2
October	416	2
November	384	2
Total hours	4840	

STORE WORK.

December 1892	216	1
January 1893	204	1
February	192	1
March	216	1
April	208	1
May	216	1
June	208	1
July	204	1
August	216	1
September	216	1
October	204	1
November	216	1
Total hours	2516	

BAKERY WORK.

	No. of hours.	No. of men.
January 1893	30	10
June	45	10
July	45	8
August	335	25
September	463	33
October	173	19
November	165	21
Total hours	1256	

PAINTING.

May 1893	68	2
June	312	2
July	260	1
August	350	2
September	276	3
October	260	2
November	84	2
Total hours	1610	

LAWN WORK.

December 1892 (shoveling snow)	28	2
June 1893	80	1
July	130	1
August	135	1
September	130	1
Total hours	503	

CELLAR WORK.

December 1892	268	9
January 1893	642	12
February	280	4
March	99	1
November	241	9
Total hours	1530	

BARN WORK.

December 1892	228	2
January 1893	136	1
February	74	1
Total hours	438	

SAND AND GRAVEL BANK WORK.

February 1893, total hours	136	5 men
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SILVER PLATING WORK.

January 1893	273	2
February	245	2
March	162	1
April	114	1
May	140	1
Total hours	934	

WORK WITH TEAMSTER.

	No. of hours.	No. of men.
December 1892.....	48	2
January 1893.....	16	2
Total hours.....	64	

IMPROVEMENTS, WORK ON.

December 1892.....	598	15
February.....	240	6
March.....	196	5
August.....	584	7
September.....	1000	6
November.....	95	2
Total hours.....	2713	

PICKING FELT.

March 1893.....	86	17
April.....	120	16
June.....	118	14
July.....	57	13
August.....	135	23
September.....	227	24
October.....	448	40
November.....	529	43
Total hours.....	1720	

PICKING RUBBISH.

December 1892.....	32	1
March 1893.....	16	1
April.....	78	1
May.....	108	1
June.....	104	1
July.....	60	1
August.....	108	1
September.....	104	1
October.....	100	1
November.....	56	1
Total hours.....	766	

CARPENTER SHOP WORK.

February 1893.....	82	1
March.....	128	1
April.....	46	2
May.....	67	2
Total hours.....	323	

HOUSE CLEANING CENTRE.

February 1893.....	196	12
March.....	196	12
April.....	502	10
June.....	14	3
Total hours.....	908	

ICE WORK.

January 1893—total hours.....	1395	16 men
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ICE HOUSE WORK.

	No. of hours.	No. of men.
December 1892.....	92	4
January 1893	92	1
Total hours	184	

GARDEN WORK.

June 1893.....	50	1
July	90	18
August	167	24
September	37	11
October	58	1
November	11	1
Total hours	413	

GAS HOUSE WORK.

December 1892	656	8
January 1893	24	3
February	344	6
March	88	2
September	32	2
Total hours	1144	

ROAD REPAIRS.

January 1893.....	24	1
June	72	3
August	96	1
September	208	1
November	1312	9
Total hours	1712	

CLEARING WOODS.

March 1893.....	868	15
April	128	4
Total hours	996	

WORK DONE BY MALE PATIENTS

During the year ending Nov. 30, 1893:

Ward work	86120½	hours	Farm work	29169	hours
Centre work	1806	hours	Scroll saw work.....	1684½	hours
Kitchen work	7655	hours	Boiler house work	2640	hours
Coach house work	2944	hours	Machine shop work	1725	hours
Photography work	125	hours	Laundry work	4840	hours
Store work.....	2516	hours	Bakery work.....	1256	hours
Painting	1610	hours	Lawn work	503	hours
Cellar work	1530	hours	Barn work.....	438	hours
Sand and gravel bank wk	136	hours	Silver plating work	934	hours
Work with teamster	64	hours	Improvements, work on	2713	hours
Picking felt	1720	hours	Picking rubbish	766	hours
Carpenter shop work	323	hours	House cleaning work, centre	908	hours
Ice work.....	1395	hours	Ice house work	184	hours
Garden work	413	hours	Gas house work	1144	hours
Road repairs	1712	hours	Clearing woods	996	hours

Total hours.....159,970

ARTICLES MADE BY MALE PATIENTS

During the year ending Nov. 30, 1893:

Card baskets.....	11	Spool racks.....	15
Large corner brackets.....	10	Pen racks.....	5
Handkerchief boxes.....	12	Watch holders.....	1
Tool boxes.....	1	Glove boxes.....	1
Easels.....	1	Large photo frames.....	1
Small photo frames.....	3	Misc cases.....	3
Picture frames.....	9	Scroll pictures.....	18
Brush broom holders.....	7	Photograph boxes.....	3
Paper knives.....	3	Paper racks.....	2

ARTICLES MADE BY FEMALE PATIENTS,

DURING THE YEAR.

Sheets.....	1468	Pillow cases.....	1619
Counterpanes.....	376	Towels.....	1857
Table cloths.....	111	Napkins.....	300
Night gowns.....	172	Chemise.....	553
Drawers, pairs.....	334	Skirts.....	433
Spencers.....	51	Aprons.....	544
Dress skirts.....	67	Dresses.....	300
Shirt waists.....	28	Basques.....	2
Button holes in dresses.....	825	Clothes sacks.....	6
Chair cushions.....	4	Curtains.....	43
Quilts.....	2	Wraps.....	4
Handkerchiefs.....	39	Tatting handkerchiefs.....	1
Neckties.....	116	Bureau scarfs "worked".....	41
Pillowshams "worked".....	16	Doylies "worked".....	14
Tray covers "worked".....	1	Aprons "worked".....	17
Shawls "knit".....	2	Capes "knit".....	13
Mittens, pairs "knit".....	34	Socks, pairs "knit".....	21
Hose, pairs "knit".....	33	Gloves, pairs "knit".....	2
Slippers, pairs "knit".....	15	Boots, pairs "knit".....	2
Lace, yards.....	170½	Tatting, yards.....	25
Neckties, "knit".....	6	Tidies, "knit".....	6
Caps, "knit".....	3*	Tea towels.....	20
Table scarfs.....	2	Rag carpet, yards "made".....	100
Carpet sewed, yards.....	233½	Fascinators, "knit".....	4
Watch pockets, "tatting".....	2	Carpet rags, balls "sewed".....	91

LIST OF MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES.

Natural History.....	133	Scotland.....	124
Philadelphia.....	50	Ireland.....	100
New York City.....	50	France.....	57
Falls of Niagara.....	41	Spain.....	50
Flood of 1889.....	36	Italy.....	51
Miscellaneous Views in the U. S.....	228	Venice.....	52
England—Yorkshire.....	56	Italian Lakes.....	50
Warwickshire.....	50	Switzerland.....	78
Devonshire.....	50	Forest Cantons of Switzerland.....	50
Cornwall.....	50	Belgium.....	14
English Lake District.....	50	Germany.....	100
London.....	34	The Rhine.....	85
Oxford.....	28	Russia.....	25
Tower of London.....	30	Sweden.....	15
Westminster Abbey.....	36	Norway.....	40
English Cathedrals.....	51	Judea.....	24
British Museum.....	106	India.....	42
Isle of Wight.....	67	China.....	44
Channel Islands.....	50	Japan.....	56
Manxland.....	57	Madagascar.....	50
Wales.....	86	Miscellaneous.....	350
		Total.....	2836

MEDICAL LIBRARY.

Medical Works	200 volumes	Bound Medical Magazines ..	172 volumes
Miscellaneous	5 volumes		
			<u>377 volumes</u>

GENERAL LIBRARY FOR THE INMATES.

Fiction.....	313 volumes	Religious	30 volumes
History	86 "	General literature	62 "
Biography	21 "	Juvenile literature.....	11 "
Travels	76 "	Miscellaneous	50 "
Poetry	29 "	Bound Magazines	66 "
Science	16 "		
			<u>760 volumes</u>

APPARATUS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE INMATES.

AMUSEMENTS.

1 Air Pump	13 Male Wigs.
1 Electric Chimes.	2 Female Wigs.
1 Electric Egg.	2 Beards.
1 Luminous Pane.	7 Moustaches.
1 Luminous Tube.	2 Side Whiskers.
1 Leyden Jar.	122 Pieces Sheet Music (quartettes, trios,
2 1-Gallon Gas-holders.	duets and solos.)
5 Bell Jars	7 Song Books.
1 Gravity Tube.	313 Old Plays.
1 Ruhmkorff's Coil (small.)	54 New Plays.
1 Toppler Holtz Electric Machine.	17 Elocutionists' Annual.
1 Camera and outfit.	28 Baker's Reading Club and Recitation.
	13 Japanese Lanterns.
	2 Japanese Umbrellas.
	6 Japanese Banners.
	12 Japanese Fans.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient supported by the relatives or the legal guardian or committee, the superintendent must be furnished with the medical certificates, and request for admission, as required by law. The extract from the law is as follows:

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

The form of certificates and request for admission, with the bond required to be executed, will be found on another page.

All private patients thus received shall make payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance when taken to the hospital; and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the superintendent, within that period, no part of such payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the hospital by the order of any court or judge, the order or warrant, or copy thereof, by which such person is sent, together with the evidence given to establish the insanity, must be lodged with the superintendent; but when sent by the directors of the poor of the county, or the overseers of a township or poor district, the certificates and application for admission given on a subsequent page must be properly executed.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean and free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on and as comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be one dollar and seventy-five cents a week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price will vary from three dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars a week, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the end of each quarter, commencing with June first of each year. When the patient is supported by friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

8. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged. Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond; and if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

FORMS AND BONDS.

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate, signed by at least two physicians, resident in the

Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital, or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane; or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time for the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We.....of.....in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately, of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said.....nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa.

.....18 M. D.
..... M. D.

I,, of, in the county of, do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....18 [L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

I,, of, in the county of, hereby state that, of, in the county of, the patient above named, has been removed to and admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., at my request, believing that such detention is necessary and for the benefit of.....

.....18

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we, of, in the county of, are held and firmly bound unto....., Treasurer of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and his successors in office, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents :

WHEREAS,, of, of the county of, and who is insane, has been admitted a patient in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a. Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum ofdollars andcents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as.....shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by.....requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for.....suitable clothing and shall pay for all such necessary articles of

clothing as shall be procured for.....by the Steward of said Hospital, and shall remove... ..from the Hospital whenever required to do so by the Superintendent; and if.....shall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after reception, then, if said obligor pay board for thirteen weeks, unless.....should be sooner cured, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for clothing and board to be made in advance quarterly, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void. otherwise to remain in force.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the.....day of.....18.....

Signed and sealed in presence of[L. S.]
[L. S.]

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

“No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers.”—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We, of, in the county of, physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately, of, in the county of, and after such examination do verily believe thatis insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa.

.....18M. D.
M. D.

I,, of, in the county of, do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....18[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that of, in the county of, the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of

..... } County Commissioners
 } of the county of
18 }

FORM OF BOND FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate, signed by at least two physicians, resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital, or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane; or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time for the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We.....of.....in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately, of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said..... nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa.

..... M. D.
18 M. D.

I,, of, in the county of, do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....18[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that, of, in the county of, the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....

..... } Directors of the Poor of
 } the county of
18 }

FORM OF BOND FOR OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate, signed by at least two physicians, resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—LAW of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately of, in the county of, and after such examination do verily believe that is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that ... should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Pa., and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

..... M. D.
 M. D.

I,, of, in the county of, do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....[L. Sr]

We hereby request that, of, in the county of, the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a., at the expense of the Township of....., in the county of.....

..... } Overseers of the Poor of
 } the township of.....
 } in the county of.....



FRONT VIEW OF HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—Several of the accompanying engravings are from photographs taken by one of the patients in the Hospital, but the greater number of the photographs were made by Bairstow & Co., of Warren. The portraits of Pinel, Esquirol, Tuke, Rush and Kirkbride are copies of rare engravings in the office of the Superintendent.

The topographical map of the farm comprises only the original purchase. It was found impracticable to include two additional lots, one of which is wholly detached.

The lecture of Dr. Curwen entitled "Hints Towards the Prevention of Mental Disorders," is printed herewith at the request of the Trustees. It is a part of the Semi-Centennial address delivered at the meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association in May, 1894, and was also read by him at the meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland at the meeting in Dublin in June, 1894.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees

OF THE

STATE HOSPITAL FOR
THE INSANE,

AT

WARREN, PENN'A,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1894.

TO THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

THOMAS J. SMILEY, PRESIDENT,	Titusville, Penn'a
G. N. PARMLEE, SECRETARY,	Warren, Penn'a
L. D. WETMORE,	Warren, Penn'a
W. H. OSTERHOUT,	Ridgway, Penn'a
J. D. HANCOCK,	Franklin, Penn'a
R. B. STONE,	Bradford, Penn'a
SAMUEL R. MASON,	Mercer, Penn'a
CHARLES C. SHIRK,	Erie, Penn'a
J. WILSON GREENLAND,	Clarion, Penn'a

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENT.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

MORRIS S. GUTH, M. D.
CHARLES M. STRICKLER, M. D.
J. HOWARD ALLWEIN, M. D.
KATHARINE NORTHROP, M. D.

STEWARD.

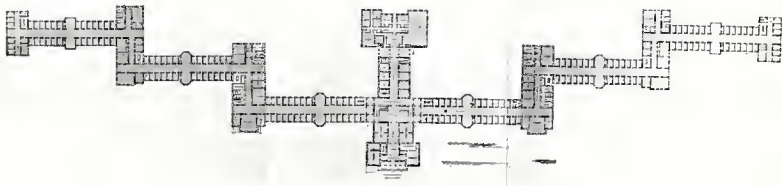
F. M. BETTIS.

TREASURER.

F. E. HERTZEL, WARREN, PENN'A.

All communications relative to the admission of, and inquiries in regard to patients, should be addressed to

DR. JOHN CURWEN,
Warren, Pa.



STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. }
Warren, Penn'a, Dec. 20, 1894. }

To the State Board of Public Charities :

Gentlemen :—The statistics of this Hospital for the past Year appear in the official reports and tabular statements herewith submitted. They disclose no new subject for consideration, but lend growing importance to the insufficiency of the Hospital capacity for the demands made upon it.

No unfortunate incidents of a serious nature have occurred, nor have any grievous complaints come to the knowledge of the Board, and such fact we conceive to be due, not to any want of disclosure, but rather to a state of discipline on the part of the Officers and of attentive, frequent and patient inspection on the part of our Visiting Committees. The gratifying harmony of the present administration of the affairs of the Hospital has been maintained. The state of confidence so long existing between the Trustees and the Officers and subordinate heads of the Institution continues unbroken.

The resignation of Dr. Harriette O. McCalmont, whose marked fidelity and efficiency have been heretofore noted, was reluctantly accepted and the vacancy has been filled by the election of Dr. Kath-

arine Northrop, of Philadelphia. Dr. J. Howard Allwein has been elected Third Assistant Physician and began his term of service on the 3rd day of March, 1894.

The Eckert Memorial Building, designed for the comfort and amusement of Female Patients and towards which the Legislature at its last session made suitable appropriation, is nearly completed.

The Hospital street or drive-way entering the grounds from the South was found to be too narrow, and its width has been increased from thirty feet to sixty feet. This change necessitated the removal and re-setting of the iron fence and sidewalks along its borders, which was accomplished in a very satisfactory manner.

The Hospital Library, which was very small and inadequate compared with the Libraries of other like Institutions, and especially with reference to the increased population of this Hospital, has been enlarged by the addition of about one thousand volumes, carefully selected by a Special Committee of the Trustees.

Presenting the Thirteenth Annual Report of this Hospital, we recur to some incidents in its history. The Act of Assembly, under which it was organized, was approved June 8, 1881. (P. L. 83.) It has been judicially suggested, if not determined, that the Act did not clearly fix the corporate character of the Institution. Moreover, in the apparent confusion of general with special legislation pertaining to one or more Hospitals existing before the Constitutional revision of 1873, the primary

liability of the respective Counties to the Hospital is not free from doubt. In order, therefore, to enable the Hospital to recover its dues, some legislation is deemed necessary and to that end, we would respectfully recommend the enactment of Two Bills, of which drafts are herewith submitted :

AN ACT

Endowing the Trustees of Hospitals and Asylums under the control of the Commonwealth with corporate powers.

Be it enacted, etc :

SECTION 1. That the Trustees of Hospitals and Asylums under the care and control of this Commonwealth shall, for the purposes for which such Trustees have been or shall be appointed, be endowed under their legal title with corporate powers, and be subject to corporate obligations, with the right to sue and subject to be sued as Corporations under the General Laws of the Commonwealth.

AN ACT

To define who shall be responsible for the maintenance of Patients placed in Hospitals for the Insane by Courts and Judges in the different Counties of this Commonwealth.

Be it enacted, etc :

That where any person is or shall be committed to the care and custody of any Hospital for the Insane, by any Court or Judge in any County, in pursuance of the Laws of this Commonwealth, the County from which said person has been sent or committed to said Hospital shall be liable to said

Hospital for his or her maintenance therein and the expenses connected therewith: *Provided*; That said County shall in all cases have full recourse to recover all expenses incurred in behalf of said person so committed, from the parties or person properly chargeable therewith under the Laws of the Commonwealth.

These drafts have been carefully considered with reference to the constitutional restrictions pertaining to local or special legislation and are, therefore, of general application.

The first Meeting of the Trustees, under the Organic Act, was held at the residence of Hon. L. D. Wetmore, in the Borough of Warren, on June 24, 1881. The composition of the Board has been comparatively permanent, five Members of the Original Board now continuing in office, and to that fact, doubtless, has been due, in some measure, the prevalence of one accord in the pursuit of a consistent, progressive policy. The following names, alphabetically arranged, include the names of the present Members as well as of all those who have, at any time, served as Trustees:

Isaac Ash, of Venango County.
 John Fertig, of Crawford County.
 J. W. Greenland, of Clarion County.
 R. S. Hunt, of Jefferson County.
 J. D. Hancock, of Venango County.
 S. R. Mason, of Mercer County.
 W. H. Osterhout, of Elk County.
 G. N. Parmlee, of Warren County.

John R. Packard, of Mercer County.

J. O. Sherred, of Crawford County.

C. C. Shirk, of Erie County.

T. J. Smiley, of Crawford County.

Geo. W. Starr, of Erie County.

R. B. Stone, of McKean County.

L. D. Wetmore, of Warren County.

Geo. W. Wright, of Mercer County.

The Office of President of the Board has been successively filled by the following Members :

L. D. Wetmore.

Geo. W. Starr.

J. D. Hancock.

R. B. Stone.

W. H. Osterhout.

S. R. Mason.

T. J. Smiley.

There has been but one Secretary, G. N. Parmlee, and but two incumbents of the Treasurer's Office, M. Beecher and F. E. Hertzell, excepting a period when the duties of that Office were discharged by Mr. Parmlee.

Occasionally, special Committees have been appointed, but the work of the Board has been chiefly done by the following Standing Committees:

Executive Committee.

Committee on Employees and Salaries.

Committee on Supplies.

Committee on Buildings.

Committee on Farm.

Committee of Audit.

Weekly Visiting Committee.

and Monthly Visiting Committee.

The principal Building was so wisely designed and thoroughly constructed under the direction of the Supervising Architect, John Sunderland, that no important change has been found necessary. The Trustees did, however, erect a Porte-Cochere of stone at the front entrance, and by the proceeds of Oil produced on the Farm, procured books, pictures, and other articles for the instruction and amusement of the Patients.

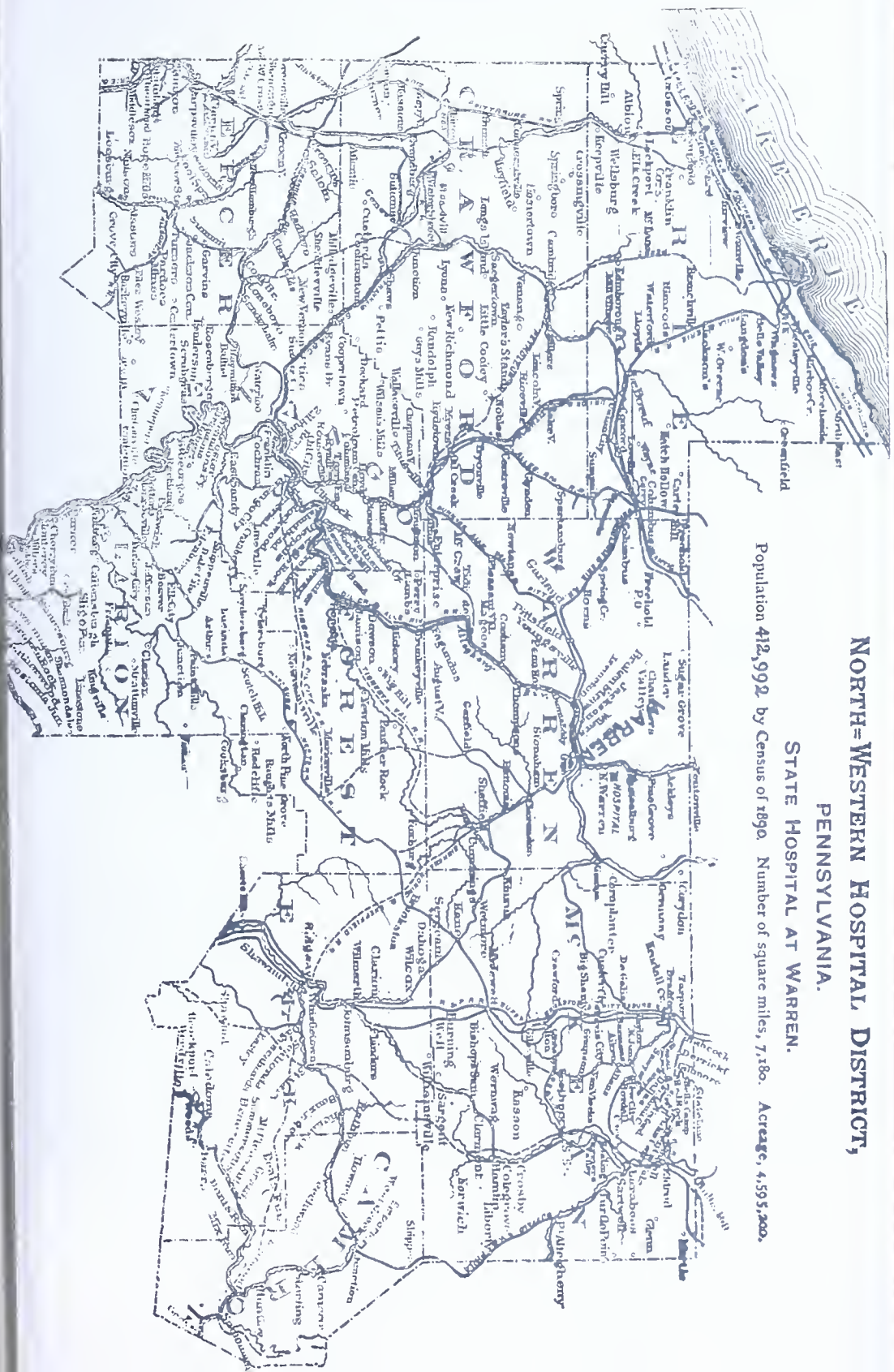
They have erected several additional Buildings; a Water reservoir and Pump station; enclosed yards and Summer houses for Patients; an Amusement Hall, or Building for Men and another for Women, just being completed; a Greenhouse, Barn, Carriage-House and an Iron boundary Fence.

They have furnished the Institution throughout with furniture made at its own shop. They have graded the Grounds and set them with Trees and Shrubbery in accordance with plans prepared by the Landscape Artist, Donald G. Mitchell, and have purchased, repaired, altered and refitted the Building now known as Hygeia Hall. They have added about eighty-one acres to the Hospital lands which originally embraced Three hundred and forty acres. They have, with exceptional years, kept the Farm in a profitable state of cultivation, and maintained a system of Book-keeping by which they have been

NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE HOSPITAL AT WARREN.

Population 412,992 by Census of 1890. Number of square miles, 7,180. Acreage, 4,595,200.



constantly apprised of the state of Receipts and Expenditures in every Department and separate account of the Hospital.

Explanatory sketches and printed Photographs are published with this Report as follows, to-wit :

1. Map of the North-western Hospital District.
2. Typographical Map of the present lands of the Hospital, showing the location of Buildings, Public Highway, River, Streets and Rail Road Tracks.
3. Plans of the several stories of the Principal Building, showing the arrangement and designation of the several Wards.
4. Plans of the Male Amusement Building, the Eckert Memorial Building and Hygeia Hall.
5. Photographic Interior Views.
6. A North View from the Hospital.
7. Panorama toward the East.
8. The Southern Landscape.
9. Panorama toward the West.

The Hospital has been fortunate in the services of its distinguished Superintendent, Dr. John Curwen, whose life has been devoted to the study and treatment of Insanity, and whose experience and authority are well recognized by his long continued service as Secretary and latterly as President of the American Medico-Psychological Association.

The Trustees have conceived that they were charged in a general way with the care of the Insane admitted to the Hospital, and especially with due provision for the Insane of this Hospital Dis-

trict, and they have accordingly considered it to be their duty to not only administer the business affairs of the Institution but also to ascertain and apply the best methods known for the cure and comfort of its inmates. With this purpose the Superintendent has been in full accord. While not always ready to yield quickly the fruits of ripe experience, he has entered into the spirit of the Board and joined them heartily in their determination to illustrate here the best possible success in Hospital administration. He has facilitated and accompanied them in their inspection of the Hospitals of New England and the Middle States and they have attended with him at least two Annual Meetings of the American Medico-Psychological Association. They have incorporated recommendations of his own, as, for instance, the introduction of the Turkish Bath, as well as suggestions derived from their observations at other Hospitals. The Board has carefully observed the Official Reports of the State Board of Public Charities and of the Committee on Lunacy, and has given deliberate consideration to the especial recommendations of both, while it has felt free, as in duty bound, to adopt or postpone such recommendations according to their judgment at the time when presented.

In furtherance of the purpose of the Superintendent to become acquainted with the plans and administration of English Hospitals, as well as in recognition of his years of faithful devotion to this Institution the Board granted him a leave of absence during the Summer, which enabled him to

accept invitations to attend Meetings of Foreign Societies in Great Britain. Some account of his observations is embodied in his Annual Report hereto appended. During his absence, his duties were acceptably performed by his First Assistant, Dr. M. S. Guth.

While the Board has not been unmindful that the purpose of the Law was to provide for the Indigent and Criminal Insane, it has also with good reason, believed that it was equally intended to afford a convenient and economical Sanitarium for Insane Citizens of the District who may be able to pay the rates charged to Private Patients.

This is the repeated injunction of the Law. The rich can be lodged in private Retreats in this Country or abroad and obtain, by means of their wealth, especial attendance and medical treatment, the indigent can contribute nothing of substance to the Commonwealth and the Criminal is a positive burden. It would be strange, indeed, if the remaining element of the community, the great law-abiding, tax-paying middle class should not be comprehended inasmuch as, by its own industry and patronage, it contributes measurably to the success of the various corporate enterprises from which the revenue of the Commonwealth is chiefly derived and by numerical preponderance is bound to determine, directly or indirectly, the humanitarian policy and governmental principles of the generation.

Quite in line with this view, our General Assembly, with the approval of your Honorable Board, has passed a law to secure prompt treatment in the

several State Hospitals, and quick restoration, if possible, of all persons applying for admission who are threatened with Insanity. It would seem that the interests of the Commonwealth could be served in the highest sense by arresting mental aberration before it has seriously or permanently impaired the intellect and destroyed the capacity of the citizen. It was designed that Hygeia Hall should be adapted to the accommodation of such Patients of the Female sex as well as for convalescent cases. The Board would respectfully urge the recommendation of a sufficient Appropriation for the erection of an additional Cottage or separate Ward for Men of this class and suggest the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

If the increasing number of affected persons, who must sooner or later become more or less permanent burdens upon the capacity of the Hospital, can thus be checked, an alarming source of public embarrassment will be alleviated. For the one theme upon which all must agree is the continued, excessive, insatiable demand upon the limited capacity of the Hospitals for the Insane. It presents to us a problem of such gravity, that we venture to enlarge a suggestion which we have, in some form, heretofore made. It is agreed by all the Authorities and often enjoined in your Reports, that the Amusement and Diversion of Patients is of first importance. We have provided indoor and outdoor games, constructed walks and play-grounds, devised various means of employment and provided necessary implements therefor. Instructive lectures

illustrated by the Magic Lantern have been given by the Superintendent and Dramatic entertainments conducted by Dr. Guth. Examples of Carpet-weaving and of Silver-plating at our Hospital were commended in your report for 1892.

It has occurred to us that if these remedial agencies could be applied during the continuance of sanity, any existing tendency to mental divergence would, in many cases, be superceded. If the strain of a single constant occupation could be interrupted, if the continuity of some prevailing idea, or mood, some grasp of despair could only be broken, the mind might be rescued. It would at least have a better chance. In our Annual Report for 1885, we urged some public provision for Manual Training in each Hospital District, the maintenance of free instruction in the Mechanic Arts, and supported the recommendation by statistics gathered from your Annual Reports, showing the comparatively small proportion of Patients received from the branches of industry requiring skill or mental application. The State Administration, at that time, manifested much interest in the subject of Industrial Training.

The Act of June 25, 1885 (P. L. 176.) authorized Boards of Education, in cities of the second class, to provide the necessary buildings, machinery, apparatus and material for day and evening schools of instruction in the useful branches of the Mechanic Arts, and the Act of May 8, 1889, amendatory of the High School Act of 1887, also authorized like instruction. The Legislature had already, by

Act of May 22, 1883, (P. L. 37.) provided for evening sessions of the common schools and high schools during four months of the year with a curriculum to be arranged at the discretion of the proper Boards of School Directors.

The Session of 1889 (P. L. 179.) further provided, by Act of May 23rd., that any incorporated city may receive donations of money, books, manuscripts or property, real or personal, for the use of establishing a free library within the limits of such corporation and make annual appropriations to maintain the same.

We suggest the imperative need of a more liberal policy of public enlightenment. In the interests of humanitarian science, the time has come when our system of free public instruction should be extended to the adult population. It was designed for a native citizenship. It never reaches the adult immigrant and often fails to reach the children of toil, of destitution, of crime. There is no apparent public danger in extending the opportunity for industrial education to every city and borough of the Commonwealth. The experiment already authorized has not developed any forbidding conditions.

Motives of economy and present pressure of taxation afford sufficient guarantee against improvident expenditure. Chautauqua Circles and University Extension are select and attended with some expense to the pupils. Much as these agencies have accomplished in the direction indicated, they can hardly be said to be open to the poor,

whose means of enlightenment is otherwise comparatively limited. Such educational provision ought to be made at public expense.

In some European countries, the Government supports public amusements of a high character. It is worthy of consideration whether the present exigency in humanitarian policy does not require tentative progress in this direction. Endowed lecture courses are maintained under public administration in various New England towns without reproach or complaint. Of the 258 cities and incorporated towns of Massachusetts, it is reported that more than 200 maintain free libraries at public expense. They have passed the stage of experiment or question.

Should not such legislation be recommended as will enable the cities and boroughs of Pennsylvania to avail themselves of these safeguards of sanity?

Believing that the suggestions we have urged are commended by conservative considerations, we respectfully entreat that you will favorably present them to the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Very respectfully,

T. J. SMILEY.
G. N. PARMLEE.
S. R. MASON.
W. H. OSTERHOUT.
J. W. GREENLAND.
L. D. WETMORE.
RUFUS B. STONE.
CHARLES C. SHIRK.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Penn'a :

Gentlemen :— The number of patients admitted into this Hospital during the year ending November 30, 1894 was 251; males 162, females 89.

The number discharged during the same period was 246; males 132, females 114, leaving in the Hospital on November 30, 1894, 891; males 482, females 409.

Of those discharged 46 were restored, 50 improved, 93 stationary and 57 died.

The whole number under treatment was 1137.

The number of males at the close of the year was seventy-three in excess of the females.

The wards of the Hospital have been crowded and part of the time during the year over-crowded with patients.

In August, eighty, fifty males and thirty females, were removed to the Asylum for the Chronic Insane at Wernersville, but that only removed a certain portion of the over-crowding, principally the quiet, and left the wards for the excited patients much over-crowded.

As the other Hospitals refused, more than a year since, on account of their over-crowded condition, to admit any more patients a large number of



OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT (Physician-in-Chief.)

recent cases, after a conversation with Governor Pattison, were received from the part of the Commonwealth set apart for those hospitals, as it seemed to me that every effort should be made to give to recent cases the benefit of treatment in the earliest stages, so as if possible, to restore them and prevent their passing into the chronic state. Quite a number of those thus admitted have been restored and others are progressing towards restoration, thus justifying the action taken in the relief of many who would not otherwise have had the benefit of treatment.

So far as now appears at this writing no relief will be given from the over-crowding in this Hospital by removal to the Asylum for the Chronic Insane, as that institution is now full and the number needed to fill any vacancies which may occur will be taken from hospitals much nearer to that institution.

The situation in this Hospital is not peculiar to it, but all the other hospitals are in a similar plethoric condition, and the same may be said of the large majority of the hospitals in the different states of the Union.

It must be borne in mind that no attempt to accommodate the insane of this Commonwealth was made until about fifty years since, which certainly did not fully meet all the requirements for the number existing at that time, the law being explicit in giving preference to recent cases.

It cannot be charged that the authorities of this Commonwealth were more derelict in this particu-

lar than other states, because the communities, as a whole, have nowhere been fully alive to the requirements to be met in the proper and full provision to be made for this unfortunate class. Unfortunately, theorists have been too busy in their recommendations and their theories had not the solid basis of fact and accurate knowledge to sustain them and render them really practical. What is really demanded by the exigencies of the times is the erection of hospitals for all classes of the insane and not for any one class by itself. It will not do to reason from an imaginary state of things which is founded on sentiment and not on solid, sound judgment of things as they really exist.

It is a fact known to every one who has spent any length of time among the insane, "that for the insane the companions best adapted to promote their recovery are those whose mental state is quite unlike their own. The ideal ward is one in which the patient would come in contact with only sane persons of cheerful temperament who were wise, firm and kind. Although such a ward is manifestly impracticable, we find an approximation in existing methods of care. Many patients, after long residence in a hospital, are so in harmony with the conditions of their daily lives, that their insanity is not apparent to superficial observers. They are averse to changes. They take up the routine of their lives calmly. A new patient coming among them feels the influence of this spirit of compliance and contentment. Mutual benefit is conferred by the presence of new cases and those of longer dura-



ESQUIROL.



PINEL.

tion. The introduction of a new patient upon a ward is a source of healthy, human interest to those there. The tendency to routine is thereby checked. Many insane patients are capable of receiving pleasure from knowing that their efforts are of use, that they are depended on for something. In no other place could a patient whose insanity has extended over a number of years, be as useful as in the ward of a hospital. The trained attendant knows the degree of supervision such a patient needs, and knows to what extent the capability of assisting on the part of that patient can be utilized to the benefit of the other patients as well as for the patient's pleasant sense of being a part of the dominating element in hospital life, in so far as his efforts go to turn discord to harmony, and confusion to order. A new patient coming into a well organized ward, in many instances modifies his own eccentricities unconsciously by reason of the influences about him. He becomes an organic part of the ward, subject to its healthful tendencies. Thus is accomplished the twofold object of the hospital for the insane, the improvement and recovery of the patients, and the maintenance of a home, safe and comfortable, for those who probably will never again live with the skilled care that is furnished by such a hospital."—(E. H. Howard.)

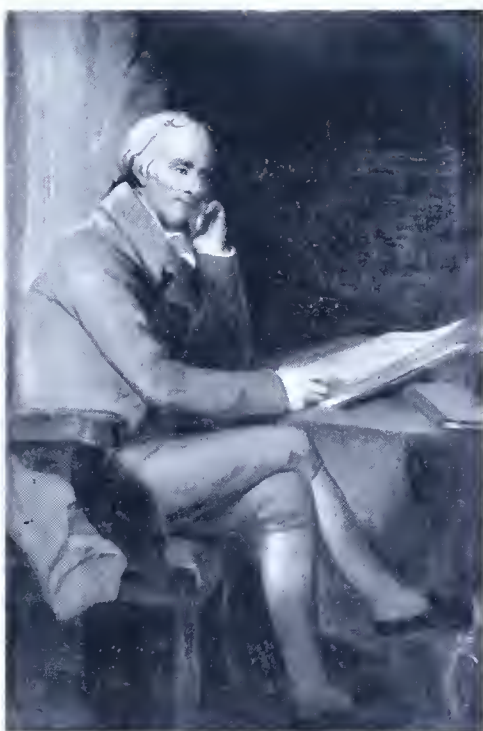
The vacation during the summer, so kindly and courteously granted, was greatly enjoyed and spent in the interests of the Hospital in attempting to

obtain a more thorough and intimate knowledge of the management of similar institutions in Great Britain.

The invitation extended by the President of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland to attend the meeting of that Association in Dublin gave an opportunity to meet a large number of gentlemen foremost in the care of the insane, not only in Great Britain and Ireland but also to make the acquaintance of gentlemen from France, Belgium and Austria. Great pleasure and greater benefit was derived from listening to the able papers read and the discussions on those papers by men of acknowledged eminence in the profession from different countries.

Received everywhere with the utmost cordiality, the greatest courtesy was shown in giving every opportunity to become acquainted with the arrangements of the institutions and the manner in which they are conducted. While the institutions differ materially in their manner of construction and arrangement of the wards from our own, the organization is, in nearly every particular, similar to those in this country.

The same difficulties are experienced in the overcrowded condition of the Institutions and the consequent necessity of more extended accommodation for the care and treatment of all classes. The latest institutions constructed are arranged for the care and treatment of all classes of the insane in wards specially devoted to the care of the chronic,



BENJ. RUSH.

the epileptic and the acute cases, under the same general management.

The necessity of reaching Dublin on a specified day did not allow time to visit many of the institutions in the South of Ireland.

The Asylum at Cork, founded many years back, is beautifully situated in the midst of grounds, laid out and planted with great care and on the slope of rising ground with a beautiful view. The building was on the same plan of construction as the majority of the other buildings in Great Britain, and every part of it crowded, while the additions then approaching completion would give temporary relief to its over-crowded wards. Visiting it on a rainy day the view could not be well seen, but everything in and around the Asylum gave evidence of the careful attention and management of its excellent and skillful Superintendent.

The Asylum at Killarney was also visited and found in excellent condition despite its crowded wards.

The Richmond Asylum in Dublin, erected in grounds near the older part of the city and dating back to an earlier part of this century, bore evidence of the great care and diligent attention and oversight of its accomplished Superintendent. Its wards were greatly over-crowded. The grounds around it were beautifully laid out and ornamented. Pleasant memories of home and country were revived on each visit to the institution by the sight of the Stars and Stripes flying from the front of the centre building.

One of the antiquities of Dublin was St. Patrick's Hospital, built in 1745. The money for its erection was bequeathed by Jonathan Swift, better known as Dean Swift, and it was reported that he also left the plan on which it was built, and its arrangements give strong evidence of the thought given to its preparation when so little attention was given to the construction of such buildings, and the benevolence and beneficence which prompted such a work. That a man, whose eccentricities, and in later years his mental aberrations, were a source of amazement and distress to his friends, should have planned such a noble work gave evidence that, though soured by his disappointments which gave rise to that keen satire which runs through his writings, he was yet imbued with the highest philanthropy and desire to confer on his countrymen the opportunity of relief from a malady which he too keenly felt himself.

It is earnestly and sincerely to be hoped that the English Government, which has the control and direction of all matters concerning the expenditure for such institutions in Ireland, will awake to the urgent necessities of the situation and extend a helping hand and a generous support to this most dependent of its people, by the provision for more extended means for their relief and maintenance.

In Glasgow, the largest and most extensive manufacturing city of Scotland, each of its five parishes is making extensive provision for the care of their insane.

The Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, which like all the other Royal Asylums in Scotland has a charter from Parliament, when built fifty years since was in the suburbs of Glasgow, but the growth of the city has now reached and bids fair to surround the extensive and beautifully arranged grounds. It is an institution which receives only those whose expenses are paid from their own income. While not built in modern style it has all the comforts which that class of patients can expect to receive. In connection with the institution and within its enclosure, for necessity has compelled the enclosure of all such grounds with a wall to keep off intrusive curiosity, is a building designed exclusively for females with large grounds for exercise and amusement.

This building is very comfortably and cheerfully fitted up for a number of patients who attend to all the details of their own housekeeping, the provisions being supplied by the Steward of the Asylum, and everything has the appearance of a private house with all the surroundings which will enable its inmates to enjoy life pleasantly.

The Royal Asylum at Morningside, Edinburgh, was originally in the suburbs, but the growth of the city has surrounded it and compelled removal to a more elevated and beautiful location.

On this old estate the original mansion, built three hundred and twenty years since, has been changed so as to accommodate a number of patients without seriously impairing the old style when

every man's house was his castle, which he was compelled to defend against unfriendly and hostile neighbors.

On another part of the same property is a beautiful house recently built and arranged for the accommodation of a number of ladies, under the general management of a lady in charge, and everything is so constructed as to give the brightest and most cheerful appearance in its interior arrangements, while looking out from among the fine old trees around it on a beautiful prospect in all directions.

The large building, designed for the accommodation of a greater number of patients, has been arranged in a most excellent manner with many new and interesting features intended to give greater comfort and convenience, and furnished in the most modern style in all its departments.

The Royal Murray Asylum at Perth, erected more than seventy years since, has been kept in excellent condition, but in the main building changes are now in course of construction which will adapt it to more modern views.

In the immediate neighborhood is a fine mansion beautifully fitted up for a number of ladies, under the general charge of a lady, and everything has the air of great comfort and cheerfulness.

At Elie, on the banks of the Firth of Forth, is an old house, built two hundred and fifty years ago, fitted up very comfortably for a number of ladies. The yard extends to the edge of the water so that sea bathing in the season can be had without diffi-

culty. In clear, pleasant weather the view extends over the waters of the Firth of Forth to the Bass Rock and Edinburgh.

In addition to these buildings they have also a house in the mountains fitted up for a number of patients.

At the Royal Asylum at Montrose a large and convenient house at some distance from the main building is very comfortably fitted up for the accommodation of a number of ladies, with a lady in charge of the establishment. Arrangements are in progress for the erection of a large building in the grounds of the Institution, at some distance from the present structure, for the accommodation of a number of gentlemen.

The main building, originally constructed many years since, in beautiful and extensive grounds, has been very much changed in many of its internal arrangements to make it conform to more advanced views. The Superintendent though advancing in age, retains the spirit and energy of his earlier years.

At Dumfries the Crichton Royal Institution founded by Mrs. Jane Crichton, as a memorial to her husband and opened for the reception of patients in 1839, has "660 acres of the finest agricultural land in Nithsdale." Some of the buildings are admirably arranged for the accommodation of gentlemen and ladies whose support is paid from their own funds, while the Southern Counties Institution

in the same grounds and under the same general management accommodates a large number of those sent by the parish authorities.

In the part of the Southern Counties Institution designed for the females, very extensive improvements have been made conformable to the most recent views in the construction of such institutions; and the department for men will also be thoroughly remodeled as soon as certain patients, supported by the city of Glasgow, are removed to the institutions now in course of erection by the parishes of that city.

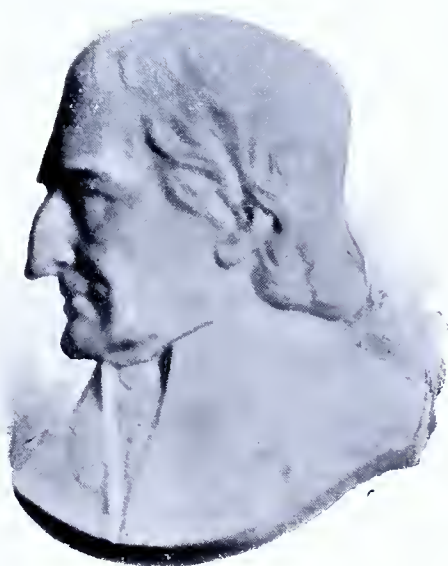
A large electric light plant was also in course of construction and a church at a moderate distance from the other buildings, which will be not only a great ornament to the grounds but a model of its kind, rivaling the beautiful churches in the large cities.

The supply of water is obtained from an artesian well, 450 feet deep, and the farm buildings are in a style of excellence not generally attainable.

At a short distance from the main structure is a very neat building in the midst of beautiful grounds, specially arranged for twenty ladies.

In another direction was the house and farm of a country gentleman which had been leased, the farm for the shootings and the house for the accommodation of several ladies.

To use the words of the Superintendent: "This house costs me a thousand pounds more than the receipts from the patients, but what does that amount to if I can restore those ladies to health of



WILLIAM TUKE.



THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE.

body and soundness of mind?" A broad and liberal view of the care of those mentally disordered, which would be a great advantage to those afflicted if it were more generally entertained.

About ten miles distant was another house, with a farm of several thousand acres, also leased for the shootings, where fifty women were taken care of and visited every day. The House was beautifully situated, fronting a small lake, and everything arranged for the comfort of its inmates.

Passing into England, the first institution visited was the Retreat at York, built in 1792 by William Tuke, who initiated the reform in the care of the insane in England in 1789. It was very interesting and instructive to see the first building constructed with the idea of improved treatment of the insane in England, and see just how things were done one hundred years ago.

They are changing certain parts of the building, to make it conformable to more modern ideas, but they are not taking away or changing the front of the old building so beautifully covered with English ivy. Of the recent additions, one is a villa for men and another for women, designed to give every comfort and convenience for the patients, in beautiful rooms and halls and surrounded by finely arranged grounds. In addition to these, they have a building, just outside of their grounds, fitted up for a number of ladies, under the immediate charge of a lady.

They have also a house at the sea side, at the celebrated English watering place on the North

Sea, Scarborough. Thus it will be seen that the management have enlarged views of what is due to those whose minds are disordered, and have the courage and determination to carry out those views.

The Retreat is under the control of the Friends, and all its Managers are appointed by and report to the Yearly meeting of that Society.

At Cheadle, near Manchester, is a large private institution admirably arranged and managed, and having over three hundred inmates. In connection with this are three cottages for the use of certain female patients, very pleasantly arranged.

The institution has also a house, with about sixty inmates, in Wales.

At Virginia Water, in Berkshire, is a large institution, very expensively built and capable of accommodating about three hundred inmates, and in connection with this is a large house at Brighton, the celebrated bathing resort on the South coast of England.

Meeting at the Retreat at York one of the Commissioners of Lunacy of England, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making at the Hospital at Harrisburg twenty years ago, he desired me to visit certain institutions in England, and, as time was limited, the visits were confined principally to those institutions, though several others were added as opportunity offered.

The Asylum at Wadsley, near Sheffield, is built on rising ground, with beautiful, sloping lawns in front, and, as one building stands much higher than

the other, the view is not obstructed over the beautiful country beyond. Large enclosures between these buildings give ample ground for exercise and recreation.

The large institution at Menstone, near Leeds, built within a recent period, had in its wards early in July over nine hundred patients, and arrangements were in progress for accommodations for six hundred more. The arrangement of the wards was peculiar, and could only be clearly understood by an examination of the ground plan.

Extensive grounds were arranged for the exercise of the patients, and from those grounds in front of the building were extended and beautiful views over the rich country spreading for miles away.

The Asylum at Cane Hill, in Surrey, intended for the accommodation of part of the insane of the city of London, is beautifully situated on a commanding site, and its buildings have been gradually extended by adding wards within the outer circumference of wards so as to increase the accommodation.

At Clayberry, on the North East of London, was the latest institution erected by the city corporation, and it was arranged with wards for the acute, the chronic and the epileptic of each sex, with large enclosures in which each class could take ample exercise and fresh air. Opened in 1893, the number of patients in one year had reached the number of over two thousand, as patients who had been boarded out in other institutions had all been withdrawn from them, to this Asylum.

The older institutions of London, Colney Hatch, situated to the north of the city, and Hanwell, the Asylum where Dr. Conolly began his efforts for the removal of restraint from the patients, seven miles west of London, were not visited for want of time. They each contain about one thousand patients.

Bethlehem Hospital has a long history. Founded first in 1246, and presented to the city of London in 1547, by Henry VIII, as a hospital for the insane, the original building taken down in 1675 and removed to another location, the present building was commenced in 1812 in an entirely different situation. It is the recipient of a large number of recent cases which are sent from the city, and, on account of its limited capacity, only recent cases of mental disorder can be admitted. It is surrounded by large grounds, enclosed by brick walls to keep out intrusive curiosity, and give the inmates ample ground for exercise in the open air. All the appointments are excellent, and great care and attention is given to those who are committed to its charge. A day spent in the morning visit to the wards with the Superintendent was a strong reminder of such days at home.

The Asylum at Whittingham, near Preston, Lancashire, was large and admirably arranged, having two distinct buildings, a few hundred yards apart, one of them for the chronic insane. As in all the other institutions, the grounds are large, beautifully planted and kept in excellent order. As the institution is at some distance from the Rail Road station, a track has been laid from the Station

to the Asylum and a locomotive and cars take people from the Rail Road station and return, and all freight is carried in the same way.

In the neighborhood of Prestwich, near Manchester, is a private institution, kept in excellent condition and commanding beautiful views in all directions.

The large County Asylum at Prestwich, with the largest number of patients in any institution in England, has the most extensive display of plants in its wards of any institution in England, though that is a feature in nearly every Asylum in Great Britain.

Additions have been made to the building from year to year to accommodate the increasing number of patients, until the greater part of the open spaces within the outer building has been filled up, and some buildings have been extended round the front of the main central building.

As a rule, all the institutions are erected on a general plan, with rooms only on one side of the hall and on the opposite side large sitting rooms, where the patients spend the time, when in the house, in various ways of amusement and occupation. In some institutions, in the wards where the infirm are placed, the meals are served on small tables in different parts of the room.

A day was very pleasantly spent in a visit to the Asylum for insane criminals, at Broadmoor, in Berkshire, about twenty miles from London. Located on rising ground in a beautiful section of country, the view extends for miles over one of the richest

agricultural districts of England. The building was erected to secure fully the class of insane committed to its care and is strongly constructed and arranged.

Large grounds around the building are enclosed for the exercise and recreation of the inmates. The safety of the community and the security of those committed to the Asylum to maintain that safety are the governing principles of the institution, and no morbid sentimentalism finds place in its management, nor in the law which directs that management.

The Superintendent is a man of broad and liberal views and kindly disposition, tempered with decision and firmness, and devotes himself very earnestly to the welfare of the particularly unfortunate class committed to his care.

It was particularly gratifying to find that the effort made in the establishment of Hygeia Hall should be so strongly supported by the practice and experience of all the institutions mentioned, and by the intentions of others who had not advanced to the same extent.

It proves that the principle is true in all its bearings, that no amount of time, labor or money spent to secure the best attainable should be denied in order to procure the benefit of an extension of every advantage to be derived from careful treatment under well-directed, thoughtful management.

The treatment of nervous diseases which tend towards mental disorder needs much more careful attention and earnest thought than has heretofore

been given to it, not so much in the way of neurological medication as in the effort to divert, instruct, amuse, occupy and lead out of the surrounding and anticipated gloom into the bright light of healthy enjoyment and devotion to the good of others still involved in varying degrees of darkness.

In no way can this be more effectively secured than by the personal care and constant attention of one who will watch the varying phases of the disorder, exercise that cautious and discreet attention which will meet each unusual feature as it arises by such diversion, amusement or occupation as may appear best adapted to change the disordered action and tend to bring on a more healthy movement.

This individualizing treatment has been found very effective for the purposes indicated, and cannot be too steadily employed in a large number, or probably in the majority, of cases where the mind is troubled with doubts, suggestions of an unhealthy and distressing character, and where the depression needs to be met by influences which will aid in drawing out of the unnatural train of thought into one which will implant vividly and regularly such ideas and impressions as will turn to more natural and healthy channels.

It is a familiar fact, constantly observed by every one who has given attention to the care of nervous disorders and those whose minds are more or less affected, that the mind of such individuals takes on and indulges in thoughts and feelings which

only serve to add to the distress and trouble, and the necessity is therefore urgent to break up this disordered tendency and draw to more elevating and inspiring thought. Add to this the influence of these depressing thoughts on the bodily organs, impairing the physical health and inducing serious bodily disorders.

The only objection which can be urged against such a plan of treatment is the additional expense involved; but that is balancing peace of mind, health, contentment and happiness in a scale where every one must feel that the weight in the opposing scale has a suspiciously sordid character and should be thrown out and others of a more just and genuinely humane character should be substituted.

Urging such an individualized treatment is no fanciful theory, but has been proved by frequent and careful experiment to be that which will most readily and most effectually secure the restoration of the individual to correct views of his own condition and of his relation to his fellow men.

The success which has attended the efforts to make Hygeia Hall a means of benefit and restoration has been most gratifying. Many of those transferred to it have been greatly benefited, and life has taken on a new aspect with more cheerfulness and hope, while many have been fully restored in mind and body and have gone forth to enjoy the comforts, the cheer and happiness of their families and friends.

HYGEIA HALL.



ECKERT MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The effort has been to make it a most pleasant and enjoyable residence and to surround its inmates with cheerful hope and earnest faith, and while all has not been done which might be done, the success of the past gives courage for renewed and steady effort and progress in the future. The aim has been fixed high that all may feel that whatever has been done is only the prelude to nobler and better efforts for the future.

During the Summer, the Avenue leading to the rear of the Hospital was greatly improved, and made a more pleasing feature in the arrangement of the grounds, by setting back the fence on both sides so as to give space between the fence and the row of trees for a broad walk of six feet, laid in the best manner in asphalt on one side, and arrangements were also made to put a similar walk on the other side during the coming Summer, as the material could not be had this year. This arrangement leaves a space between the path and the main road, with the trees in the centre, which will be kept in grass and thus add a more pleasing feature to the Avenue. It was necessary, also, to change to a certain extent the grade on a part of the road, and the whole, when fully finished, according to the design, will make a more agreeable feature in that part of the grounds.

That part of the farm lying directly in front of the barn and the other buildings in that connection has always been too wet for cultivation, as the rain from the hill and the overflow of the reservoir always kept it wet. To remedy this, pipes have

been laid so as to drain this whole section by direct connection with the main sewer, and thus put it in a condition to be made more available for farm purposes.

After this was done, an ice pond was constructed in the immediate neighborhood to the north, so arranged as to be filled with water from the reservoirs, and connected, also, with the sewer, so that the water can be carried away when the ice has all been obtained. The long period of dry weather during the summer interfered to a considerable extent with the crops on the farm and in the garden.

During the fall large parties of men, varying from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred and twenty-five, were sent out on every clear afternoon to gather up the stones on different parts of the property, pull up all the weeds, and thus have a certain amount of exercise and recreation. After all had been done which was needed in this particular, the same practice was continued in the way of a walk for a definite period for all who could be induced to go, generally about two hundred at a time, and the only complaint at any time entered was that of the baker, who said it required him to bake more bread.

During November and December, 1893, and January and February, 1894, a number of cases of diphtheria, brought into the Hospital from outside, required special attention, but no deaths occurred. The cases were carefully isolated and very strict care and attention was given to them by the physi-

cians and the attendants who were selected to take charge of them.

Dr. M. S. Guth has continued in the discharge of the duties of First Assistant Physician with his accustomed fidelity and devotion.

Dr. Charles M. Strickler has discharged the duties of Second Assistant Physician with earnestness, thoughtfulness and constant devotion to his duties.

Dr. J. Howard Allwein entered on his duties as Third Assistant Physician in March, 1894, and has shown himself an excellent officer by his ability and devotion to his duties.

Dr. Harriete O. McCalmont, after a very faithful and efficient service, resigned her position as Assistant Physician in April, much to the regret of all with whom she was associated, and Dr. Katharine Northrop entered on the duties of Assistant Physician on May 1, 1894, and has performed those duties earnestly and faithfully.

Mr. F. M. Bettis, by his care and watchfulness, has shown himself well fitted for the duties of Steward, which he has filled so acceptably for several years.

Mr. W. A. Smiley has given himself with zeal and earnestness to his duties as Storekeeper and Book-keeper, and has proved himself a valuable officer by the manner in which he has discharged his duties.

Mrs. S. F. Boyer, as Housekeeper, has given herself with steadfastness, fidelity and constant watch-

fulness to the discharge of her duties of a complicated and arduous character.

Miss Kate Layton, as Secretary to the Superintendent, has discharged all the complicated duties of her position with accuracy, fidelity and great devotion to the interests of the Hospital.

The Supervisors, in both the male and female Departments, have labored faithfully and efficiently to promote the welfare of the patients and the best interests of the Hospital.

To all those who have been connected with the discharge of duties at Hygeia Hall, great credit is due for the faithful, conscientious manner in which they have discharged those duties, and thus aided in the success which has characterized the work of that part of the establishment.

The constant changes which have taken place during the year among the attendants have added very much to the difficulties of administration, from the fact that very many did not remain long enough to gain a fair knowledge of the duties required of them.

Those who have continued in regular service deserve credit for the manner in which they have discharged their duties under the difficulties caused by over-crowded wards, giving rise to greater annoyance and irritability among the patients.

The Farmer, and all those employed in work outside of the wards, have been faithful and efficient.

The religious services, and the evening entertainments on each day of the week, have been regular-

ly maintained and much credit is due to the attendants for their efforts to make these exercises more varied and interesting. We are indebted to friends in Erie for several very pleasant and diverting entertainments, and also to other friends in different places for their interest in the welfare of the inmates.

Mr. John S. Pierson, of New York, kindly sent for the patients a large number of Christmas and New Year's cards, which are very much enjoyed by those who receive them.

Admitting fully all the defects and failings of the year which has closed, and the inability to reach more nearly the point at which we have aimed, we enter with renewed energy and increased hopefulness on the duties of another year, in the hope that greater good may be attained and a Divine blessing direct and sustain what may be attempted.

JOHN CURWEN.

Dec. 20, 1894.

NOTE.—This address is part of the Semi-Centennial address delivered at the meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association in May, 1894, and was also read at the meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland at the meeting in Dublin in June, 1894.

HINTS TOWARDS THE PREVENTION OF MENTAL DISORDERS.

BY DR. CURWEN.

*Honorary Member of the Medico-Psychological Association;
Medical Superintendent, Pennsylvania State
Hospital for the Insane, Warren.*

Every physician in charge of a hospital for the insane should do all in his power to aid in the ad-

vance of mental physiology, mental pathology and physiological psychology, not only for his own immediate benefit as a study; but with the intent of reaching a better knowledge of the mental processes, and elucidating, as far as possible, the recondite problems of mind. These require careful and exact study, but that study will give power to the individual, while it will enable him more definitely to trace the intricate connection of cause and effect in the cases which call for his examination. It is certain that the more thoroughly these processes are studied the better will be the effect of treatment, and the more satisfactory will be the result to the patient and to the physician. He will learn more fully that while medical means are excellent as adjuvants, entertainment and diversion of the mind, and also occupation of both mind and body, with proper hygienic precautions, are essential elements in the course to be pursued, to secure the best results. The reciprocal influence of mind and body needs more thorough study than it has yet received; and by the knowledge thus obtained a way will be found for the more scientific application of medical, moral and hygienic measures than they have heretofore received.

From the study of mental physiology and mental pathology can also be learned the principles and rules which can be applied to the prevention of mental disorders, and surely no higher object can claim the attention of the alienist than the endeavor to give tone and vigor to the mental powers, and thus prevent a disordered condition.

With the highest type of Christian civilization should be blended the strong features of the old Greek ideas of mental culture and the Roman model of physical development. How can this best be attained? Men too often allow their calm judgment of right thinking and right action to be overborne by their appetites, their desires, and their passions, but that is only an additional rea-

son why they should be taught that such yielding is inflicting an injury and a wrong on them and theirs.

Education, in such cases, is a very slow process in the endeavor to eradicate the errors of the past and of the present time, and because of the slowness a more determined effort should be made to instil those principles which will impress on all classes the elementary truths of genuine hygiene, to be strengthened and made more impressive by constant repetition.

It is an undeniable fact, supported by incontrovertible data, that a large class of idiots is produced by drunken and other depraved conditions of one or both parents. It is equally undeniable that certain forms of disease are propagated by the diseased condition of the parent, caused by a vicious and dissolute course of life, and that this state would go down the generations but for the self-limitation imposed on certain kinds of disease, leading to their extinction. There is no limit allotted to those who obey the commandments, but to those who disobey the limit is fixed and definite.

The law makes no allowance by reason of ignorance of its provisions for those who neglect or disobey, neither are the laws of hygiene relaxed or the penalty warded off because men neglect or refuse to obey them. Those laws of hygiene are as fixed and inviolable as those of the Decalogue, and the punishment enforced more prompt and positive.

This Association can do no greater service to its fellow-men than by the steady, persistent effort to teach them that obedience to hygienic laws means health of body, and vigor and soundness of mind, while the violation of these laws means mental derangement and physical degeneration.

Diligent inquiry and careful observation will demonstrate another class of subjects to which very little attention has heretofore been given. Wo-

men of education and intelligence have stated that they could observe in their children certain traits and dispositions which they knew they possessed and indulged during the period of gestation with those children. The more thoroughly this matter is inquired into the more positive will be the information obtained; and does it not point clearly and unequivocally to this fact, that the mother should be urged to exercise a careful control over her temper, and other mental and bodily conditions, if she wishes to have her children free from those neurotic conditions which tend so strongly towards mental disorders?

Everyone must have observed in certain families a very great dissimilarity in the temper, disposition, and mental capacity of the children, and sometimes also in the physical development of those children. Does not the statement given afford at least a partial solution of the difference observed?

Aptitude for certain trades and professions, special inclination to and ability in literature, science, and the higher branches of philosophy, are as clearly endowments of the individual as others are hereditary transmissions.

Another matter demanding special attention is the early education of children—first in the proper control to be exercised over the appetites, the desires, the passions, the emotions, and the affections, which should commence with the dawn of intelligence and be carefully, patiently, and judiciously exercised. This earliest exercise should be the training of the child in the habit of obedience to parental discipline; not the stern discipline which will provoke, but that calm, quiet enforcement of the direction given which will teach more effectually and have a more enduring influence than any stern and harsh command, enforced by severe punishment. This calm discipline, steadily adhered to and not relaxed on account of sentiment-

al feeling, will teach the child a command over its own passions which will be of infinite benefit in the future.

The authority thus established will enable the parent, as the child advances in years, to enforce the needed advice in all matters pertaining to the regulation of the moral powers, which will give stability to the character to resist more readily and more effectively the temptations to which all are more or less exposed, and will lead to a more law-abiding disposition.

Obedience to law, thus developed, means social order and good government; disobedience means disregard of law, anarchy, and confusion.

But education has a higher meaning still than this training of the moral powers, in the leading and training of the mental powers so as to fit the individual to take his place in the affairs of life. This does not mean the mere superficial glance at a given subject, but a thorough examination of each particular matter so as exactly to understand what it means and what it leads to, and the thoughtful study of the whole in all its parts and relations, fully comprehending one point before passing to another, and thus being firmly impressed on the mind so as to be of genuine value when needed. It is this thorough mastery of a subject which makes the scholar in distinction to the sciolist, "whose pride is as great as his ignorance,"

But beyond this, and intimately associated with it, is the thorough and constant inculcation of sound moral and religious principles which will give each man to understand his duty to God, to his fellow-men, and to himself in his relations in every department of life in which he may be called to act.

"The faculty of knowledge is closely connected with the faculty of moral obedience, which is the right and duty of mankind."

The census report of 1840 gives the population of the United States as 17,069,453; the settled area

of the country, 807,242 square miles; and the number of hospitals for the insane. 21 The report of the census of 1890 gives the population as 62,622,250; the settled area, 2,970,000 square miles; and the number of hospitals for the insane, 125. In the Dominion of Canada, in 1840, the population was about 1,000,000, and one hospital for the insane; in 1890 the population was 5,000,000, and the number of hospitals 10.

This steady increase of hospitals for the insane is clearly to be attributed to the strenuous and persistent efforts of the members of the American Association to enlighten the minds of the several communities respecting the large number of the insane and the urgent necessity of proper provision for them, and the continuous endeavors to procure the erection of hospitals suitably adapted to the purpose.

Within a few years a class, outside of the hospitals, whose knowledge is limited to a very meagre acquaintance with the character of the insane and the special requirements for their care and management, has arisen, the members of which have assumed the right to dictate just how hospitals for the insane should be constructed and arranged. Acting on the idea advanced by one of their number, that because of the long experience and observation of the physicians connected with the care of the insane they cannot properly and without prejudice give advice and direction in the preparation of the plans and in the construction of the hospitals, they have altered plans and modified arrangements which were prepared with special care and study. The best answer to all such interference will be found in the language of a revered and honored member of the Association, the late Dr. Isaac Ray, whose words were always carefully considered before they were written down.

“Without arrogating to ourselves any extraordinary wisdom, we believe that the accomplished

work of this Association, as well as the character and reputation of its present members, fairly entitles it to a respectful hearing on any matters of legislation affecting the interests of the insane in the establishments devoted to their custody and treatment."

In every hospital, particularly in those institutions constructed by the State Governments, the larger number of the inmates belong to that class who were active, industrious, and aided by their labors and the payment of the taxes to assist in maintaining the expenses of the Government. Many of them have laid by a small amount for their support, and that of their families, in case of sickness. When mental disorder overtakes any member of their family they are willing to pay a reasonable amount for their care and treatment in a hospital.

A gentleman, in a public position, once used this expression: "Compel them to go on the county." That seemed a harsh statement to be made by a man of large wealth; and the answer was, "No, never." So long as they are willing to pay their full share to support their friends and thus maintain their liberty, their self-respect, and their independence, every effort should be made to encourage the feeling that they are citizens of an enlightened commonwealth.

There is an old proverb, written more than three thousand years ago, which has come down the centuries with steady verification, "Whoso stoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor, he shall also cry himself, but shall not be heard." Let every member of this Association use his influence, whenever and wherever the opportunity may offer, to induce men to avoid the application of this proverb to themselves, and do all in their power "to raise the fallen, cheer the faint, and heal the broken-hearted."

The trials, the temptations, and the labors of men in every sphere of life are sufficient to depress and cause to despond many who are striving honestly and heartily to discharge the duties incumbent on them in the sphere in which they are called to act, and it behooves every man to cheer and to assist them in every reasonable effort they may make.

In this connection and in face of the steady attempt to crowd together, and at the same time diminish the personal care of the insane, it is the duty of every member of this Association to use his utmost endeavor to introduce into every class and condition of those laboring under mental disorder a more systematic course of individualized treatment, giving to each individual the attention needed by the constant companionship of a cheerful attendant, who shall be required to use all proper means to divert, interest, amuse, and occupy such person, so as more effectually to draw the individual out of the mazes of mental disorder in which he may be involved, and instil more hopeful, cheerful, and practical views of duty and of life. It is worse than useless to advance the idea that the mind is too far disordered to be benefited. Hope never dies, and no one can ever know how soon a bright, healthy idea, implanted by steady perseverance and nourished by faith and love, may develop into such a mental condition as will cheer everyone within the circle of acquaintance. This is no fanciful theory, but a plain fact which anyone may verify by experiment. No one is so circumstanced that in some period of his life he may not be overtaken with trials and misfortunes which tend to try his faith and endurance, and it is, therefore, all the more incumbent to practice, in its fullest meaning, that rule which teaches, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

MAP
OF
LANDS OF HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,
AT
NORTH WARREN, PA.

D. F. A. WHEELOCK C.E.

[illegible]

NOTE.—This is the original Hospital Tract, exclusive of recent additions on the North and in the Southeast corner.

TABLE I.
MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number at the beginning of the year.....	452	434	886
Admitted during the year.....	162	89	251
Total present in the year.....	614	523	1137
Discharged—Restored	22	24	46
Improved.....	17	33	50
Stationary	56	37	93
Died.....	37	20	57
Remaining at the end of the year.....	482	409	891

TABLE II.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE FROM THE BEGINNING OF
THE HOSPITAL.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted	1776	1389	3165
Discharged—Restored	281	246	527
Improved.....	354	273	627
Stationary	247	186	433
Not Insane	2	...	2
Died	410	275	685
Total discharged	1294	980	2274

48 STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN YEAR.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	1	1	2	2	2	4
15 to 20 years.....	3	1	4	5	1	6
20 to 25 years.....	26	6	32	26	6	32
25 to 30 years.....	23	7	30	21	9	30
30 to 35 years.....	15	19	34	16	19	35
35 to 40 years.....	18	9	27	20	6	26
40 to 45 years.....	13	13	26	9	14	23
45 to 50 years.....	14	11	25	14	10	24
50 to 60 years.....	22	12	34	20	12	32
60 to 70 years.....	13	4	17	8	2	10
70 to 80 years.....	10	..	10	7	..	7
Over 80 years.....	2	..	2	2	..	2
Unknown.....	2	6	8	12	8	20
	162	89	251	162	89	251

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF HOSPITAL.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	8	8	16	35	41	76
15 to 20 years.....	55	59	114	99	75	174
20 to 25 years.....	199	94	293	215	135	350
25 to 30 years.....	234	170	404	232	197	429
30 to 35 years.....	218	192	410	227	217	444
35 to 40 years.....	273	207	480	225	177	402
40 to 45 years.....	196	191	387	171	176	347
45 to 50 years.....	154	146	300	121	125	246
50 to 60 years.....	205	175	380	176	120	296
60 to 70 years.....	137	88	225	100	50	150
70 to 80 years.....	53	31	84	35	14	49
Over 80 years.....	14	7	21	9	1	10
Unknown.....	30	21	51	131	61	192
	1776	1389	3165	1776	1389	3165

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males	Fem'ls.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	114	65	179	1184	924	2108
Canada	4		4	18	7	25
Nova Scotia				1		1
Maine				6	2	8
New Hampshire.....				2	1	3
Vermont				3	3	6
Massachusetts				7	4	11
Rhode Island	1		1	1	1	2
New York	7	6	13	144	105	249
New Jersey.....	1		1	3	2	5
Maryland		1	1	1	3	4
Virginia	1		1	6	5	11
West Virginia.....				1		1
South Carolina.....				1		1
Ohio				11	15	26
Indiana					1	1
Illinois.....				1	2	3
Iowa				1	1	2
Kentucky				1		1
Kansas				1		1
Michigan					2	2
Wisconsin				1	1	2
Minnesota				1		1
California				1		1
West Indies.....					1	1
England	2		2	47	23	70
Ireland	10	2	12	106	126	232
Scotland	1		1	11	7	18
Wales				5	8	13
Isle of Man.....				2		2
France				7	6	13
Switzerland				5	1	6
Italy	1		1	6	1	7
Belgium.....		1	1	1	3	4
Germany	8	5	13	94	73	167
Austria				4		4
Hungary	1	1	2	1	1	2
Roumania				1		1
Bohemia					1	1
Sweden	10	4	14	74	37	111
Finland					1	1
Poland				5	2	7
Denmark.....		1	1		2	2
Russia					1	1
Unknown	1	3	4	11	16	27
Total.....	162	89	251	1776	1389	3165

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Allegheny.....				11	17	28
Armstrong.....				34	24	58
Beaver.....				1	2	3
Bedford.....				1		1
Blair.....				1	3	4
Bradford.....	6		6	13	11	24
Butler.....	4	1	5	49	23	72
Cambria.....		1	1	3	6	9
Cameron.....	2	1	3	14	10	24
Centre.....	2		2	5	18	23
Clarion.....	5	3	8	95	46	141
Clearfield.....	16	2	18	43	34	77
Clinton.....	1	3	4	26	29	55
Columbia.....	3		3	6	6	12
Crawford.....	12	12	24	223	222	445
Cumberland.....					2	2
Dauphin.....				10	2	12
Elk.....	7	3	10	61	39	100
Erie.....	22	15	37	290	195	485
Fayette.....				2	4	6
Forest.....	4	2	6	16	13	29
Franklin.....				2	2	4
Greene.....				3	1	4
Huntingdon.....				1	3	4
Indiana.....				9	4	13
Jefferson.....	9	3	12	81	48	129
Lackawanna.....	4		4	5	6	11
Lawrence.....	1	2	3	32	22	54
Lehigh.....					1	1
Luzerne.....					28	28
Lycoming.....	3		3	11	22	33
McKean.....	9	9	18	135	110	245
Mercer.....	11	6	17	99	92	191
Mifflin.....				2		2
Monroe.....					2	2
Montour.....					7	7
Northumberland.....	1	1	2	6	8	14
Philadelphia.....				52	2	54
Pike.....					1	1
Potter.....	9	1	10	43	27	70
Schuylkill.....					1	1
Snyder.....					1	1
Sullivan.....	1		1	2	2	4
Susquehanna.....	2		2	5	9	14
Tioga.....	2	5	7	61	80	141
Union.....	1		1	1	2	3

(Continued to page 51.)

TABLE VI. (Concluded.)
RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Venango	8	9	17	122	83	205
Warren	13	10	23	173	92	265
Washington				4	1	5
Wayne	2		2	4	8	12
Westmoreland				6	9	15
Wyoming	2		2	2	5	7
New York				9	4	13
Ohio				1		1
Canada				1		1
Total	162	89	251	1776	1389	3165

TABLE VII.
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Agent				1	1	2
Agent, wife of					5	5
Artist				1	1	2
Baker				1		1
Baker, wife of					1	1
Barber	2		2	12		12
Barber, wife of					1	1
Blacksmith	1		1	14		14
Blacksmith, wife of					8	8
Boiler-maker				2		2
Brick-layer				1		1
Brick-layer, wife of					3	3
Brick-maker				1		1
Bridge-builder				1		1
Broom-maker				1		1
Butcher, wife of					2	2
Cabinet-maker, wife of					9	9
Carpenter	3		3	39		39
Carpenter, widow of					1	1
Carpenter, wife of		1	1		23	23
Carpet-weaver, wife of					1	1
Cigar-maker	1		1	2		2
Civil Engineer				1		1
Clergyman	1		1	8		8
Clergyman, daughter of		1	1		2	2
Clergyman, widow of		1	1		2	2
Clergyman, wife of					6	6
Clerk	2		2	86	2	88
Clerk, daughter of					1	1
Clerk, wife of		2	2		13	13

(Continued to page 52.)

TABLE VII. (Continued.)

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Coach-trimmer				1		1
Confectioner	1		1	2		2
Contractor				1		1
Contractor, wife of					1	1
Cook	1		1	2	1	3
Cook, wife of					1	1
Cooper				3		3
Cooper, daughter of					1	1
Cooper, wife of		1	1		3	3
Currier	1		1	4		4
Dairyman, wife of					1	1
Dentist				2		2
Domestic		12	12		162	162
Drayman				1		1
Drayman, wife of					1	1
Dress-maker		1	1		7	7
Driller	1		1	2	1	2
Driller, wife of		1	1		1	1
Druggist				6		6
Engineer				3		3
Engineer, wife of					10	10
Farmer	43		43	433		433
Farmer, daughter of		2	2		24	24
Farmer, widow of		1	1		13	13
Farmer, wife of		12	12		166	166
Fireman	1		1	3		3
Fireman, wife of		1	1		1	1
Florist, wife of					1	1
Gardener				1		1
Gardener, wife of					1	1
Glass-blower				1		1
Grocer				3		3
Gunsmith, wife of					1	1
Hair-dresser					1	1
Harness-maker	1		1	5		5
Harness-maker, wife of					2	2
Hotel-keeper				5		5
Hotel-keeper, wife of					6	6
House-keeper		3	3		38	38
Huckster				1		1
Jeweler	1		1	2		2
Jeweler, wife of					5	5
Laborer	72		72	759		759
Laborer, daughter of		1	1		6	6
Laborer, widow of		2	2		9	9
Laborer, wife of		21	21		271	271

(Continued to page 53.)

TABLE VII. (Continued.)

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Laundress.....					1	1
Lawyer	1		1	8		8
Lawyer, wife of					1	1
Liveryman				1		1
Liveryman, wife of					1	1
Lumberman				4		4
Lumberman, daughter of					1	1
Lumberman, wife of					5	5
Machinist	2		2	10		10
Machinist, wife of		1	1		4	4
Manufacturer				2		2
Manufacturer, wife of					1	1
Mason				2		2
Mason, wife of					1	1
Mechanic				1		1
Merchant.....	2		2	34		34
Merchant, daughter of		1	1		4	4
Merchant, wife of		2	2		22	22
Milkman.....				2		2
Miller				1		1
Miller, wife of					4	4
Milliner.....					4	4
Miner	9		9	28		28
Miner, widow of					1	1
Miner, wife of					17	17
Moulder	1		1	8		8
Moulder, wife of		1	1		3	3
Musician.....				1	1	2
Nurse					2	2
Oil dealer, wife of					1	1
Oil producer.....				8		8
Oil producer, wife of					3	3
Painter	1		1	15		15
Painter, wife of					3	3
Peddler.....	1		1	5		5
Peddler, wife of					1	1
Photographer, wife of					1	1
Physician				18		18
Physician, widow of					1	1
Physician, wife of		1	1		10	10
Piano-tuner.....				1		1
Plasterer				6		6
Plasterer, wife of					2	2
Plater, wife of					1	1
Printer	1		1	6		6

(Continued to page 54.)

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TABLE VII. (Concluded.)
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Printer, wife of					3	3
Puddler.....				1		1
Railroad conductor.....				1		1
Reporter.....				1	1	2
Reporter, wife of.....					1	1
Sailor.....				2		2
Sailor, wife of.....					1	1
Salesman.....				1		1
Saloon-keeper.....				1		1
Seamstress.....					11	11
Shoe-maker.....	1		1	12		12
Shoe-maker, widow of.....					1	1
Shoe-maker, wife of.....					2	2
Stone-cutter, wife of.....					1	1
Stone-mason.....				3		3
Stone-mason, wife of.....					5	5
Student.....	2		2	4		4
Surveyor, wife of.....					1	1
Tailor.....	1	1	2	13	6	19
Tailor, wife of.....					5	5
Teacher.....	2	1	3	12	20	32
Teacher, wife of.....					4	4
Telegraph operator.....				3		3
Tinsmith.....				1		1
Tinsmith, wife of.....					1	1
Undertaker.....				1		1
Undertaker, wife of.....					1	1
Upholsterer.....				2		2
Wagon-maker.....				3		3
Wagon-maker, wife of.....					1	1
Waiter, wife of.....					1	1
Watch-maker.....				2		2
Weaver.....				2		2
Wood-carver.....				2		2
Wood-turner.....	1		1	1		1
Unknown.....	5	18	23	136	411	547
Total.....	162	89	251	1776	1389	3165

TABLE VIII.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Single	79	25	104	919	441	1360
Married	68	51	119	732	744	1476
Widowed	13	9	22	73	172	245
Divorced				5	12	17
Unknown	2	4	6	47	20	67
	162	89	251	1776	1389	3165

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
By Friends	16	14	30	357	313	670
By Directors of the Poor	63	31	94	481	382	863
By County Commissioners ...	40	33	73	514	392	906
By Court	43	11	54	424	302	726
	162	89	251	1776	1389	3165

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
By Friends	15	14	29	356	311	667
By Directors of the Poor	64	31	95	485	390	875
By County Commissioners	83	44	127	935	688	1623
	162	89	251	1776	1389	3165

TABLE XI.
ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

CAUSES.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Anxiety.....					2	2
Apoplexy.....				2	3	5
Brain fever.....				1		1
Child birth.....					4	4
Congenital.....	1	1	2	14	9	23
Desertion by husband.....					4	4
Disappointment.....	1		1	5	6	11
Disease of brain.....	1		1	11	3	14
Disordered menses.....					23	23
Dissipation.....	2		2	5		5
Domestic trouble.....				6	27	33
Epilepsy.....	7	2	9	102	43	145
Excesses.....	3		3	8		8
Excessive use of tobacco.....				4	1	5
Excitement.....	3		3	13	6	19
Exposure.....	1		1	4	2	6
Extreme heat.....					1	1
Fear of poverty.....					1	1
Fracture of skull.....				1		1
Fright.....	2	1	3	11	15	26
Grief.....					3	3
Hysteria.....					1	1
Ill health.....	20	19	39	185	230	415
Injuries during the war.....				1		1
Injury.....	2		2	3		3
Injury of the head.....	2		2	54	3	57
Injury to spine.....				3	2	5
Intemperance.....	12	1	13	140	12	152
Irregular life.....	1		1	5		5
Jealousy.....		1	1		1	1
Lactation.....					1	1
Loss of money.....				2	2	4
Loss of property.....		1	1	3	2	5
Loss of sleep.....				2	1	3
Masturbation.....	4		4	48	3	51
Menopause.....		2	2		23	23
Nostalgia.....				1		1
Not assigned.....	87	41	128	877	641	1518
Opium eating.....				5	4	9
Over-exertion.....	2	3	5	56	40	96
Over-joy.....					2	2
Paralysis.....	1		1	13	2	15
Puerperal.....		6	6		103	103
Religious excitement.....		1	1	1	4	5
Stroke of lightning.....				1		1
Sunstroke.....	1		1	17	1	18
Syphilis.....				5	1	6

(Continued to page 57.)

TABLE XI. (Concluded.)
ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

CAUSES.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males	Fem'ls.	Total.
Trouble.....	8	9	17	156	140	296
Typhoid fever.....				1	1	2
Use of narcotics.....				8	2	10
Uterine trouble.....		1	1		14	14
Worry.....	1		1	1		2
Total.....	162	89	251	1776	1389	3165

TABLE XII.
FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	89	39	128	681	392	1073
Mania, alcoholic.....	4	1	5	61	9	70
Mania, chronic.....	36	21	57	485	450	935
Mania, epileptic.....	6	2	8	98	39	137
Mania, hysterical.....					4	4
Mania, narcotic.....				7	2	9
Mania, paralytic.....	2		2	13	3	16
Mania, periodic.....	5	4	9	62	57	119
Mania, puerperal.....		3	3		54	54
Dementia, acute.....				9	8	17
Dementia, chronic.....	2		2	36	55	91
Dementia, senile.....	1		1	9	6	15
Melancholy, acute.....	10	14	24	183	191	374
Melancholy, chronic.....	4	3	7	97	95	192
Imbecility.....	2	2	4	26	24	50
Paranoia.....				1		1
Paresis.....	1		1	6		6
Not insane.....				2		2
	162	89	251	1776	1389	3165

TABLE XIII.
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
First.....	134	68	202	1574	1239	2813
Second.....	20	12	32	165	124	289
Third.....	5	8	13	29	24	53
Fourth.....	1	1	2	6	2	8
Fifth.....	2		2	2		2
	162	89	251	1776	1389	3165

TABLE XIV.
DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

DURATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Under one week		1	1	5	5	10
One week	10	4	14	67	53	120
Two weeks	5	2	7	54	33	87
Three weeks	2		2	6	7	13
Four weeks	10	8	18	149	89	238
Six weeks	2	1	3	10	11	21
Two months	8	10	18	103	81	184
Three months	33	13	46	245	151	396
Four months	5	1	6	27	29	56
Five months	1	1	2	12	11	23
Six months	20	11	31	158	100	258
Seven months				6	3	9
Eight months	1		1	13	7	20
Nine months	3	1	4	38	25	63
Ten months		1	1		2	2
Eleven months		1	1		1	1
Twelve months	7	3	10	116	77	193
Fifteen months	2	1	3	12	5	17
Sixteen months		2	2		3	3
Eighteen months	5	1	6	24	26	50
Nineteen months				1	1	2
Twenty months				2	2	4
Twenty-one months		2	2	1	2	3
Two years	5	1	6	141	89	230
Three years	14	7	21	107	98	205
Four years	1	1	2	55	51	106
Five years	5	3	8	77	77	154
Six years	1	1	1	28	20	48
Seven years	3	1	4	16	17	33
Eight years		1	1	19	29	48
Nine years	1		1	15	12	27
Ten years	2	1	3	25	28	53
Eleven years		1	1	5	9	14
Twelve years				13	10	23
Thirteen years	2		2	6	4	10
Fourteen years				4	9	13
Fifteen years				14	19	33
Sixteen years				5		5
Seventeen years				2	5	7
Eighteen years				4	2	6
Nineteen years	1		1	3	6	9
Twenty years		1	1	10	22	32
Twenty-one years				1	3	4
Twenty-two years					1	1
Twenty-three years				2	3	5
Twenty-four years					4	4
Twenty-five years				3	3	6

(Continued to page 59.)

TABLE XIV. (Concluded.)

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

DURATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Twenty-six years					3	3
Twenty-seven years				3	1	4
Twenty-eight years				1		1
Twenty-nine years					3	3
Thirty years				7	3	10
Thirty-one years				1		1
Thirty-two years				1	1	2
Thirty-three years					1	1
Thirty-five years					1	1
Thirty-seven years				1		1
Forty-one years				2		2
Forty-five years				1		1
Fifty years				1	1	2
Sixty-five years					1	1
Unknown	13	8	21	154	129	283
	162	89	251	1776	1389	3165

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Under 15 years				1		1
15 to 20 years		3	3	19	26	45
20 to 25 years	4	3	7	49	38	87
25 to 30 years	1	3	4	38	46	84
30 to 35 years	1	7	8	42	41	83
35 to 40 years	6	3	9	41	28	69
40 to 45 years	3	1	4	21	24	45
45 to 50 years	3	3	6	20	19	39
50 to 60 years	3	1	4	31	20	51
60 to 70 years				12	3	15
70 to 80 years				3	1	4
Unknown	1		1	4		4
	22	24	46	281	246	527

TABLE XVI.
RESTORED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE
BEFORE TREATMENT.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Under 1 month	5	3	8	68	51	119
1 to 2 months	2	7	9	52	39	91
2 to 3 months		2	2	23	25	48
3 to 6 months	12	6	18	63	65	128
6 to 9 months	3	3	6	24	26	50
9 to 12 months		2	2	3	10	13
12 to 18 months		1	1	18	6	24
18 to 24 months				4	3	7
2 to 3 years				9	8	17
3 to 5 years				6	9	15
5 to 10 years				3	4	7
Unknown				8		8
	22	24	46	281	246	527

TABLE XVII.
DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Under 1 month				7		7
1 to 2 months				13	4	17
2 to 3 months	3	3	6	40	18	58
3 to 6 months	9	7	16	106	87	193
6 to 9 months	4	9	13	56	60	116
9 to 12 months	3	4	7	24	31	55
12 to 18 months	2	1	3	17	25	42
18 to 24 months	1		1	9	4	13
2 to 3 years				7	10	17
3 to 5 years				2	3	5
5 to 10 years					4	4
	22	24	46	281	246	527

TABLE XVIII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Mania, acute	17	16	33	184	147	331
Mania, alcoholic				20		20
Mania, chronic				16	9	25
Mania, periodic	1	1	2	14	10	24
Mania, puerperal		2	2		18	18
Melancholia	4	5	9	47	62	109
	22	24	46	281	246	527

TABLE XIX.

CAUSE OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

CAUSE OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Disappointment					1	1
Domestic trouble				2	1	3
Excessive use of tobacco				2		2
Excitement	1	1	2	4	3	7
Extreme heat					1	1
Fright				2	1	3
Ill health	2	6	8	41	66	107
Injury of head				15	1	16
Injury to spine				1		1
Intemperance	3		3	37	1	38
Loss of money				1		1
Loss of property				1		1
Masturbation				8	1	9
Menopause		1	1		5	5
Menstrual disorder					3	3
Opium-eating				3	2	5
Over-study				1		1
Over work	2	1	3	14	11	25
Paralysis				1		1
Puerperal		3	3		35	35
Sunstroke				2		2
Trouble	3	2	5	39	43	82
Typhoid fever					1	1
Use of narcotics				1		1
Uterine disorder					1	1
Worry				1		1
Unknown	11	10	21	105	69	174
	22	24	46	281	246	527

TABLE XX.
NATIVITY OF THOSE RESTORED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Pennsylvania	18	18	36	183	191	374
Maine				1		1
Massachusetts				3		3
New York	1	1	2	27	16	43
Ohio				1	2	3
Indiana					1	1
Illinois				1		1
Virginia				1		1
Canada				1		1
England		1	1	9	3	12
Ireland	1	1	2	14	8	22
Scotland				3	2	5
Wales				1	1	2
Isle of Man				1		1
Germany	1	1	2	11	10	21
Switzerland				1		1
Belgium					1	1
Poland					1	1
Sweden	1	1	2	23	9	32
Denmark		1	1		1	1
	22	24	46	281	246	527

TABLE XXI.
CAUSE OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Apoplexy	2	1	3	26	9	35
Asphyxia				5	3	8
Bronchitis				1		1
Cancer of liver					1	1
Cancer of stomach				1		1
Congestion of brain				1		1
Congestion of lungs				1		1
Diarrhoea	1	1	2	3	2	5
Disease of bowels				4	4	8
Disease of brain	8	1	9	114	44	158
Disease of heart	2		2	5	2	7
Disease of kidneys				2	1	3
Disease of liver				1	1	2
Disease of lungs	1	1	2	15	18	33
Dropsy					1	1
Enteritis					1	1
Epilepsy	2		2	48	22	70
Erysipelas				3		3
Exhaustion		1	1	3	2	5

(Continued to page 63.)

TABLE XXI. (Concluded.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males	Fem'ls.	Total.
Exhaustion of acute mania . . .	5	3	8	29	31	60
Exhaustion of chronic mania . .	7	9	16	113	103	216
Exhaustion of epileptic mania .				2	1	3
Exhaustion of melancholia . . .	1		1	4	3	7
Gangrene of feet	1		1	2		2
Gangrene of limbs				1		1
Injury to head	1		1	1		1
Influenza				2	3	5
Intemperance				1		1
Meningitis				1		1
Metritis					1	1
Ovarian tumor					2	2
Paralysis	2		2	5	6	11
Paresis	2		2	4	1	5
Peritonitis				4		4
Phthisis pulmonalis		3	3	2	11	13
Strangulation				2	1	3
Suicide	1		1	3		3
Surgical shock	1		1	1		1
Typhlitis					1	1
	37	20	57	410	275	685

TABLE XXII.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Under 15 years				1	1	2
15 to 20 years				2	4	6
20 to 25 years	1	1	2	19	10	29
25 to 30 years	1	1	2	25	18	43
30 to 35 years	1		1	34	24	58
35 to 40 years	4		4	55	29	84
40 to 45 years	4	3	7	51	31	82
45 to 50 years	4	3	7	50	36	86
50 to 60 years	9	3	12	56	46	102
60 to 70 years	6	2	8	71	40	111
70 to 80 years	2	3	5	33	23	56
Over 80 years	4	3	7	12	10	22
Unknown	1	1	2	1	3	4
	37	20	57	410	275	685

TABLE XXIII.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM
BEGINNING.

DURATION OF DISEASE	FROM ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Under 1 month	41	31	72	6	9	15
1 to 2 months	41	15	56	4	5	9
2 to 3 months	24	12	36	11	6	17
3 to 6 months	46	27	73	18	12	30
6 to 9 months	37	20	57	26	9	35
9 to 12 months	24	12	36	17	6	23
12 to 18 months	45	31	76	38	20	58
18 to 24 months	27	16	43	27	11	38
2 to 3 years	46	23	69	52	25	77
3 to 5 years	39	38	77	54	36	90
5 to 10 years	35	41	76	57	45	102
10 to 15 years	5	9	14	24	29	53
15 to 20 years				14	12	26
20 to 25 years				7	9	16
Over 25 years				12	13	25
Unknown				43	28	71
	410	275	685	410	275	685

TABLE XXIV.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Under 15 years	1	1	2
15 to 20 years	4	1	5
20 to 25 years	41	10	51
25 to 30 years	58	24	82
30 to 35 years	66	45	111
35 to 40 years	62	57	119
40 to 45 years	50	57	107
45 to 50 years	57	65	122
50 to 60 years	79	80	159
60 to 70 years	47	47	94
70 to 80 years	13	15	28
80 to 90 years	3		3
Over 90 years	1	1	2
Unknown		6	6
	482	409	891

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE REMAINING AT THE
END OF THE YEAR.

DURATION.	SINCE ENTERING THE HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.	Males.	Fem'ls.	Total.
Under 1 month	9	8	17			
1 to 2 months	15	9	24			
2 to 3 months	9	6	15	5	1	6
3 to 6 months	34	20	54	15	12	27
6 to 12 months	62	18	80	28	18	46
12 to 18 months	43	36	79	44	12	56
18 to 24 months	33	25	58	28	19	47
2 to 3 years	40	26	66	36	20	56
3 to 5 years	50	45	95	60	45	105
5 to 10 years	107	101	208	87	82	169
10 to 15 years	80	115	195	80	75	155
15 to 20 years				28	50	78
20 to 25 years				17	26	43
25 to 30 years				9	14	23
Over 30 years				11	12	23
Unknown				34	23	57
	482	409	891	482	409	891

Report of Treasurer.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Penn'a.

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending with November 30, 1894 :

RECEIPTS.		
Cash on hand Dec. 1st, 1893,	\$ 3 06	
Superintendent's orders outstanding.....	2,115 42	
From State appropriations for support for the year ending with November, 30th, 1894,...	68,837 55	
From Counties and Townships for board of patients,	81,025 58	
From private individuals,.....	16,285 04	
From other sources,	1,478 51	
		\$169,745 16
PAYMENTS.		
Superintendent's orders outstanding for previous year,.....	\$ 2,115 42	
Superintendent's orders,.....	160,202 98	
Superintendent's orders outstanding December 1st, 1894,	7,426 76	
Balance in Treasury, "none"	00	
		\$169,745 16

Very Respectfully,

F. E. HERTZEL,
Treasurer.



FRONT ENTRANCE TO THE HOSPITAL.

Steward's Annual Report

Of Expenditures of the State Hospital for the Insane, at
Warren, Penn'a, for the year ending with Nov. 30, 1894.

HOUSEHOLD.

\$98,318 69

Beef and lamb, 203,313 lbs,	\$12,719	62
Milk, 279,332 quarts.....	9,841	54
Fuel gas	7,638	00
Butter, 37,533 lbs.,	7,798	51
Canned vegetables and fruits,	4,333	16
Clothing,	4,654	05
Small fruits, vegetables and oysters	3,709	09
Material for clothing.....	3,546	84
Flour, 1,304 bbls.....	3,319	77
Hams, 23,582 lbs	2,481	06
Sugar, 46,634 lbs.	2,392	68
Eggs, 13,710 doz	2,257	19
Drugs and disinfectants	2,429	50
Boots and shoes	1,894	10
Coffee, 8,096 lbs	1,730	81
Hardware.....	1,568	51
Freight	1,777	35
Blankets	1,415	71
Fresh fish, 18,348 lbs.....	1,523	60
Carpet, linoleum and lining	1,640	99
Library books	1,002	50
Potatoes, 1,623 25-60 bu	965	25
Postage and stationery	867	17
Table linen, toweling and covers	844	09
Sheeting	814	12
Cheese, 6,287 lbs	735	38
Lard, 8,239 lbs	702	50
Hair for mattresses and pillows	753	26
Undertaking	733	25
Soap—laundry, carbolic and sand	792	24
Oatmeal	644	20
Tobacco	606	53
Crockery.....	609	76
Wines and liquors.....	616	50
Poultry	595	77
Traveling expenses, "Trustees."	497	99
Piano	400	00
Making mattresses.....	384	07
Bed sacks	300	00
Beans and rice.....	520	06
Tea, 1,803 lbs.....	319	88
Periodicals	221	30
Roach exterminator	270	00
Brooms, brushes and baskets.....	254	61

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Counterpanes	276	85
Syrup, 1,679 gals.	236	30
Baking powder, spices and extracts	222	77
Printing	284	30
Ticking	220	17
Labor	255	90
Telephone rental and messages	165	90
Yeast	159	54
Money advanced patients	131	14
Crackers	122	63
Telegrams	101	21
Starches, tapioca and vermicella	117	29
Window shades and curtain material	189	01
Rubber blankets	112	50
Legal expenses	99	13
Caustic soda	94	69
Sewing machines and repairs	99	65
Ice	80	00
Vinegar and cider	87	58
News papers	88	63
Salt	80	30
Shrubs	89	25
Expenses incident with eloped patients	82	50
Markers for cemetery	82	50
Laundry supplies	82	46
Electrical supplies	78	77
Illuminating and lubricating oils	71	13
Matches and tapers	79	64
Glassware	79	58
Spectacles and jewelers repairs	74	50
Sal soda	61	42
Entertainment of patients	60	00
Tuning and regulating pianos and organs	60	10
Scroll-saw lumber	63	50
Indelible ink	63	00
Photographic supplies	59	95
Gas globes and chimneys	52	70
Medical works	50	80
Rubber hose	50	38
Lumber	56	39
Blank books	51	75
Roller chairs	50	00
Sweet potatoes	54	90
Dentistry	43	50
Bed casters	45	00
Spittoons	41	65
Packing for engines	37	47
Buckwheat flour	34	20
Caps for attendants	33	31
Table oil cloth	36	75
Slides for magic lantern	20	80
Apples, 47 bu	29	80
Livery hire	29	50
Table casters and cruets	21	87
Traveling expenses "Hospital"	14	04

REPORT OF STEWARD.

69

White waste	13 67
Leather covering for chairs	13 35
Surgical instruments	16 96
Musical supplies	9 81
Mattress tufts	5 00
Limes for magic lantern	6 25
Rubber washers	6 20
Artists materials	5 87
Rubber stamps	6 67
Labels	6 50
Gas fixtures	7 40
Thermometers	7 36
Salt fish	7 36
Watchman's lanterns	5 00
Type-writer supplies	2 50
Steaming carpet	3 04
Flue cleaners	3 50
Board refunded patient	1 14

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Salaries	\$11,380 97	\$47,639 66
Wages	36,258 69	

FARM.

Wages	\$4,679 79	\$7,975 07
Feed	1,365 31	
Sewer pipe	253 05	
Premium on insurance	225 00	
Phosphate	424 50	
Fuel Gas	120 00	
Cows, 4	113 00	
Rent of Critchlow Farm, 1 year	162 00	
Freight	134 00	
Seeds	165 01	
Manure	52 25	
Shoeing	57 50	
Harness and repairs	65 40	
Wagon repairs	30 70	
Chester White Boar	25 00	
Threshing oats	22 78	
Veterinary services	21 00	
Paris Green	22 07	
Repairs to farm implements	11 01	
Straw	14 40	
Apple trees	11 30	

COACH HOUSE.

Wages	\$1,187 50	\$1,937 20
Horses, 2	350 00	
Fuel	150 00	
Carriage repairs	80 75	
Shoeing	69 65	

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Carriage robes.....	45 00
Harness and repair.....	39 30
Veterinary services.....	15 00

GAS AND WATER.

\$3,192 57

GAS	Gas coal.....	\$1,575 31	
	Wages	615 00	
	Lime	63 98	
	1 tar tank	25 00	2,279 29
WATER	Fuel gas	492 00	
	Wages.....	400 33	
	Castings	16 45	
	Flue Cleaners	4 50	913 28

REPAIRS.

\$6,488 86

Wages.....	\$4,732 04
Lead, oil and putty.....	433 46
Lumber	267 38
Hardware	157 10
Castings	142 44
Cement.....	119 30
Pipe and fittings.....	128 84
Glass.....	93 22
Chair bottoms and backs	80 10
Slate and slating, Ventilator.....	81 93
Sash and rods, ".....	52 10
Slate for repairs	42 00
Iron wash basins.....	37 50
Paving Brick.....	33 80
Air chambers "cast iron"	14 00
Valves and springs	12 75
Sand.....	10 00
Cold air registers.....	17 95
1 panel iron fence	8 01
Stone	5 00
Lava tips	7 00
Sand screen.....	7 25
Blacksmith coal.....	5 69

BATH BUILDING.

\$480 92

Wages	\$478 17
Specimens stuffed for Museum	2 75

FURNITURE.

\$828 69

Wages	\$416 87
Chairs, settees and rockers.....	153 05
Bed springs	127 56
Ward-robe, tables and book-case.....	50 60
Mirror plate	27 90
Castings	27 03
Lumber	25 68

REPORT OF STEWARD.

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CASH.

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1893.....			3	06	
Received from Commonwealth	\$68,837	55			
“ “ Counties & Townships,	81,025	58			
“ “ Private individuals	16,285	04			
“ “ Other sources.....	1,478	51	167,626	68	\$167,629 74
Disbursed during the year.....					167,629 74

RECAPITULATION.

Household	\$98,318	69			
Salaries and Wages.....	47,639	66			
Farm.....	7,975	07			
Coach House.....	1,937	20			
Gas and Water	3,192	57			
Repairs	6,488	86			
Bath Building	480	92			
Furniture	828	69			

F. M. BETTIS,
Steward.

Work Done by Male Patients.

WARD WORK.

	No. Hours.	No. Men.
December, 1893.....	7795	187
January, 1894.....	8141 ½	186
February.....	7174 ½	184
March	7101	187
April	7639 ½	198
May	7082	178
June	6806	178
July	7455	180
August	6435	179
September	7011 ½	176
October.....	7394 ½	180
November.....	7407	183
Total hours	87442 ½	

CENTRE WORK.

	No. Hours.	No. Men.
December, 1893...	118	1
January, 1894	147	1
February.....	149	3
March.....	162	1
April	187 ½	8
May	174	2
June	156	1
July	156	1
August	144	1
September	156	2
October... ..	167	2
November.....	156	1
Total hours	1872 ½	

FARM WORK.

	No. Hours.	No. Men.
December, 1893.....	1675	15
January, 1894.....	2056	15
February.....	1388	23
March	947	17
April	1960	50
May	3294	51
June	2304	49
July	3688	39
August	1640	26
September	1884	23
October	7009	176
November	2112	55
Total hours	29957	

BOILER HOUSE WORK.

	No. Hours.	No. Men.
December, 1893...	208	1
January, 1894	216	1
February.....	192	1
March	216	1
April	200	1
June	208	1
July	208	1
August	216	1
September	208	1
October	216	1
Total hours.....	2088	

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SCROLL SAW WORK.

	No. Hours.	No. Men.
December, 1893...	171	4
January, 1894	87	3
February.....	100	2
March	36	2
April	48	1
Total hours	442	

KITCHEN WORK.

	No. Hours.	No. Men.
December, 1893...	707	29
January, 1894	604	21
February.....	558½	22
March.....	626	21
April	602	19
May	550	15
June	521	13
July.....	734	15
August	588	16
September.....	639	22
October.....	774	25
November.....	833	29
Total hours	7730½	

COACH HOUSE WORK.

	No. Hours.	No. Men.
December, 1893...	248	1
January, 1894.....	248	1
February.....	224	1
March	248	1
April	240	1
May	248	1
June	240	1
July	120	1
Total hours.....	1816	

MACHINE SHOP WORK.

	No. Hours.	No. Men.
December, 1893...	130	1
January, 1894.....	162	1
February.....	144	1
March	162	1
April	150	1
May	162	1
June	156	1
July	156	1
August	144	1
September	150	1
October.....	162	1
November.....	156	1
Total hours.....	1834	

PHOTOGRAPHY WORK.

	No. Hours.	No. Men.
December, 1893...	24	1
January, 1894.....	17	1
May	16	1
June	5	1
July	23	1
August	10	1
October.....	44	1
November.....	80	1
Total hours.....	219	

LAUNDRY WORK.

	No. Hours.	No. Men.
December, 1893...	416	2
January, 1894.....	400	2
February.....	368	2
March	400	2
April	384	2
May	400	2
June	384	2
July	416	2
August	420	2
September	416	2
October.....	400	2
November.....	416	2
Total hours.....	4820	

STORE WORK.

	No. Hours.	No. Men.
December, 1893...	216	1
January, 1894.....	212	1
February	168	1
March	216	1
April	176	1
May	216	1
June	188	1
July.....	200	1
August	176	1
September	200	1
October.....	216	1
November.....	200	1
Total hours.....	2384	

BAKERY WORK.

	No. Hours.	No. Men.
May, 1894	16	3
July	24	3
September	246	27
October.....	77	6
Total hours.....	363	

PAINTING.

	No. Hours	No. Men
December, 1893...	72	1
January, 1894.....	80	1
February.....	8	1
March.....	80	1
April.....	331	3
May.....	160	2
June.....	198	1
July.....	114	1
August.....	180	1
September.....	28	1
October.....	60	1
November.....	180	1
Total hours.....	1491	

CLEANING YARDS.

	No. Hours	No. Men
December, 1893...	4	1
January, 1894.....	24	2
March.....	70	6
April.....	102	4
May.....	279	19
June.....	152	7
July.....	104	1
August.....	116	5
September.....	327	23
November.....	387	16
Total hours.....	1565	

CELLAR WORK.

	No. Hours	No. Men
February, 1894...	48	2
March.....	34	5
April.....	64	8
May.....	552	26
October.....	76	13
November.....	184	13
Total hours.....	958	

BARN WORK.

	No. Hours	No. Men
March, 1894.....	228	7
April.....	248	10
May.....	376	8
June.....	162	6
July.....	940	9
October.....	196	22
November.....	88	5
Total hours.....	2238	

SAND AND GRAVEL BANK WORK.

	No. Hours	No. Men
March, 1894.....	328	8
April.....	348	9
Total hours.....	676	

IMPROVEMENTS WORK.

	No. Hours	No. Men
December, 1893...	72	3
January, 1894.....	1	1
July.....	40	5
August.....	132	13
October.....	144	6
November.....	124	6
Total hours.....	513	

BUTCHERING WORK.

	No. Hours	No. Men
December, 1893...	10	1

PICKING FELT.

	No. Hours	No. Men
December, 1893...	323	30
January, 1894.....	244	24
February.....	128	18
March.....	23	8
April.....	680	23
May.....	731	22
June.....	516	16
July.....	215	16
August.....	660	16
September.....	759	23
October.....	1258	26
November.....	1182	29
Total hours.....	6719	

CARPENTER SHOP WORK.

	No. Hours	No. Men
May, 1894.....	22	1

HOUSE CLEANING, CENTRE.

	No. Hours	No. Men
June, 1894.....	6	1
September.....	3	1
Total hours.....	9	

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ICE WORK.

	No. Hours	No. Men
January, 1894.....	264	8
February.....	580	10
Total hours.....	844	

ICE HOUSE WORK.

	No. Hours	No. Men
January, 1894.....	224	7
February.....	272	7
Total hours....	496	

GARDEN WORK.

	No. Hours	No. Men
December, 1893...	16	1
April, 1894.....	164	7
May.....	20	5
June.....	230	11
July.....	395	19
August.....	108	10
September.....	6	2
October.....	236	23
November.....	152	7
Total hours.....	1327	

GAS HOUSE WORK.

	No. Hours	No. Men
December, 1893...	112	5
March, 1894.....	280	6
April.....	168	7
October.....	28	11
November.....	500	15
Total hours.....	1088	

ROAD MAKING.

	No. Hours	No. Men
December, 1893...	292	4
March, 1894.....	96	4
April.....	180	8
May.....	644	8
June.....	936	9
July.....	384	9
August.....	1504	16
September.....	1006	17
October.....	848	17
November.....	696	14
Total hours.....	6586	

CEMETERY WORK.

	No. Hours	No. Men
June, 1894.....	1954	27
July.....	112	8
Total hours.....	2066	

CLEARING LAND.

	No. Hours	No. Men
December, 1893...	440	5
February, 1894...	264	4
March.....	994	11
April.....	88	4
May.....	112	4
August.....	1548	17
September.....	1432	33
October.....	692	22
November.....	92	3
Total hours.....	5662	

DRAWING.

	No. Hours	No. Men
January, 1894.....	187	1
February.....	160	1
March.....	192	1
April.....	167	1
May.....	216	1
Total hours.....	922	

REPORT OF STEWARD.

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Produce Raised

For the year ending with November 30th, 1894.

FARM.

112,613 qts. Milk, 4c	\$4,504 52	\$5,575 02
1,917 bu. Potatoes, 50c.....	958 50	
380 bu. Apples, 40c	112 00	

GREEN HOUSE.

41 bu. Lettuce, 15c.....	6 15	16 07
5 bu. Parsley, 20c.....	1 00	
2 1/4 bu. String beans, 50c.....	1 12	
3 1/2 bu. Tomatoes, 40c.....	1 40	
2 1/4 bu. Potatoes, \$1.....	2 25	
415 doz. Radish	4 15	

GARDEN

95 1/2 bu. Rhubarb, 20c.....	19 10	1,152 90
144 1/2 bu. Onions, 40c	57 80	
138 bu. Beets, 20c.....	27 60	
215 bu. Ruta bagas, 15c	32 25	
5 bu. Onion sets, \$2	10 00	
56 bu. Carrots, 50c	28 00	
194 bu. White turnips, 15c	29 10	
83 1/2 bu. String beans, 50c.....	41 75	
65 bu. Tomatoes, 40c.....	26 00	
28 bu. Summer squash, 15c.....	4 20	
115 bu. Corn, 15c.....	17 25	
27 bu. Cucumbers, 50c.....	13 50	
25 bu. Vegetable oysters, 50c.....	12 50	
50 bu. Parsnips, 30c	15 00	
746 doz. Green onions, 1c	7 46	
997 doz. Radishes, 1c	9 97	
33 bu. Onions, 15c.....	4 95	
409 doz. Celery, 30c.....	122 70	
1/2 bu. Thyme, 20c	10	
1/2 bu. Savory, 20c	10	
1 bu. Marjorine, 20c.....	20	
1 1/2 bu. Parsley, 20c.....	30	
16,756 heads Cabbage, 4c	670 24	
283 heads Cauliflower, 1c	2 83	
		\$6,743 99

Articles made by Male Patients during the Year ending November 30th, 1894.

Spool rollers	3	Handkerchief boxes ..	4	Card boxes.....	2
Waste baskets	1	Wall card receivers ..	2	Card receivers	1
Paper racks	1	Pen racks	8	Match safes	1
Picture frames	3	Tea pots.....	2		

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Work done by Male Patients during the Year ending November 30th, 1894.

	HOURS.		HOURS.
Ward work	87442½	Barn work	2238
Farm work	29957	Sand and gravel bank work	676
Centre work	1872½	Improvements, work on ..	513
Scroll saw work	442	Butchering work	10
Kitchen work	7736½	Picking felt	6719
Boiler house work	2088	Carpenter shop work	22
Coach house work	1816	House cleaning centre....	9
Machine shop work	1834	Ice work	844
Photography work	219	Ice house work	496
Laundry work	4820	Garden work	1327
Store work	2384	Gas house work	1088
Bakery work	363	Road making	6586
Painting	1491	Cemetery work	2066
Cleaning yards	1565	Clearing land	5662
Cellar work	958	Drawing	922
		Total	174166½

List of articles made by Female Patients during the year ending Nov. 30th, 1894.

Sheets	1798	Chair cushions	12
Pillow cases	1051	Pin cushions	4
Counterpanes	321	Quilts, "pieced"	8
Towels	2597	Work baskets	2
Table cloths	147	Handkerchief boxes	4
Napkins	394	Handkerchief cases	3
Curtains	112	Rugs, "braided"	1
Dresses	213	Carpet, yds., "sewed"	570
Dress skirts	59	Carpet rags, balls, "sewed".	31
Basques	9	Tray covers, "outlined"	3
Shirt waists	33	Bureau scarfs "	65
Button holes in dresses	1353	Pillow shams	8
Skirts	441	Doilies	7
Night gowns	176	Tidies, "rick-rack"	2
Chemise	512	Tidies, "crocheted"	13
Drawers, prs	406	Album covers, "crocheted" ..	1
Spencers	56	Toilet set, "	1
Aprons	672	Shawls "	2
Neckties	142	Baby sacque, "	1
Bolster cases	2	Fascinators, "	26½
Clothes sacks	11	Lace, yds., "	115
Shirt sleeves, prs	65	Lace, yds., "knit"	46
Sleeve protectors, prs	2	Capes, "	10
Hats	1	Mittens, prs., "	84
Coats	1	Hose, prs., "	45
Handkerchiefs "hemstitched"	39	Socks, prs., "	27
Handkerchiefs, "tattooing" ...	7	Slippers, prs., "	35
Sofa pillows	3	Pulse warmers, prs., "knit" ..	2



REAR VIEW OF HOSPITAL.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient supported by the relatives or the legal guardian or committee, the Superintendent must be furnished with the medical certificates, and request for admission, as required by law. The extract from the law is as follows :

“ No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers.”—Law of 1883.

The form of certificates and request for admission, with the bond required to be executed, will be found on another page.

All private patients thus received shall make payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance when taken to the hospital ; and if taken away uncured and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent, within that period, no part of such payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the hospital by the order of any Court or judge, the order or warrant, or copy thereof, by which such person is sent, together with the evidence given to establish the insanity, must be lodged with the Superintendent ; but when sent by the directors of the poor of the county, or the overseers of a township or poor district, the certificate and application for admission given on a subsequent page must be properly executed.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean and free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on and as comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent ; it will be carefully preserved,

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and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be one dollar and seventy-five cents a week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price will vary from three dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars a week, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the end of each quarter, commencing with June first of each year. When the patient is supported by friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

8. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged. Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond; and if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

FORMS AND BONDS.

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate, signed by at least two physicians, resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital, or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane; or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time for the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We,.....of.....in the county of....., physicians resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately, of..... in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa.

.....18

.....M. D.
.....M. D.

I,, of, in the county of, do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....18 [L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

I,, of, in the county of, hereby state that, of..... in the county of, the patient above named, has been removed to and admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., at my request, believing that such detention is necessary and for the benefit of

.....18

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we, of, in the county of, are held and firmly bound unto, Treasurer of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, and his successors in office, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents :

Whereas,, of, of the county of, and who is insane, has been admitted a patient in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a. Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum ofdollars and.....cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long asshall continue in said hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by.....requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for.....suitable clothing and shall pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for.....by the Steward of said hospital, and shall remove.....from the Hospital whenever required to do so by the Superintendent; and ifshall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after reception, then, if said obligor pay board for thirteen weeks, unless.....should be sooner cured, and for reasonable charges in case of death, such payment for clothing and board to be made in advance quarterly, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Sealed with our seals, and dated theday of.....18...
Signed and sealed in presence of

..... [L. S.]
..... [L. S.]

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

80 STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately, of, in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe thatis insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said..... nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa.

.....M. D.
.....18.....M. D.

I,....., of....., in the county of... .., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....18.....[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that, of, in the county of, the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....

..... } County Commissioners
..... } of the county of
.....18..... }

FORM OF BOND FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate, signed by at least two physicians, resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital, or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane; or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time for the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately....., of..... in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said..... nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa.

.....M. D.
.....18.....M. D.

I,, of, in the county of, do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....18 [L. s.]

We hereby request that, of, in the county of, the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....

..... } Directors of the poor of
..... } the county of
.....18 }

FORM OF BOND FOR OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We,.....of.....in the county of....., physicians resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately, of..... in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa.

.....18M. D.
.....M. D.

I,....., of....., in the county of... .., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.

.....18[L. s.]

We hereby request that....., of....., in the county of, the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the township of....., in the county of.....

..... } Overseers of the Poor of
..... } the township of.....
.....18 } in the county of





ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES
OF THE
STATE HOSPITAL FOR
THE INSANE,
AT
WARREN, PENN'A,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1895,
TO THE
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

ERIE, PA.:
HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.
1896.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

THOMAS J. SMILEY, PRESIDENT,	-	-	Titusville, Penn'a
S. W. WATERS, SECRETARY,	-	-	Warren, Penn'a
W. H. OSTERHOUT,	-	-	Ridgway, Penn'a
R. B. STONE,	-	-	Bradford, Penn'a
SAMUEL R. MASON,	-	-	Mercer, Penn'a
CHARLES C. SHIRK,	-	-	Erie, Penn'a
J. WILSON GREENLAND,	-	-	Clarion, Penn'a
GEORGE LEWIS,	-	-	Oil City, Penn'a
O. C. ALLEN,	-	-	Warren, Penn'a

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENT.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

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CHARLES M. STRICKLER, M. D.
CHARLES W. SCHMEHL, M. D.
CAROLINE E. SMITH, M. D.

STEWARD.

F. M. BETTIS.

ACCOUNTANT.

W. A. SMILEY.

TREASURER.

F. E. HERTZEL, WARREN, PENN'A

All communications relative to the admission of, and inquiries in regard to patients, should be addressed to
DR. JOHN CURWEN,
Warren, Penn'a.

COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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CHAS. C. SHIRK, T. J. SMILEY, S. W. WATERS.

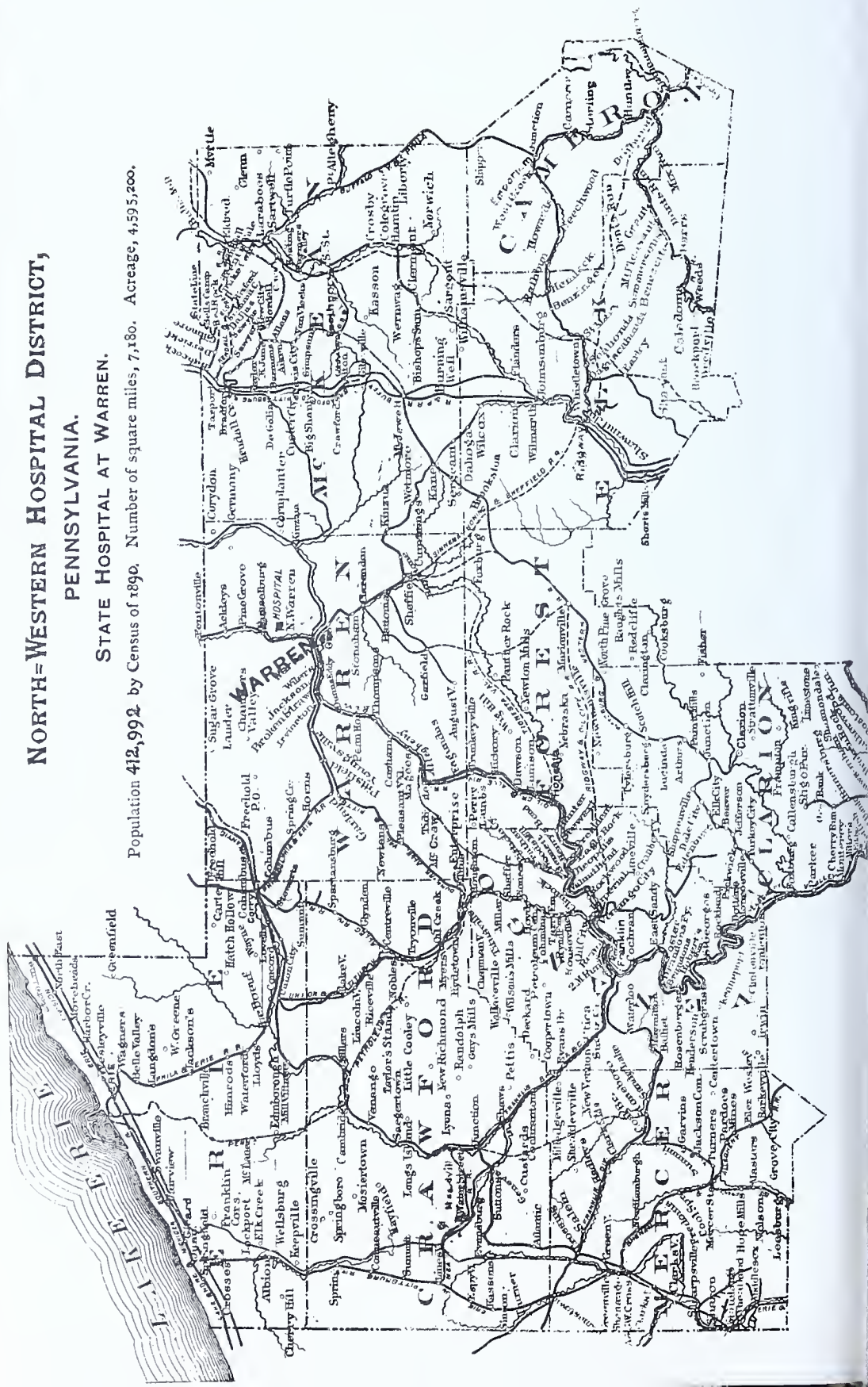
MONTHLY VISITING COMMITTEE.

S. R. MASON, J. W. GREENLAND, O. C. ALLEN.

NORTH=WESTERN HOSPITAL DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE HOSPITAL AT WARREN.

Population 412,992 by Census of 1890. Number of square miles, 7,180. Acreage, 4,595,200.





STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
WARREN, PENN'A, Dec. 19, 1895. }

To the State Board of Public Charities:

GENTLEMEN:—The accompanying tabulated statistics and official reports of this Hospital, for the past year, disclose the results of our administration.

The Eckert Memorial Building has been completed and female patients now have access to its Gymnasium and Turkish Baths. The Museum and Reading Room is nearly ready for occupancy and its walls have already been hung with choice engravings. The employment of a competent teacher in calisthenics is being negotiated.

Pursuant to the recommendation of our visiting committees the fire service at the Barn and at Hygeia Hall has been much improved by putting in new plugs and replacing the old conduits, which were too small and had become corroded, with new iron pipe of sufficient capacity.

In addition to the public telephone service heretofore maintained, a private telephone system has been constructed connecting Hygeia Hall and the Barn, as well as the Carriage House and Gas and Water Works, with the Superintendent's office.

The tile drainage of the Farm has been advantageously extended by the construction of lines of pipe about 2,000 feet in length, which is buried and so laid as to gather the surplus water from the foot-hills and carry it to the river.

An auxiliary Ice House has been built close by the artificial pond, and to this site the removal of the old building is under consideration.

The equipment of the Laundry has been greatly improved and made efficient by the introduction of a mangle and other needed pieces of laundry machinery.

The construction of the pavement of the western sidewalk of the driveway to the south gate has been nearly completed.

Possession has been acquired of the greater part of the land which the Board contemplated purchasing under the existing appropriation.

Nearly 6,000 bushels of potatoes were harvested from the Farm and, excepting the comparative failure of the hay crop and the unusual loss of stock, the business of the Farm has been carried on successfully.

Few changes have taken place in the official service. The duties resigned by Dr. Katharine Northrop, upon her acceptance of a position in the State Asylum at Wernersville, have been acceptably discharged by Dr. Caroline E. Smith, and the temporary absence of Dr. J. Howard Allwein, occasioned by domestic bereavement, has been accommodated by the substitution of Dr. Charles W. Schmehl.

No important change in the administration of the Hospital in respect to method or discipline has appeared to be necessary, and no grievous disturbance or dissatisfaction has been made known to the Board, notwithstanding its several committees have never been more vigilant and attentive.

The distinctive policy of the Physician-in-Chief to observe, in the highest practicable degree, a differential, specialized and individual treatment of patients, has been

maintained with the continued approval of the Board and with a gratifying measure of success.

For convenience of reference, especially on the part of the Trustees, we append a summary of the historical sketch of the Hospital embraced in our last annual report with an index of the minutes of the Board and a carefully prepared tabular abstract showing the growth of population and comparative cost of maintenance year by year from the opening of the Hospital to the present time.

Concerning the legislation recommended in our last Annual Report, one of the proposed Acts passed both Houses at the last session of the General Assembly and became a law. The other failed through some clerical omission. Its purpose is to settle the corporate character of such institutions. We accordingly append a draft of the desired enactment and bespeak its favorable consideration.

Hygeia Hall, a Villa established for the reception and treatment of convalescent female patients and private female patients threatened with insanity, has been, in good degree, fulfilling its purpose.

We renew the recommendation, contained in our last Annual Report, that an appropriation of at least Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00), be made for the erection of a like cottage for the use of male patients.

The capacity of this Hospital continues to be over-taxed and the reception of patients from other districts indicates, as does the last Annual Report of the Committee on Lunacy, a similar congested condition at the other hospitals of the State.

In former reports we have besought the intervention and co-operation of the Board of Public Charities to the end that further legislation should be directed to the abatement of the causes of insanity, and have ventured to propose the following measures as conducive of such result:

1. The extension of our system of Free Public Instruction to the adult population by means of Free Lecture Courses and Free Public Libraries.

2. Public provision for Manual Training in each Hospital District and the maintenance of free instruction in the mechanic arts.

These measures, relating only to the period before mental divergence sets in, are both remedial and preventive in their nature and we respectfully submit that their importance cannot be over-rated. But there is an acknowledged and fruitful source of mental aberration which ought to be removed. It is parental insanity. If we may direct attention to the Tenth Annual Report of the Committee on Lunacy, it will appear that not less than 1,158 patients, or about two-thirds of the 1,927 cases tabulated, were patients whose relatives had been insane, and that one of the chief causes of insanity is intemperance, which is of an hereditary nature. It is not improbable that the causes, in more than one-half of the cases in this and other Hospitals, will be found in heredity. In other words, under the existing laws, procreation is allowed by parents afflicted with a trace of insanity or of some disease productive of insanity. Should society longer tolerate the self-imposed burden of such a reckless and wasteful policy? The Commonwealth, in its laws and in its Courts, has proclaimed its watchfulness over the fountains of its citizenship and affixed grave penalties to any interference with their legitimate processes. But has it taken due precautions to ensure sanity at the sources of human life? Ought not the parents of future generations to be insurable risks? Under the doctrine of public policy, officers of the law already invade the precincts of domestic life and do not hesitate to control private property in respect to sewerage, garbage, ventilation, fire escapes, the construction of buildings and matters of contagion. Might not the State be so inquisitive as to require the applicant for a marriage

certificate to state such facts in his application as would enable the Committee on Lunacy or the State Board of Health to determine whether the applicant is mentally and physically qualified, so that the Commonwealth can suffer no detriment?

We respectfully submit these suggestions in the belief that it is an idle policy which seeks to keep pace with the effects of causes which it does little to remove and which is culminating now in such a pressure upon the capacity of this and other Hospitals as to render almost impracticable that degree of individual treatment which is deemed essential to the best curative results.

Very respectfully,

T. J. SMILEY,
J. W. GREENLAND,
W. H. OSTERHOUT,
RUFUS B. STONE,
GEO. LEWIS,
S. R. MASON,
CHAS. C. SHIRK,
S. W. WATERS.

PROPOSED ACT.

AN ACT endowing the Trustees of Hospitals and Asylums under the control of the Commonwealth with corporate powers.

Be it enacted, etc:

SECTION 1. That the Trustees of Hospitals and Asylums under the care and control of this Commonwealth shall, for the purposes for which such Trustees have been or shall be appointed, be endowed under their legal title with corporate powers, and be subject to corporate obligations, with the right to sue and subject to be sued as Corporations under the General Laws of the Commonwealth.





❁ Historical Sketch. ❁

The Act of Assembly, under which the Hospital was organized, was approved June 8, 1881. (P. L. 83.)

The first meeting of the Trustees, under the Organic Act, was held at the residence of Hon. L. D. Wetmore, in the Borough of Warren, on June 24, 1881. The composition of the Board has been comparatively permanent, five members of the original Board continuing in office until the year 1895, and to that fact, doubtless, has been due in some measure, the prevalence of one accord in the pursuit of a consistent, progressive policy. The following names, alphabetically arranged, include the names of the present mem-

bers as well as of all those who have at any time served as Trustees, and the names of the respective counties from which they were appointed :

O. C. Allen, of Warren.
Isaac Ash, of Venango.
John Fertig, of Crawford.
J. W. Greenland, of Clarion.
R. S. Hunt, of Jefferson.
J. D. Hancock, of Venango.
George Lewis, of Venango.
S. R. Mason, of Mercer.
W. H. Osterhout, of Elk.
G. N. Parmlee, of Warren.
John R. Packard, of Mercer.
J. O. Sherred, of Crawford.
Charles C. Shirk, of Erie.
T. J. Smiley, of Crawford.
Geo. W. Starr, of Erie.
R. B. Stone, of McKean.
S. W. Waters, of Warren.
L. D. Wetmore, of Warren.
Geo. W. Wright, of Mercer.

The office of President of the Board has been successively filled by the following members:

L. D. Wetmore.
Geo. W. Starr.
J. D. Hancock.
R. B. Stone.
W. H. Osterhout.
S. R. Mason.
T. J. Smiley.

Mr. Shirk was nominated for the office, but declined.

There has been but one Secretary, G. N. Parmlee, until the present year when, upon the retirement of Mr. Parmlee from the Board, S. W. Waters, the incumbent, was elected, and but two incumbents of the Treasurer's office, M. Beecher and F. E. Hertz, excepting a period when the duties of that office were discharged by Mr. Parmlee.

Occasionally, special committees have been appointed, but the work of the Board has been chiefly done by the following standing committees:

Executive Committee,
Committee on Employees and Salaries,
Committee on Supplies,
Committee on Buildings,
Committee on Farm,
Committee of Audit,

Weekly Visiting Committee,
and Monthly Visiting Committee.

The principal building was so wisely designed and thoroughly constructed under the direction of the Supervising Architect, John Sunderland, that no important change has been found necessary. The Trustees did, however, erect a Porte-Cochere of stone at the front entrance, and by the proceeds of oil produced on the Farm, procured books, pictures, and other articles for the instruction and amusement of the patients.

They have erected several additional Buildings, a steel-lined Water Reservoir and Pump Station, enclosed yards and summer houses for patients, an Amusement Hall, or building for men (known as Curwen Hall) and another for women (known as Eckert Memorial), a greenhouse, barn, carriage house and an iron boundary fence.

They have furnished the Institution throughout with furniture made in its own shop. They have graded the grounds and set them with trees and shrubbery in accordance with plans prepared by the landscape artist, Donald G. Mitchell, and have purchased, repaired, altered and refitted the building now known as Hygeia Hall. They have added about eighty-one acres to the Hospital lands which originally embraced three hundred and forty acres. They have, with exceptional years, kept the Farm in a profitable state of cultivation, and maintained a system of bookkeeping by which they have been constantly apprised of the state of

receipts and expenditures in every department and separate account of the Hospital.

The Hospital has been fortunate in the services of its distinguished Superintendent, Dr. John Curwen, whose life has been devoted to the study and treatment of insanity, and whose experience and authority are well recognized by his long continued service as Secretary and latterly as President of the American Medico-Psychological Association.

The Trustees have conceived that they were charged in a general way with the care of the insane admitted to the Hospital, and especially with due provision for the insane of this Hospital District, and they have accordingly considered it to be their duty to not only administer the business affairs of the Institution but also to ascertain and apply the best methods known for the cure and comfort of its inmates. With this purpose the Superintendent has been in full accord. While not always ready to yield quickly the fruits of ripe experience, he has entered into the spirit of the Board and joined them heartily in their determination to illustrate here the best possible success in Hospital administration. He has facilitated and accompanied them in their inspection of the Hospitals of New England and the Middle States, and they have attended with him at least two annual meetings of the American Medico-Psychological Association. They have incorporated recommendations of his own, as, for instance, the introduction of the Turkish Bath, as well as suggestions derived from their observations at other Hospitals. The Board has carefully observed the official reports of the State Board of Public Charities and of the Committee on Lunacy, and has given deliberate consideration to the especial recommendations of both, while it has felt free, as in duty bound, to adopt or postpone such recommendations according to their judgment at the time when presented.

In furtherance of the purpose of the Superintendent to become acquainted with the plans and administration of English Hospitals, as well as in recognition of his years of faithful devotion to this Institution, the Board granted him

a leave of absence during the Summer of 1894, which enabled him to accept invitations to attend meetings of foreign societies in Great Britain. Some account of his observations is embodied in his annual report for ~~the year~~ 1894. During his absence his duties were acceptably performed by his first assistant, Dr. M. S. Guth.

While the Board has not been unmindful that the purpose of the law was to provide for the indigent and criminal insane, it has also with good reason, believed that it was equally intended to afford a convenient and economical sanitarium for insane citizens of the District who may be able to pay the rates charged to private patients.

This we have conceived to be the repeated injunction of the law. The rich can be lodged in private retreats in this country or abroad and obtain, by means of their wealth, especial attendance and medical treatment; the indigent can contribute nothing of substance to the Commonwealth and the criminal is a positive burden. It would be strange, indeed, if the remaining element of the community, the great law-abiding, tax-paying middle class should not be comprehended inasmuch as, by its own industry and patronage, it contributes measurably to the success of the various enterprises from which the revenue of the Commonwealth is chiefly derived and by numerical preponderance is bound to determine, directly or indirectly, the humanitarian policy and governmental principles of the generation. It would seem that the interests of the Commonwealth could be served in the highest sense by arresting mental aberration before it has seriously or permanently impaired the intellect and destroyed the capacity of the citizen.

In line with this view, our General Assembly passed a law, extended in 1893, to secure prompt treatment in the several State Hospitals, and quick restoration, if possible, of all persons applying for admission who are threatened with insanity. It was designed that Hygeia Hall should be adapted to the accommodation of such patients of the

female sex as well as for convalescent cases. The Board has respectfully urged the recommendation of a sufficient appropriation for the erection of an additional cottage or separate ward for men of this class.

If the increasing number of affected persons, who must sooner or later become more or less permanent burdens upon the capacity of the Hospital, could thus be checked, an alarming source of public embarrassment would be alleviated. For the one theme upon which all have agreed is the continued, excessive, insatiable demand upon the



limited capacity of the Hospitals for the Insane. It has presented to us a problem of such gravity, that we have ventured suggestions thereon which in some manner are renewed in our current report. It has been enjoined by the recognized authorities that the amusement and diversion of patients is of first importance. We have provided indoor and outdoor games, constructed walks and play grounds, devised various means of employment and provided necessary implements therefor. Instructive lectures illustrated by the magic lantern have been given by the Superintendent and dramatic entertainments conducted by Dr. Guth.

Examples of carpet-weaving and of silver-plating at our Hospital were commended in the report of the Committee on Lunacy for 1892. Seroll-sawing and photography are not without their devotees.

The Eckert Memorial Building, designed for the comfort and amusement of female patients and towards which the Legislature at its last session made suitable appropriation has been completed. It corresponds with Curwen Hall, which contains Turkish baths for men, a gymnasium and a reading-room and museum of natural history.

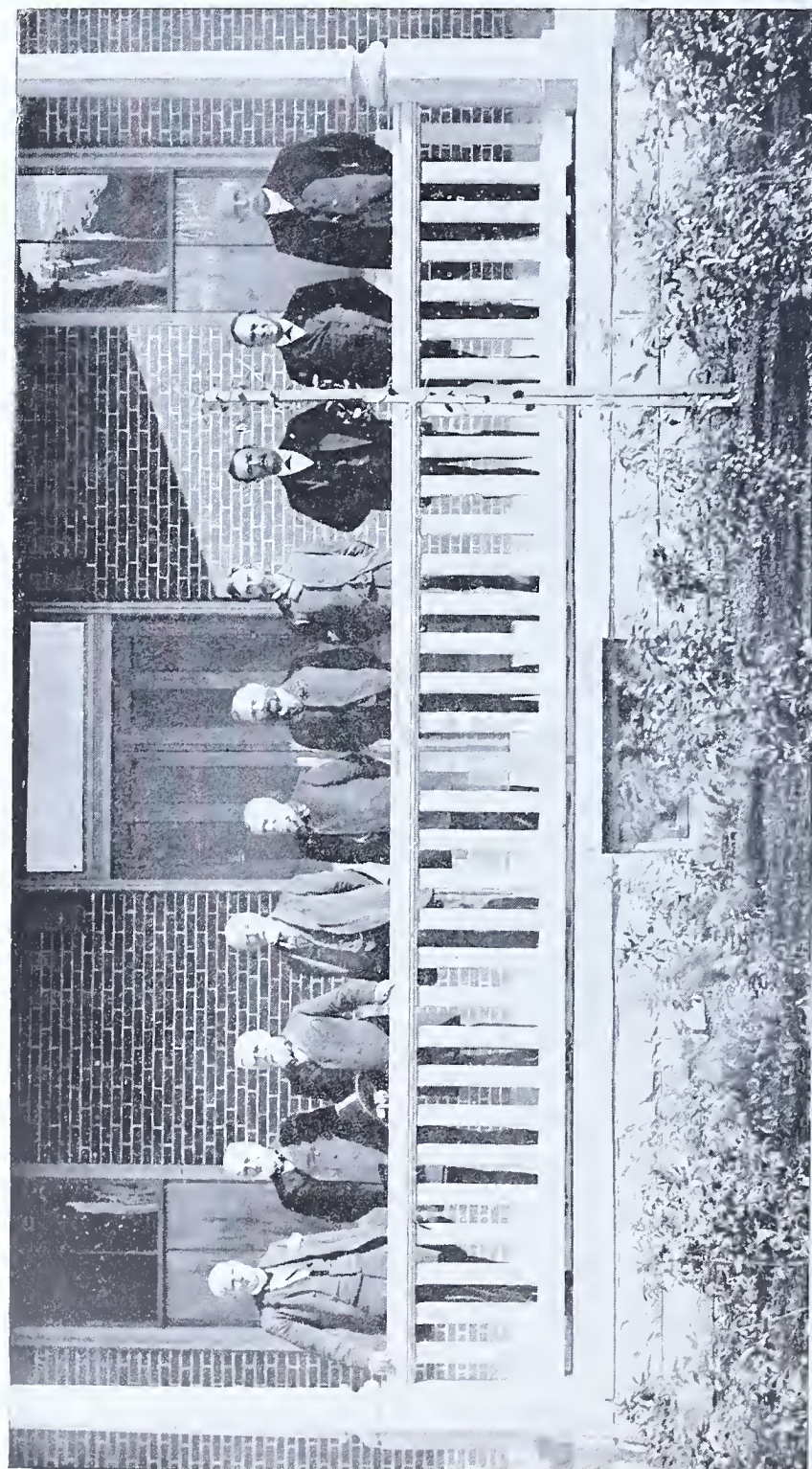
These buildings, as well as the corridors and principal rooms of the Hospital, have been hung with choice engravings. Pianos and other musical instruments have been provided. Singing birds and potted plants lend their attractions to the wards.

Some other disconnected events have also become sources of satisfaction. For instance, the supply of water from the Conewango River having proved undesirable at certain seasons, an abundant supply of pure water was obtained by drilling artesian wells.

The Hospital street or drive-way entering the grounds from the south was found to be too narrow, and its width has been increased from thirty feet to sixty feet. This change necessitated the removal and re-setting of the iron fence and sidewalks along its borders, which was accomplished in a very satisfactory manner.

The Hospital library, which was very small and inadequate compared with the Libraries of other like institutions, and especially with reference to the increased population of this Hospital, has been enlarged by the addition of about one thousand volumes, carefully selected by a Special Committee of the Trustees.

The accompanying index to the minutes of the Board is so full that reference to it can hardly fail to disclose the date of consideration and action taken upon any particular subject which has been presented.



THE SUPERINTENDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES AS IT WAS COMPOSED PRIOR TO 1894.



Index of Minutes.

The following chronological abstract from the minutes is not a complete index, but covers the important transactions of the Board, not of a routine nature :

1881, June 24. Meeting for organization. Present, Fertig, Osterhout, Parmlee, Starr, Stone, Wetmore and Wright; absent, Hancock and Hunt. Wetmore elected President, Parmlee Secretary, John Curwen, M. D., Superintendent and Physician-in-Chief.

June 25. Adjourned meeting. Starr, Fertig and Parmlee appointed a committee on By-Laws. Secretary instructed to inform Commissioners that Trustees have organized and are ready to assume charge and request a meeting. Invitation of Dr. Kirkbride to visit the Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane accepted.

July 21. By-Laws adopted, subject to approval of Governor. Morris S. Guth elected Assistant Physician and M. Beecher Treasurer. Committee of Audit and Visiting Committee appointed.

July 22. Salaries fixed as follows: Superintendent, \$2,500.00; Assistant Physician, \$800.00; Steward, \$750.00; Matron \$400.00; Treasurer, \$100.00; Storekeeper and Clerk to Steward, \$250.00; Clerk to Superintendent, \$250.00. Wages of employees of Hospital and Farm to be fixed by Wetmore and Parmlee, committee, in conference with Superintendent. J. H. Palmer elected Steward.

Dr. Curwen and Dr. Corson, of the Commission met with the Board and the following resolution was adopted :

“Resolved, That the Commissioners having this 22d day of July, A.

NOTE—The above cut represents Curwen Hall, containing Turkish baths for men, gymnasium, museum and reading-room.

D. 1881, tendered the transfer of the actual household arrangements of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Pennsylvania, to the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, that the accounts of the Commissioners be closed on July 31st, 1881, and that the accounts of the Trustees be commenced on August 1st, 1881."

Nov. 10. Rate of charges after January 1st, 1882, reduced to \$2.50 a week to County and Township authorities. Committee appointed to confer with railroads for a reduction of fare to the indigent insane of the district. Quarterly report ending September 30th, 1881. Number of admissions, 21; discharged, 12, leaving in Hospital 199.

1882, Jan. 12. Committee reported that railroads decline to make reduction.

April 13. Upon report of Superintendent, he, with concurrence of President and Secretary, authorized to modify weekly rate for private patients in cases where their friends do not wish to put them on the County and are willing to pay the public rate, but not more.

July 13. On motion of Wright, Parmlee, with Superintendent, appointed to report a system of accounts and audits.

Oct. 13. Report received of committee to confer with Commissioners and resolution adopted consummating transfer. On motion of Wright, Starr, Parmlee and Wetmore appointed a committee to examine property under resolution of September 6th, 1882, and determine how much the Trustees will receive and to agree on prices and take possession in behalf of the Trustees.

1883, Feb. 6. Resignation of Fertig. Committee to examine and receive property from Commissioners reported articles and appraisement amounting to \$15,873.25. On motion of Parmlee, insurance on brick stable and contents authorized to amount of \$2,500.00. Wetmore and Parmlee appointed committee to prepare plans for farm buildings.

April 13. On motion of Hancock, Wright and Smiley added to committee on system of accounts and audits. Patient committed on acquittal of homicide on ground of insanity discharged on recommendation of Superintendent. On motion of Starr, purchase of billiard tables and pictures authorized.

July 12. On motion of Hancock, pursuant to report of Superintendent, attendant allowed half pay for nine months, in consequence of having been injured by one of the patients.

July 13. Wetmore and Hancock, committee, with Superintendent, appointed to carry out the provisions of House Bill No. 234, approved July 25th, 1883. Smiley and Parmlee, with Superintendent, appointed to report concerning use of lightning rods.

Aug. 30. Report of special committee on accounts and audit presented and adopted. Smiley, Wright and Parmlee, with Superintendent, appointed to report amendments to by-laws for conformity to system of accounts and audits.

Aug. 31. Sealed proposals for supplies opened and awards made.

Oct. 11. Report of committee appointed to award contracts for supplies.

Oct. 12. Invitation of Superintendent of B., N. Y. & P. R. R. Co., for trip to Buffalo, (to visit State Hospital for Insane) accepted, and Nov. 8th, 1883, designated.

Nov. 7. Order of business adopted: Reading of minutes; reports of officers and committees; original resolutions; unfinished business; miscellaneous business; election of officers. On motion of Hancock, *Resolved* That improvements requiring expenditures for which the

Trustees have no funds which they can legally apply thereto, be postponed except as shall be otherwise required by existing contracts.

1884, Jan. 10. Wetmore and Parmlee, committee appointed to examine and report upon the whole subject of furnishing heat. Starr and Parmlee, committee to procure additions to the scenery of the stage in Amusement Hall, not to exceed \$250.00. Resolution of regret on the death of Dr. Kirkbride adopted.

April 10. Hancock, Wetmore and Stone appointed to report on necessity for an additional Assistant Physician. Committee on heating authorized to employ experts. Steward directed to put delinquent bills in the hands of Treasurer for collection. Voted that the books and accounts of the Board be reviewed, adjusted and stated by Mr. Smiley from date of organization to such time as shall render said books and accounts connected and coincident with the present system of the Board. Invitation of Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane to attend its meeting in Philadelphia May 13th, 1884, received.



July 10. On report of committee on salary and wages, salary of Steward fixed at \$1,000.00. Proposition of gas company for heating of Hospital received and contract authorized with provision that supply will cost 25 per cent. less than coal consumed from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884. On motion of Stone, *Resolved*, That whereas, the Building Committee report verbally that the farm building appropriation is already exhausted, all work on the barn, except for the protection of material, be immediately discontinued. On motion of Stone, voted that a committee of three, composed of Messrs. Starr, Smiley and Wetmore be appointed, whose duty it shall be to supervise and direct the performance of the duties of all executive officers and to serve as an Advisory Committee as to all operations in and about and concerning the Hospital.

Oct. 9. Committee on Heating reported contract with Warren Light & Heat Co., which was approved.

1885, April 9. Report of Committee on Salaries approved, as follows: Superintendent, \$2,500.00; First Assistant Physician, \$900.00; Second Assistant Physician, \$800.00; Steward, \$1,000.00; Treasurer, \$300.00; Male Supervisor, \$600.00; Female Supervisor, \$300.00; Steward's Clerk, \$420.00; Superintendent's Clerk, \$250.00; Housekeeper, \$300.00. Voted that bills against Counties and Poor Districts in arrear for more than one quarter be put in hands of Treasurer for collection. Voted that the Steward be instructed to report each quarter the amount of purchases and wages, as well as actual disbursements.

Oct. 8. Salaries of Female Supervisor and Superintendent's Clerk fixed at \$30.00 and \$27.00 per month, respectively. On motion of Stone, *Resolved*, That the Superintendent is hereby directed to take such action without delay as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved May 3rd, 1885, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled 'An Act to provide for the better security of life and limb in case of fire,'" etc.

Dec. 17. Statement by Smiley of expenses of Hospital for last fourteen months read by request in explanation of Steward's report, and filed. On motion of Hancock Superintendent requested to enforce rules in reference to pay for private patients, and to return such patients whose accounts are delinquent for thirty days. Committee on Fire Escapes report certificate of County Commissioners approving construction of stairways, and certificate filed.

1886, June 17. On motion of Smiley and Hancock, accounts of delinquents for more than three months be placed in hands of Treasurer for collection, and no private patient allowed to remain in Hospital more than three months without payment of charges. On motion of Wetmore, administration of kitchen department referred to committee on wages. On motion of Hancock, voted that under direction of President, in conjunction with Superintendent, books be purchased, and library or libraries created for use of inmates, also pictures, engravings and other articles of virtue, and tools, implements and apparatus for diversion and amusement of patients, in the direction of industrial art.

Sept. 16. Report of expenditure for buildings, furniture and improvements from July 1st, 1885, to December 1st, 1886, submitted by Smiley and placed on minutes. Committee on Fences report contract with Champion Iron Fence Co., of Kenton, Ohio, for iron fence at \$1.30 per lineal foot, along the entire frontage, west side of Jamestown Road. Committee on Cemetery report progress. Communication from Starr advising of his resignation and appointment as a member of the Board of Public Charities, and resolution thereon adopted. Fence committee authorized to advertise for bids for construction of iron fence on south side.

1887, Sept. 29. On report of committee, salary of Superintendent increased from \$2,500.00 to \$3,000.00 from June 1st, 1887. Superintendent's recommendation as to reading room, referred to Committee on Buildings. By-law No. 10 amended by providing that Trustees act in conjunction with Superintendent as to duties therein prescribed, and voted that the supervision contemplated on the part of the Trustees be discharged by Executive Committee.

1888, March 15. Resolutions by Stone referred to special committee. (Subsequently to some extent incorporated in By-Laws):

1.—That the use of the stereopticon and other means of diverting and developing intelligence among the inmates, as heretofore conducted by the Superintendent, meet with our earnest approval.

2.—That it is the sense of the Board that the facilities of the Institution should be increased in the direction of simple educational influences, as auxiliary treatment.

3. That the Superintendent be, and he is hereby empowered and directed to employ, without unnecessary delay, one learned and competent teacher for a term of one year, who shall have knowledge of

kindergarten and industrial methods of education, whose duty it shall be to give daily instruction to such of the patients of this Hospital as may be designated and classified for such purpose by the Superintendent, and carefully observe and make monthly report thereon to the Superintendent, as to the effect of such instruction, whereupon, the Superintendent shall transmit such report to each quarterly meeting of this Board, together with such comments thereon as he may deem necessary for its information.

4. That the Superintendent shall, after conference with such teachers and such other authorities as he may desire to consult, purchase for the use of the Hospital, in the course of instruction aforesaid, a proper and adequate supply of material and implements required for such purpose, inclusive of modelling, designing and drafting.

5. That for the employment of said teacher and purchase of supplies, as aforesaid, the sum of \$2,500.00, or so much thereof as may be required, is hereby appropriated and authorized to be expended upon the order of the Superintendent, who shall report his action thereon to the next meeting.

June 21. Superintendent, by special report, recommended the erection of Turkish baths as a remedial agency. On motion of Mason, voted that patients outside of the Hospital district shall not be received except in cases especially allowed by the Superintendent. Report of the purchase of 6 28-100 acres, along Jackson Farm road, at \$100 per acre, approved. On motion of Mason, voted that a Committee, consisting of President, Treasurer and Superintendent, be appointed to make arrangements for a visitation of the Board to other hospitals.

Oct. 26. Report by Mason on visitation to other hospitals received and ordered spread on the minutes. Stone, Hancock and Parmlee, appointed to attend a meeting of the Board of Public Charities, Nov. 20, 1888.

Dec. 20. Report of Committee on Electric Lights received. Rate for public patients reduced from \$3.50 to \$3.00 per week. Committee appointed to report on cost of telephones.

1889, June 13. Proposition of Pennsylvania Gas Company for service of boilers in manufacturing electricity declined. Proposition of Telephone Company received and referred to Committee on Electric Calls. Report of President and Committee on Appropriations on the subject of insurance referred to Committee on Buildings, with instruction to insure barn and contents to amount of \$15,000—\$10,000 on building and \$5,000 on contents. Wetmore and Smiley appointed Committee on repairing road. Executive Committee authorized to provide for an improved supply of water. On motion of Smiley, *Resolved*, that the Superintendent and Treasurer be authorized to cover into the State Treasury the amount of our account, \$13,340.30, together with the amount for next quarter, to stand to the credit of the Hospital and subject to its future demands. (*This resolution was adopted to aid the State Treasury in the crisis caused by the Johnstown and Williamsport floods, and was offered without solicitation or suggestion on the part of the State Administration.*)

July 18. By-Laws Nos. 10 and 11 amended as follows: No. 10, By forbidding Trustees from being in any wise interested, directly or indirectly, in any purchase for or furnishing to the Hospital and from

receiving any money, valuable thing or compensation for any material or article furnished, or labor or services performed, whether official or otherwise, or upon any agreement or appointment in relation thereto, express or implied;

No. 11. By providing that the Annual Report of the Trustees shall be accompanied by a list of the paid officers and employees of the Hospital, with a tabular statement showing the capacity of service, respectively, time employed, and rate of compensation, a list and enumeration of articles of value made by patients, and a tabular approximate statement of days work done by each sex in each month of the year, a summary inventory and appraisalment of the stock and supplies and all other property of the Hospital, a classified enumeration of the library and of the implements and apparatus for the diversion of the patients, also all matters required to be contained in the General Report of the Superintendent to the Committee on Lunacy, and that the said Annual Report and accompanying papers, together with the Annual Reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer and Steward, shall be published under the direction of the Superintendent for the use of the Trustees and other public authorities; and requiring the Superintendent to furnish the necessary data to the Trustees.

Report of Committee on Turkish Baths recommending the erection of a building for Turkish baths, gymnasium and reading room, adopted. Revision and publication of Dr. Curwen's manual for training of attendants authorized. Report by Mr. Mason of visitation to New England Hospitals ordered to be printed.

Sept. 26. Steward directed to furnish an abstract of his accounts of all purchases, showing what articles were paid for and what were not paid for. Contract for electric call-bells in Superintendent's office, wards, etc., approved. A third Assistant Physician appointed upon recommendation of Superintendent. Building Committee directed to purchase a watchman's electric time register for use of Hospital. On motion of Wetmore, Treasurer authorized to employ an attorney to collect delinquent accounts of private patients.

Dec. 19. Resolution submitted by Dr. Curwen adopted, in memory of Dr. Charles H. Nichols, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, in New York City. Voted—that physicians, steward, supervisors, clerks, attendants and house-keeper employed for a period of six months be allowed an annual vacation of two weeks, without deduction of salary or wages. On motion of Stone, voted that the forms for admission prescribed in the regulations of the Board of Public Charities be appended in the publication of the Annual Reports, instead of the forms heretofore published. Stone and Smiley, in connection with the Superintendent, appointed to revise the By-Laws and report at next regular meeting. Letter of D. S. Herron, of DuBois complaining of treatment of patients, received and subject referred to Monthly Visiting Committee.

1890, June 19. Superintendent's report submits question of an erection of an additional building containing Turkish baths for women, and recommends reconstruction of front porch to main building. Special committee appointed to reconstruct porch. Voted to visit New York Hospitals, with Superintendent, to observe management under amended law. Superintendent requested to obtain better ventilation in the wards by open windows. Superintendent requested to ascertain whether a larger number of patients may not be employed.

Sept. 18. Superintendent's report recommends filling spaces at ends of each of the wards occupied by excited patients between iron bars and windows with a collection of palms and other plants and singing birds, also purchase of a collection of stuffed birds for museum, and these recommendations were approved and directed to be carried out. Executive Committee authorized to purchase site with buildings for convalescent patients, situated within two miles and embracing not more than 75 acres. Judges not in the Hospital District notified that the Hospital capacity is exhausted, and no non-resident patients can be admitted.

Dec. 18. Purchase of Sanford place authorized on approval of title.. Salary of Bookkeeper increased to \$700.00. Superintendent requested to observe utmost care as to sufficiency of sureties upon applications for admission.

1891, March 19. Stone, Mason and Parmlee appointed to inquire into legislation pending to re-organize Hospitals on Norristown plan and report to the Board. Committee reported resolutions and the same were adopted. Superintendent requests use of house on Sanford place for cases of nervous disorder, threatening mental disorder, and that it be named Hygeia Hall. Name adopted. Quarterly advance payments by private patients insisted upon and bonds required to be approved by Executive Committee. Purchase of watchman's time detector authorized.

March 27. Special meeting at Titusville and investigation of charges by an ex-attendant, of cruelty on part of other attendants.

April 4. Further investigation of charges. Depositions taken of six attendants, Superintendent and Assistant Physician Guth.

April 10. Further consideration of the subject of investigation. Report to the Governor adopted. Discharge of an employe directed.

June 18. Contract for gas (fuel) for three years, at \$8,400.00 a year, authorized.

July 10. Report of Mason, Shirk and Parmlee, committee on amendment of By-Laws adopted.

Dec. 17. Salaries fixed as follows: First Assistant Physician, \$1,200.00; Second Assistant Physician, \$1,200.00; Bookkeeper, \$800.00. Rules and Regulations under By-Laws of 1891, adopted. Dr. John Curwen elected Superintendent and Physician-in-Chief for the term of five years from July 1st, 1891.

1892, March 17. Legacy acknowledged of \$5,000.00 from Emily C. Eckert, to the Superintendent, to be used at his discretion "In providing entertainment to the inmates." Appropriation of \$1,000.00 for enlargement of Library voted. Dr. Guth transferred as First Assistant Physician to Female Department.

April 13. Special meeting to consider charges made by W. E. Peart. Hancock and Mason appointed to conduct the examination on the part of the Board.

June 16. Employment of Dr. Harriet McCalmont as Second Assistant Physician of Female Wards directed.

Sept. 15. Legislature memorialized for appropriation to purchase land for Hospital purposes, and a further appropriation for use in connection with Eckert legacy for Female Auxiliary Building.

Dec. 15. On motion of Stone, *Resolved*, That the Committee on Supplies be requested to hereafter set forth in their quarterly report

in a comparative way the rates or prices paid for the last preceding quarter as to the respective articles included in such report.

1893, Jan. 31. Proceedings for condemnation of Wood property authorized.

March 16. The offices of Assistant Male and Female Supervisors created.

April 21. Appeal authorized from the report of viewers, assessing damages as to Wood property.

June 15. On motion of Hancock, removal of convalescent patients to Hygeia Hall authorized, and if not enough to fill, then reception of nervous patients threatened with insanity, and Hygeia Hall to be treated as a ward of the Hospital. Construction of sewer to drain low lands authorized.

June 16. Resolution adopted relating to transfer of patients to Hospital at Wernersville.

Sept. 21. Wetmore, Hancock and Stone appointed to take up and settle matters mentioned in communication from Secretary Biddle, relating to quarterly statement for maintenance. Plans and specifications for Eckert building ordered. Hancock, Stone and Wetmore authorized to purchase books for library to amount of \$1,000.

Dec. 21. Secretary instructed to acknowledge letter from G. W. Sill, Pres. Warren and Chautauqua Gas Co., and solicit bid at next regular meeting. Proposition of F. E. Hertzel to act as Treasurer

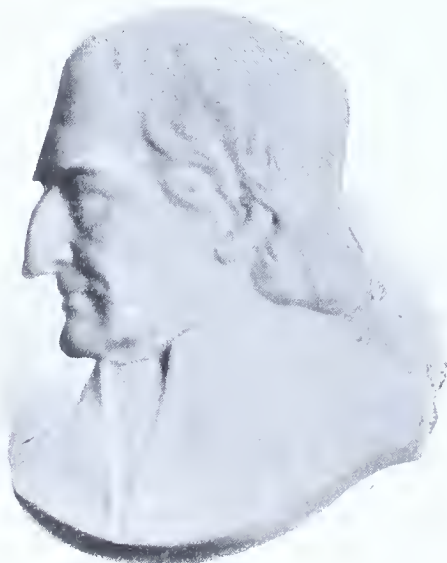
without compensation, until further action of the Board, accepted. Purchase of piano authorized. Voted that no patients, except convalescents removed from the main building shall be received in Hygeia Hall for less than \$6 per week.

1894, March 15. On motion of Shirk, employment of man and wife to take charge of domestic affairs of Hygeia Hall authorized. Leave of absence granted to Superintendent to enable him to accept invitation to meeting of Medical Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland in June, 1894, in the

City of Dublin. Appeal to the Supreme Court in Wood case authorized at discretion of the committee upon conference with attorneys for Hospital. Erection of female auxiliary building directed.

June 21. Report of the committee on purchase of books for library read and approved. Transfer of patients to Hygeia Hall authorized.

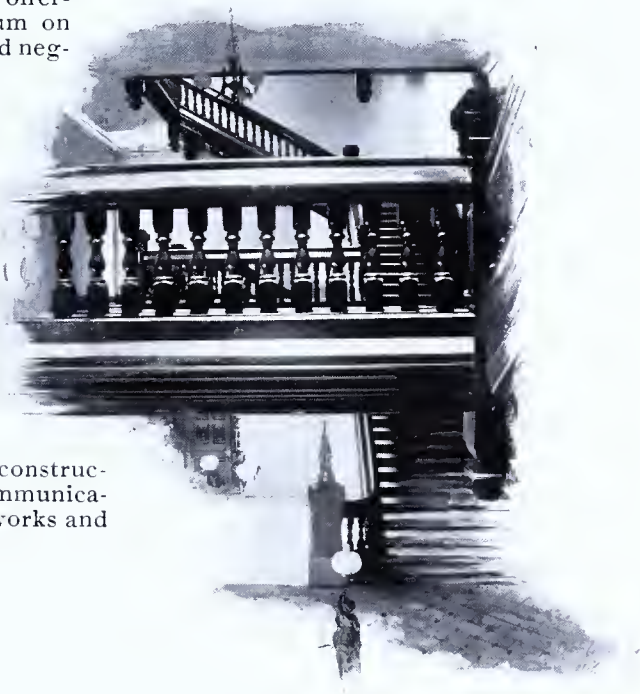
July 10. Report of committee recommending widening of South Avenue, and consequent setting out of iron fences adopted.



Dec. 20. Report of library committee on plan for distribution of books and rules of library adopted. Purchase of piano for Hygeia Hall authorized. Purchase of bone-crusher authorized. Salary of Dr. Guth increased to \$1,400 from Dec. 1, 1894. Communication from M. Waters, President of Citizens' National Bank, offering 3 per cent. per annum on monthly balances answered negatively because of the effect of such direction upon the security of the Treasurer's bond.

1895, April 12. Report of Superintendent presented in response to reference of the subject of restraint of patients. Precautions to prevent suicide directed, as recommended by Secretary of Committee on Lunacy, relative to cases of melancholia.

Sept. 19. Telephone construction authorized for communication with gas and water works and Hygeia Hall.





HYGEIA HALL AND ECKERT MEMORIAL.



Report of Superintendent.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Penn'a.:

GENTLEMEN:—The number of patients admitted into this Hospital during the year ending November 30, 1895, was 207: males, 114; females, 93.

The number discharged during the same period was 189: males, 112; females, 77; leaving in the Hospital on November 30, 1895, 909: males, 484; females, 425. Of those discharged, 63 were restored; 37 improved; 19 stationary, and 70 died.

The whole number under treatment was 1,098.

In the original design of this Hospital it was intended to provide for six hundred patients, with rooms in the fourth

NOTE.—Portraits of Kirkbride, Tuke, Rush, Pinel, Miss Dix and Esquirol, appearing consecutively in this volume, are copied from engravings in the office of the Superintendent.

story to be used as infirmaries, in case of any prevalence of diseases requiring separation from the wards in which the patients generally were accommodated.

Only once has the necessity arisen for using any part of these rooms for such a purpose, and that within a comparatively recent period.

Consequently, as the number of patients has been gradually increasing from year to year, all the rooms have been used for the accommodation of many who were feeble and could not be kept in the wards with the others, and also for some who needed a change to a place where they could be provided with a degree of care not so easily given in the ordinary wards.

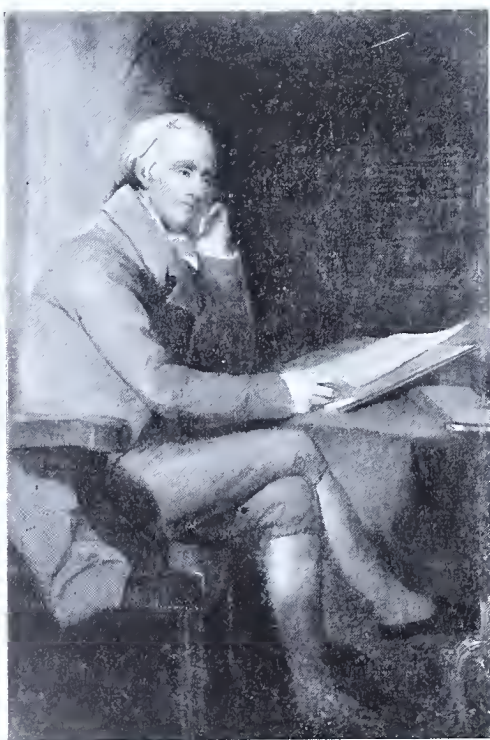
The steady influx of patients has crowded the wards much beyond their legitimate capacity, and compelled the use of rooms in every ward which were originally designed for a different purpose from that to which they have been put.

The greatest pressure has been on the wards designed for the more excited classes, and the number of violent and dangerous patients has been so great as to compel the transfer of those less violent to other wards, thus giving rise to a degree of excitement which was injurious to a number of patients for whom quiet and freedom from annoyance was an absolute necessity.

This pressure has been much greater in the wards for the male patients, the preponderance in the number of males having been more than fifty throughout the year.

An unusual number of male patients manifested dangerous tendencies and inclinations, requiring them to be secluded to prevent injury to others. Several of these have been transferred from the penitentiaries, and from their special homicidal and other dangerous dispositions require not only to be secluded, but to have more than ordinary care and attention, and, consequently, demanding the employment of a larger number of attendants for this class.

It seems very unjust that men who are only subject to mental disorder should be compelled to associate in a ward with men of such dangerous proclivities, which have been aggravated by the lives such men have led. Men who have been careful in all their conduct in life to avoid every violation of law, should their minds become disordered, experience a natural revulsion of feeling when compelled to meet daily and hourly, in the same ward, men who boast of their deeds committed in direct violation of law.



An effort has been made to extend more fully the individualized treatment of the patients. This means a more careful study of their mental and bodily condition, and a more thorough adaptation of the means needed to meet the peculiar bodily state, and also the application in the highest degree compatible with the education and mental state, of all those diversions, occupations and amusements, which will be

found to be most suitable in every way to the particular individual for whose benefit they may be used.

“No two persons think alike, no two persons reason alike, and no two persons act alike.” If this statement of a distinguished philosopher be accepted as true, as everyone must acknowledge, in regard to persons of sound mind, it

must be admitted in the fullest extent to be equally true in those whose minds are disordered, and full of the wildest fancies and most extravagant assertions and delusions.

Everyone will readily admit that the emotions, the affections, the desires and the appetites, each and all, play a most important part in the life of man, and in many cases determine the character and conduct of the individual.

To meet cautiously, and relieve most readily, the effects and influence of these disordered conditions, must be the aim and effort of those who seek to treat properly, and with a view to their removal, all who come under their care; and to this end, special care and management in each individual will most readily effect the object, and that must be directed earnestly and steadily, after an attentive study of the mental and bodily condition. Each case must be determined by itself, and watched and managed so as most effectively to influence all for the good of the patient, in that way which will be found most beneficial to each individual. No specific rules can be laid down, but the whole course of treatment must be based on a thorough examination on each day of the symptoms, as they are developed, and the application of these measures which will appear at the time best adapted to the individual, under the immediate direction of a thoughtful and judicious person, who can meet the varying states which may arise in the most satisfactory manner.

To effect the object designed it may be necessary to change attendants every six hours, and sometimes oftener, so that the mental strain on the attendant may not be too severe and incapacitate from active and efficient duty.

The influence of association has also a great effect in determining the result in any given case, in a variety of ways, dependent on the character of the individual by whom the impression may be made, and the degree and manner of the impression, and the peculiar susceptibility of the person on whom the impression may be made.

If a word fitly spoken is "like apples of gold in pictures of silver," a word intended to convey a false impression and create an unpleasant feeling will be sure to do harm in a manner which cannot be estimated by any means at the command of ordinary men.

It will readily be seen how far-reaching the play of the different faculties may be, separately or collectively, and the great influence for good or evil which may arise from



their action, in any given individual. An impression may be made which will fix a false idea so deeply as almost to be beyond removal and turn the patient into the way to fixed mental disorder; while a cheerful, bright and happy impression may be made which will lead on to health and happiness.

A steady continuance in such a course will demonstrate, in the most satisfactory manner, its great benefit.

It may be said these are trifles, but we should bear in mind the remark of the distinguished sculptor, who, after spending a long time on a particular part of his work, was told by a supercilious critic that such labor was time spent on trifles. The sculptor, turning to his critic, said, "Trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle." In like manner a pleasant word, cheerfully and kindly spoken, or an

act pleasantly and thoughtfully done, may change the course of thought from a gloomy, despondent, and greatly perverted course, into a happier and more healthful direction, and, by frequent repetition, may have the effect of dislodging the unhealthy and implanting a healthier character of thought, leading on to full restoration.

In a large hospital, filled beyond its legitimate capacity, a large number will be found whose mental disorder has passed the restorative stage, but in the constant additions and in some of the older cases will be found those on whom a trial of this individualized treatment will prove most advantageous, and a steady perseverance in it will effect results of the most beneficial and gratifying character.

I take the liberty of introducing the following extract from the little book entitled *Rasselas*, written by Samuel Johnson, LL.D., the great English lexicographer, and published by him in 1759, as illustrating the principle given in what has been written above:

“From this time the astronomer was received into familiar friendship, and partook of all their projects and pleasures; his respect kept him attentive, and the activity of *Rasselas* did not leave much time unengaged; something was always to be done; the day was spent in making observations which furnished talk for the evening, and the evening was closed with a scheme for the morrow.

“The sage confessed to *Imlac* that since he had mingled in the gay tumults of life, and divided his hours by a succession of amusements, he had found his conviction of his authority over the skies fade gradually from his mind, and began to trust less to an opinion which he could never prove to others, and which he now found subject to variation from causes in which reason had no part. ‘If I am accidentally left alone for a few hours,’ said he, ‘my inveterate persuasion rushes upon my soul, and my thoughts are chained down by some irresistible violence; but they are soon disentangled by the prince’s conversation, and instantaneously released at the entrance of *Pekuah*. I am like a man habitually afraid of spectres, who is set at ease by a lamp, and wonders at the dread which harrassed him in the

dark; yet, if his lamp be again extinguished, feels again the terrors which he knows that when it is light he shall feel no more.' "

In place, therefore, of crowding patients together in a promiscuous manner, where they will be exposed to unpleasant impressions coming from a variety of sources, the effort should be made to separate them and individualize the treatment as much as possible, so to remove all probability of any unfavorable effect arising from uncongenial and unpleasant associations and surroundings.

Unfortunately an effort has been made, and is still in progress, to cheapen the construction of hospitals, and to carry the same parsimony into all matters connected with the care of the insane, and the distinctly deleterious influence of this may be seen in various directions which are contrary to the well-being of the insane. What is needed, and what every man of generous instincts will advocate, is to use every available means to lift up all classes of those mentally disordered to a higher

and better plane, and facilitate in every way the restoration to sound health of mind and body. It may seem to involve a large outlay of money, and it will at first, but the economy will come in the restoration of a larger number of patients and the greatly increased comfort and happiness of all whose minds are clouded to a greater or less degree.

Restorations are a positive gain in the resources of every community, by giving back those who will be producers; while continued mental disorder is a positive loss, by withdrawing the producers and making them, for the remainder



of their lives consumers and a burden on the resources of the community.

One thing is so constantly impressed on the minds of the medical officers of Hospitals for the Insane, that no excuse seems needful for calling the special attention of the profession to it.

I refer to the constant and steady use of the various forms of narcotics, in the early stages of mental disorder, often continued until the symptoms of mental trouble and confusion are greatly increased by the reiterated use.

It may be necessary to give some form of narcotics, occasionally, to calm the excitement and produce sleep, but the frequent use persisted in regularly during the day, and for days in succession, has a distinctly deleterious influence, aggravating the mental confusion and disordering the digestive functions.

What is more specifically needed is a tonic course of treatment, with some form of iron, and a good, nutritious, easily digested food, given at regular intervals, and rest strictly enforced, with an occasional sedative to break up the unhealthy restlessness.

Exercise is often urged in such cases, to remove the nervous irritability, but this must be very carefully regulated so as not to add to the weakened condition. The physiological principle must be studiously observed, that every mental and physical effort involves an expenditure of nervous power, and as this nervous power is specially weakened in nervous excitement, every effort must be made to conserve this power. In no case should the exercise be carried to the point of fatigue, but it should be regulated with deliberate regard to the nervous condition of the patient.

All cases of mental disorder, even the most violent, arise from a weakened condition of the nervous system, and must be managed in such a way as most readily to preserve the nervous power from exhaustion, or serious deterioration.

As the constitutional peculiarities of each individual make him a different person from any other, every effort should be made to ascertain these peculiar idiosyncracies, as a more ready and safer means of directing the treatment in the most satisfactory manner.

Much valuable time is often lost in the early stages, from the unwillingness of friends to give, carefully and exactly, the information needed, but their reluctance should be overcome by the plain and positive statement that the restoration of the patient depends in a great degree on the knowledge which they alone can impart, and that the period of

treatment will most probably be shortened by a full explanation of everything which may have a bearing on the case.

The operations of the farm were carried on with fair success, the only drawback being the very dry season, which greatly diminished the crop of hay. The oats were good and the crop of potatoes large: five thousand and four hundred bushels. The

supply of vegetables from the garden was equal to that of former years.

Every effort has been made to keep the farm and garden in the highest degree of efficiency. The property acquired during the year has been utilized as far as practicable. The western slope has been cleared of all the underbrush, and



the stones have in great part been taken off and used in making the road in front of the Hospital property.

The success which has attended the treatment at Hygeia Hall has been gratifying, in the number who have been restored and the greater comfort and improvement of those who are still under care.

The lateness of the season at which the Eckert Memorial Building became available, interfered with the carrying forward of the intended objects of that building, as fully as was desired, before the close of the year.

The building has been partially furnished and the Turkish Bath and Gymnasium are in operation.

Dr. M. S. Guth has continued in the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of First Assistant Physician.

Dr. Charles M. Strickler has been earnest and faithful in his devotion to the duties of Second Assistant Physician.

Dr. J. Howard Allwein, who had faithfully discharged his duties as Third Assistant Physician, was called home by the death of his father, and not being in a position, at once, to decide whether he would be able to resume his duties here, asked Dr. Charles W. Schmehl to take his place until a positive decision can be reached. Dr. Schmehl has been quite acceptable by the manner in which he has discharged his duties.

Dr. Katharine Northrop resigned at the close of the year to accept the position of Female Assistant Physician at the Asylum for the Chronic Insane, at Wernersville, Penn'a.

Mr. F. M. Bettis has continued in the faithful and diligent discharge of the duties of Steward.

Mr. W. A. Smiley, by his earnest attention to the duties of Bookkeeper and Storekeeper, has earned for himself the reputation of an efficient and truthful officer.

Mrs. S. F. Boyer continues in the careful, efficient and faithful discharge of the duties of housekeeper.

Miss Kate Layton has given very careful and diligent attention to the complicated and exacting duties of Secretary to the Superintendent.

The Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors, both male and female, have given earnest, faithful and careful attention to the duties of their positions, and have aided materially in maintaining the discipline of the wards and the promotion of the comfort and welfare of the patients.

As in previous years, many changes have taken place among the attendants for a variety of reasons, but a given



number remain faithful to their work, and better fitted by increasing experience for the proper discharge of their duties. Many of those who have been engaged during the year have proved themselves well adapted to the work, and, with additional experience and diligence, will be valuable attendants.

The farmer, the engineer, and all others employed in work in and about the Hospital, have proved themselves faithful and anxious to promote the welfare of the Hospital.

The religious services and the evening entertainments have been regularly maintained, much to the edification and interest of the patients.

We are greatly indebted to friends in Erie and in Warren, for several interesting entertainments given at different times, which were greatly enjoyed by the whole household.

A number of entertainments of music, tableaux, etc., were given by the attendants, which were very much enjoyed by the patients, and manifested a commendable zeal in the attendants who took part in them, in their desire to add to the diversion and amusement of the patients.

To the Trustees, individually and collectively, I am under great obligations for their kind advice, their cordial sympathy, and the earnest interest manifested by them in every effort to promote the welfare of the patients, and their strong desire to place this Hospital in the very best position to deserve the support and confidence of the community.

The work of another year lies before us, and may each and all be endowed with wisdom and strength to perform the work which may come before us so as to meet the approval of Him who guideth and directeth all things.

Dec. 19, 1895.

JOHN CURWEN.



TABLE I.
MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year....	482	409	891
Admitted during the year.....	114	93	207
Total present in the year.....	596	502	1098
Discharged—Restored.....	39	24	63
Improved.....	20	17	37
Stationary.....	14	5	19
Died.....	39	31	70
Remaining at the end of the year.....	484	425	909

TABLE II.
ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE FROM THE BEGINNING
OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted.....	1890	1482	3372
Discharged—Restored.....	320	270	590
Improved.....	374	290	664
Stationary.....	261	191	452
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
Died.....	449	306	755
Total discharged.....	1406	1057	2463

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN YEAR.

	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Under 15 years.....				2	1	3
15 to 20 years.....	3	3	6	4	3	7
20 to 25 years.....	12	9	21	13	8	21
25 to 30 years.....	19	9	28	26	11	37
30 to 35 years.....	25	10	35	22	15	37
35 to 40 years.....	18	23	41	14	23	37
40 to 45 years.....	7	11	18	8	9	17
45 to 50 years.....	9	5	14	7	2	9
50 to 60 years.....	13	8	21	11	8	19
60 to 70 years.....	7	8	15	5	5	10
70 to 80 years.....	1	6	7	1	4	5
Over 80 years.....		1	1		1	1
Unknown.....				1	3	4
Total	114	93	207	114	93	207

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF HOSPITAL

	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Under 15 years.....	8	8	16	37	42	79
15 to 20 years.....	58	62	120	103	78	181
20 to 25 years.....	211	103	314	228	143	371
25 to 30 years.....	253	179	432	258	208	466
30 to 35 years.....	243	202	445	249	232	481
35 to 40 years.....	291	230	521	239	200	439
40 to 45 years.....	203	202	405	179	185	364
45 to 50 years.....	163	151	314	128	127	255
50 to 60 years.....	218	183	401	187	128	315
60 to 70 years.....	144	96	240	105	55	160
70 to 80 years.....	54	37	91	36	18	54
Over 80 years.....	14	8	22	9	2	11
Unknown.....	30	21	51	132	64	196
Total.....	1890	1482	3372	1890	1482	3372

TABLE V.
NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	76	62	138	1260	986	2246
Canada.....		1	1	18	8	26
Nova Scotia.....				1	...	1
Maine.....				6	2	8
New Hampshire.....				2	1	3
Vermont.....				3	3	6
Massachusetts.....	1		1	8	4	12
Rhode Island.....				1	1	2
Connecticut.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
New York.....	7	5	12	151	110	261
New Jersey.....				3	2	5
Delaware.....	1		1	1	.....	1
Maryland.....				1	3	4
Virginia.....	1		1	7	5	12
West Virginia.....				1	.....	1
South Carolina.....				1	.....	1
Ohio.....		3	3	11	18	29
Indiana.....				.....	1	1
Illinois.....				1	2	3
Iowa.....				1	1	2
Kentucky.....				1	.....	1
Kansas.....				1	.....	1
Michigan.....	1		1	1	2	3
Wisconsin.....	2		2	3	1	4
Minnesota.....				1	.....	1
California.....				1	.....	1
West Indies.....				.....	1	1
England.....		2	2	47	25	72
Ireland.....	6	6	12	112	132	244
Scotland.....				11	7	18
Wales.....	1		1	6	8	14
Isle of Man.....				2	.....	2
France.....		1	1	7	7	14
Switzerland.....	2		2	7	1	8
Italy.....	2	1	3	8	2	10
Belgium.....				1	3	4
Germany.....	7	3	10	101	76	177
Austria.....				4	.....	4
Hungary.....	1		1	2	1	3
Roumania.....				1	.....	1
Bohemia.....				.....	1	1
Sweden.....	3	8	11	77	45	122
Finland.....	1		1	1	1	2
Poland.....				5	2	7
Denmark.....				.....	2	2
Russia.....				.....	1	1
China.....	1		1	1	.....	1
Unknown.....				11	16	27
Total.....	114	93	207	1890	1482	3372

TABLE VI.
RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Allegheny.....	1	.....	1	12	17	29
Armstrong.....	2	.....	2	36	24	60
Beaver.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Bedford.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Blair.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Bradford.....	.....	.....	.....	13	11	24
Butler.....	.....	1	1	49	24	73
Cambria.....	.....	1	1	3	7	10
Cameron.....	1	1	2	15	11	26
Centre.....	.....	1	1	5	19	24
Clarion.....	5	3	8	100	49	149
Clearfield.....	4	5	9	47	39	86
Clinton.....	3	3	6	29	32	61
Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12
Crawford.....	10	19	29	233	241	474
Cumberland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Dauphin.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	12
Elk.....	8	3	11	69	42	111
Erie.....	21	12	33	311	207	518
Fayette.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Forest.....	1	.....	1	17	13	30
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Greene.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Huntingdon.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Indiana.....	.....	1	1	9	5	14
Jefferson.....	11	3	14	92	51	143
Lackawanna.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	11
Lawrence.....	.....	2	2	32	24	56
Lehigh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Luzerne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28
Lycoming.....	.....	.....	.....	11	22	33
McKean.....	14	7	21	149	117	266
Mercer.....	5	6	11	104	98	202
Mifflin.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Montour.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Northumberland.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	52	2	54
Pike.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Potter.....	2	6	8	45	33	78
Schuylkill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Snyder.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sullivan.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Susquehanna.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	14
Tioga.....	4	2	6	65	82	147
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Venango.....	11	8	19	133	91	224
Warren.....	11	8	19	184	100	284
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	12
Westmoreland.....	.....	1	1	6	10	16
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13
Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	114	93	207	1890	1482	3372

TABLE VII.
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR,			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Agent.....	1		1	2	1	3
Agent, wife of.....					5	5
Artist.....				1	1	2
Baker.....	1		1	2		2
Baker, wife of.....					1	1
Barber.....				12		12
Barber, wife of.....		1	1		2	2
Blacksmith.....				14		14
Blacksmith, wife of.....					8	8
Boilermaker.....	1		1	3		3
Bricklayer.....				1		1
Bricklayer, wife of.....					3	3
Brickmaker.....				1		1
Bridge builder.....				1		1
Broommaker.....				1		1
Butcher.....	2		2	2		2
Butcher, wife of.....					2	2
Cabinetmaker, wife of.....					9	9
Carpenter.....	4		4	43		43
Carpenter, widow of.....					1	1
Carpenter, wife of.....		2	2		25	25
Carpet weaver, wife of.....					1	1
Cigarmaker.....				2		2
Civil engineer.....				1		1
Clergyman.....				8		8
Clergyman, daughter of.....					2	2
Clergyman, widow of.....					2	2
Clergyman, wife of.....		1	1		7	7
Clerk.....	3		3	89	2	91
Clerk, daughter of.....					1	1
Clerk, wife of.....		2	2		15	15
Coach trimmer.....				1		1
Confectioner.....				2		2
Contractor.....				1		1
Contractor, wife of.....					1	1
Cook.....				2	1	3
Cook, wife of.....					1	1
Cooper.....				3		3
Cooper, daughter of.....					1	1
Cooper, wife of.....					3	3
Currier.....				4		4
Dairyman, wife of.....					1	1
Dentist.....				2		2
Domestic.....		15	15		177	177
Drayman.....				1		1
Drayman, wife of.....					1	1
Dressmaker.....		1	1		8	8

Continued on page 47.

TABLE VII—Continued.
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Driller.....				2		2
Driller, wife of.....					1	1
Druggist.....				6		6
Engineer.....	1		1	4		4
Engineer, daughter of.....		1	1		1	1
Engineer, wife of.....		1	1		11	11
Farmer.....	24		24	457		457
Farmer, daughter of.....		2	2		26	26
Farmer, widow of.....					13	13
Farmer, wife of.....		14	14		180	180
Fireman.....				3		3
Fireman, wife of.....					1	1
Florist, wife of.....					1	1
Gardener.....				1		1
Gardener, wife of.....					1	1
Glass-blower.....				1		1
Grocer.....				3		3
Gunsmith, wife of.....					1	1
Hair-dresser.....					1	1
Harness-maker.....	2		2	7		7
Harness-maker, wife of.....					2	2
Hotel-keeper.....				5		5
Hotel-keeper, wife of.....		1	1		7	7
House-keeper.....		2	2		40	40
Huckster.....				1		1
Jeweler.....				2		2
Jeweler, wife of.....					5	5
Laborer.....	62		62	821		821
Laborer, daughter of.....					6	6
Laborer, widow of.....		1	1		10	10
Laborer, wife of.....		22	22		293	293
Laundress.....					1	1
Laundryman.....	1		1	1		1
Lawyer.....				8		8
Lawyer, wife of.....					1	1
Liveryman.....				1		1
Liveryman, wife of.....					1	1
Lumberman.....				4		4
Lumberman, daughter of.....					1	1
Lumberman, wife of.....					5	5
Machinist.....				10		10
Machinist, wife of.....					4	4
Manufacturer.....				2		2
Manufacturer, wife of.....					1	1
Mason.....				2		2
Mason, wife of.....					1	1
Mechanic.....				1		1

Continued on page 48.

TABLE VII—Continued,
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Merchant	2	.....	2	36	.....	36
Merchant, daughter of.....	4	4
Merchant, wife of.....	1	1	.....	23	23
Milkman.....	2	.....	2
Miller.....	1	.....	1
Miller, wife of.....	4	4
Milliner.....	1	1	.....	5	5
Miner.....	4	.....	4	32	.....	32
Miner, daughter of.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Miner, widow of.....	1	1
Miner, wife of.....	3	3	.....	20	20
Moulder.....	8	.....	8
Moulder, wife of.....	3	3
Musician.....	1	1	2
Nurse.....	2	2
Oil dealer, wife of.....	1	1
Oil producer.....	8	.....	8
Oil producer, wife of....	3	3
Painter	15	.....	15
Painter, wife of.....	3	3
Peddler.....	5	.....	5
Peddler, wife of.....	1	1
Photographer, wife of.....	1	1
Physician.....	1	.....	1	19	.....	19
Physician, widow of.....	1	1
Physician, wife of.....	1	1	.....	11	11
Piano tuner.....	1	.....	1
Plasterer.....	6	.....	6
Plasterer, wife of.....	2	2
Plater, wife of.....	1	1
Printer	6	.....	6
Printer, wife of.....	3	3
Puddler.....	1	.....	1
Railroad conductor.....	1	.....	1
Reporter	1	1	2
Reporter, wife of.....	1	1
Sailor	2	.....	2
Sailor, wife of.....	1	1
Salesman.....	1	.....	1
Saloon-keeper.....	1	.....	1
Seamstress.....	4	4	.....	15	15
Shoemaker.....	12	.....	12
Shoemaker, widow of.....	1	1
Shoemaker, wife of.....	2	2	.....	4	4
Stone cutter, wife of.....	1	1
Stone mason.....	3	.....	3
Stone mason, wife of.....	5	5
Student.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	5

Concluded on page 49.

TABLE VII—Concluded.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Surveyor, wife of.....					1	1
Tailor.....	1		1	14	6	20
Tailor, wife of.....					5	5
Teacher.....	1	1	2	13	21	34
Teacher, wife of.....					4	4
Telegraph operator.....				3		3
Tinsmith.....				1		1
Tinsmith, wife of.....					1	1
Undertaker.....				1		1
Undertaker, wife of.....					1	1
Upholsterer.....				2		2
Wagonmaker.....				3		3
Wagonmaker, wife of.....					1	1
Waiter, wife of.....					1	1
Watchmaker				2		2
Weaver				2		2
Wood carver... ..				2		2
Wood turner.....				1		1
Unknown.....	2	13	15	138	424	562
Total.....	114	93	207	1890	1482	3372

TABLE VIII.
SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Single	68	31	99	987	472	1459
Married	35	52	87	767	796	1563
Widowed.....	6	7	13	79	179	258
Divorced.....		1	1	5	13	18
Unknown	5	2	7	52	22	74
Total.....	114	93	207	1890	1482	3372

TABLE IX.
HOW COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
By Friends.....	14	13	27	371	326	697
By Directors of the Poor....	39	27	66	520	409	929
By County Commissioners.	39	38	77	553	430	983
By Court.....	22	15	37	446	317	763
Total.....	114	93	207	1890	1482	3372

TABLE X.
HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
By Friends.....	15	13	28	371	324	695
By Directors of the Poor....	41	27	68	526	417	943
By County Commissioners.	58	53	111	993	741	1734
Total.....	114	93	207	1890	1482	3372

TABLE XI.
ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Anxiety					2	2
Apoplexy.....				2	3	5
Brain fever.....				1		1
Child-birth.....					4	4
Congenital.....	1	1	2	15	10	25
Desertion by husband.....		1	1		5	5
Disappointment.....				5	6	11
Disease of Brain.....				11	3	14
Disordered menses.....		1	1		24	24
Dissipation.....				5		5
Domestic trouble.....				6	27	33
Epilepsy.....	9	1	10	111	44	155
Excesses.....				8		8
Excessive use of tobacco.....				4	1	5
Excitement.....	1	1	2	14	7	21
Exposure.....				4	2	6
Extreme heat.....					1	1
Fear of poverty.....					1	1
Fracture of skull.....				1		1
Fright.....				11	15	26
Grief.....		1	1		4	4
Hysteria.....					1	1
Ill health.....	8	14	22	193	244	437
Injuries during the war.....				1		1
Injury.....				3		3
Injury of the head.....	3		3	57	3	60
Injury to spine.....				3	2	5
Intemperance.....	9	1	10	149	13	162
Irregular life.....				5		5
Jealousy.....					1	1
Lactation.....					1	1
Loss of money.....				2	2	4
Loss of property.....				3	2	5
Loss of sleep.....				2	1	3
Masturbation.....	1		1	49	3	52
Menopause.....		1	1		24	24
Nostalgia.....				1		1
Not assigned.....	70	42	112	947	683	1630
Opium-eating.....				5	4	9
Over-exertion.....	1	3	4	57	43	100
Over-joy.....					2	2
Paralysis.....		1	1	13	3	16
Puerperal.....		9	9		112	112
Religious excitement.....				1	4	5
Stroke of lightning.....				1		1
Sunstroke.....	2		2	19	1	20

Continued on page 52.

TABLE XI.—Concluded.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Syphilis	2	1	3	7	2	9
Trouble.....	6	13	19	162	153	315
Typhoid fever.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Use of narcotics.....	.....	1	1	8	3	11
Uterine trouble.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14
Worry.....	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Total.....	114	93	207	1890	1482	3372

TABLE XII.
FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Mania, acute.....	62	40	102	743	432	1175
Mania, alcoholic.....	3	1	4	64	10	74
Mania, chronic.....	24	25	49	509	475	984
Mania, epileptic.....	9	1	10	107	40	147
Mania, hysterical.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Mania, narcotic.....	.....	1	1	7	3	10
Mania, paralytic.....	.....	.....	.....	13	3	16
Mania, periodic.....	4	5	9	66	62	128
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	3	3	.....	57	57
Dementia, acute.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8	17
Dementia, chronic.....	.....	.....	.....	36	55	91
Dementia, senile.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
Melancholia, acute.....	9	13	22	192	204	396
Melancholia, chronic.....	1	3	4	98	98	196
Imbecility.....	1	1	2	27	25	52
Paranoia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Paresis.....	1	.....	1	7	.....	7
Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total..	114	93	207	1890	1482	3372

TABLE XIII.
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
First.....	86	74	160	1660	1313	2973
Second.....	23	15	38	188	139	327
Third	4	3	7	33	27	60
Fourth.....	1	1	2	7	3	10
Fifth.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total	114	93	207	1890	1482	3372

TABLE XIV.
DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Under one week.....	2	1	3	7	6	13
One week.....	4	3	7	71	56	127
Two weeks.....	2	3	5	56	36	92
Three weeks.....	2	.....	2	8	7	15
Four weeks.....	4	5	9	153	94	247
Six weeks.....	2	3	5	12	14	26
Two months.....	8	11	19	111	92	203
Three months.....	21	5	26	266	156	422
Four months.....	3	2	5	30	31	61
Five months.....	1	3	4	13	14	27
Six months.....	12	11	23	170	111	281
Seven months.....	2	2	4	8	5	13
Eight months.....	1	.....	1	14	7	21
Nine months.....	7	2	9	45	27	72
Ten months.....	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Eleven months.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Twelve months.....	4	7	11	120	84	204
Fifteen months.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5	17
Sixteen months.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Eighteen months.....	.....	2	2	24	28	52
Nineteen months.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Twenty months.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Twenty-one months.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Two years.....	11	6	17	152	95	247
Three years.....	4	4	8	111	102	213
Four years.....	3	1	4	58	52	110
Five years.....	4	3	7	81	80	161
Six years.....	2	2	4	30	22	52
Seven years.....	.....	1	1	16	18	34
Eight years.....	1	.....	1	20	29	49
Nine years.....	.....	2	2	15	14	29
Ten years.....	2	2	4	27	30	57
Eleven years.....	1	1	2	6	10	16
Twelve years.....	1	2	3	14	12	26
Thirteen years.....	.....	1	1	6	5	11
Fourteen years.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9	13
Fifteen years.....	1	1	2	15	20	35
Sixteen years.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	6
Seventeen years.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
Eighteen years.....	.....	1	1	4	3	7
Nineteen years.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	9
Twenty years.....	.....	.....	.....	10	22	32
Twenty-one years.....	.....	1	1	1	4	5
Twenty-two years.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Twenty-three years.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Twenty-four years.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	5
Twenty-five years.....	1	.....	1	4	3	7
Twenty-six years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3

(Continued on page 55.)

TABLE XIV—Continued.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Twenty-seven years.....				3	1	4
Twenty-eight years.....				1		1
Twenty-nine years.....					3	3
Thirty years.....	1		1	8	3	11
Thirty-one years.....				1		1
Thirty-two years.....				1	1	2
Thirty-three years.....					1	1
Thirty-five years.....		1	1		2	2
Thirty-seven years.....				1		1
Forty-one years.....				2		2
Forty-five years.....				1		1
Fifty years.....				1	1	2
Sixty-five years.....					1	1
Unknown.....	4	3	7	158	132	290
Total.....	114	93	207	1890	1482	3372

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Under 15 years.....				1		1
15 to 20 years.....	3	1	4	22	27	49
20 to 25 years.....	9	2	11	58	40	98
25 to 30 years.....	7	5	12	45	51	96
30 to 35 years.....	4	6	10	46	47	93
35 to 40 years.....	4	1	5	45	29	74
40 to 45 years.....	3	6	9	24	30	54
45 to 50 years.....	4	1	5	24	20	44
50 to 60 years.....	3	2	5	34	22	56
60 to 70 years.....	2		2	14	3	17
70 to 80 years.....				3	1	4
Unknown.....				4		4
Total.....	39	24	63	320	270	590

TABLE XVI.

RESTORED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE
DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Under 1 month.....	11	.....	11	79	51	130
1 to 2 months.....	7	2	9	59	41	100
2 to 3 months.....	4	7	11	27	32	59
3 to 6 months.....	3	6	9	66	71	137
6 to 9 months.....	6	3	9	30	29	59
9 to 12 months.....	1	2	3	4	12	16
12 to 18 months.....	.....	.....	.....	18	6	24
18 to 24 months.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
2 to 3 years.....	1	.....	1	10	8	18
3 to 5 years..	2	.....	2	8	9	17
5 to 10 years.....	2	4	6	5	8	13
Unknown.....	2	.....	2	10	.....	10
Total.....	39	24	63	320	270	590

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Under 1 month... ..	1	.....	1	8	.....	8
1 to 2 months.....	1	.....	1	14	4	18
2 to 3 months.....	2	.....	2	42	18	60
3 to 6 months.....	8	6	14	114	93	207
6 to 9 months.....	6	2	8	62	62	124
9 to 12 months.....	10	5	15	34	36	70
12 to 18 months.....	6	4	10	23	29	52
18 to 24 months	3	1	4	12	5	17
2 to 3 years.....	.....	5	5	7	15	22
3 to 5 years.....	2	1	3	4	4	8
5 to 10 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Total.....	39	24	63	320	270	590

TABLE XVIII.
FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Mania, acute.....	25	12	37	209	159	368
Mania, alcoholic.....	.....	1	1	20	1	21
Mania, chronic.....	3	3	6	19	12	31
Mania, periodic.....	4	1	5	18	11	29
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18
Melancholia	7	7	14	54	69	123
Total.....	39	24	63	320	270	590

TABLE XIX.
CAUSE OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Disappointment.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Dissipation.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Domestic trouble.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Excesses.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Excessive use of tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Excitement.....	2	1	3	6	4	10
Extreme heat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fright	1	.....	1	3	1	4
Ill health.....	6	3	9	47	69	116
Injury of head.....	1	.....	1	16	1	17
Injury to spine.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Intemperance.....	2	1	3	39	2	41
Loss of money.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Loss of property.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Masturbation.....	1	.....	1	9	1	10
Menopause.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	6
Menstrual disorder.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Opium eating.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Over-study.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Overwork.....	1	1	2	15	12	27
Paralysis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Puerperal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35
Sunstroke.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Syphilis.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Trouble.....	2	6	8	41	49	90
Typhoid fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Use of narcotics.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Uterine disorder.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Worry.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	18	10	28	123	79	202
Total.....	39	24	63	320	270	590

TABLE XX.
NATIVITY OF THOSE RESTORED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	30	17	47	213	208	421
Maine				1		1
Massachusetts.....	1		1	4		4
Connecticut.....		1	1		1	1
New York.....	1	2	3	28	18	46
Ohio.....		1	1	1	3	4
Indiana					1	1
Illinois				1		1
Virginia				1		1
Canada.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
England.....	1		1	10	3	13
Ireland.....				14	8	22
Scotland.....				3	2	5
Wales				1	1	2
Isle of Man.....				1		1
France.....		1	1		1	1
Germany		1	1	11	11	22
Switzerland.. ..	1		1	2		2
Italy.....	1		1	1		1
Belgium.....					1	1
Hungary.....	1		1	1		1
Poland.....					1	1
Sweden.....	1		1	24	9	33
Denmark					1	1
China.....	1		1	1		1
Total.....	39	24	63	320	270	590

TABLE XXI.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Apoplexy.....	1	.....	1	27	9	36
Asphyxia.....	.....	1	1	5	4	9
Bronchitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cancer of liver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cancer of stomach.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Congestion of brain.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Congestion of lungs.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Diarrhoea.....	1	1	2	4	3	7
Disease of bowels.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
Disease of brain.....	6	3	9	120	47	167
Disease of heart.....	1	.....	1	6	2	8
Disease of kidneys.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Disease of liver.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Disease of lungs.....	.....	.....	.....	15	18	33
Dropsy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Enteritis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Epilepsy.....	5	1	6	53	23	76
Erysipelas.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Exhaustion.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Exhaustion of acute mania..	6	1	7	35	32	67
Exhaust. of chronic mania..	13	18	31	126	121	247
Exhaust. of epileptic mania..	.....	1	1	2	2	4
Exhaustion of melancholia..	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Gangrene of feet.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Gangrene of limbs.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Inflam. of sub-max. glands..	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Injury to head.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Influenza.....	3	2	5	5	5	10
Intemperance.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Meningitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Metritis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ovarian tumor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Paralysis.....	1	.....	1	6	6	12
Paresis.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Peritonitis.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1	.....	1	3	11	14
Pneumonia.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Strangulation.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Suicide.....	.....	2	2	3	2	5
Surgical shock.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Typhlitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	39	31	70	449	306	755

TABLE XXII.
AGES AT DEATH.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Under 15 years.....				1	1	2
15 to 20 years.....				2	4	6
20 to 25 years.....	2		2	21	10	31
25 to 30 years.....	3		3	28	18	46
30 to 35 years.....	1	3	4	35	27	62
35 to 40 years.....	3	4	7	58	33	91
40 to 45 years.....	7	4	11	58	35	93
45 to 50 years.....	4	1	5	54	37	91
50 to 60 years.....	5	10	15	61	56	117
60 to 70 years.....	7	3	10	78	43	121
70 to 80 years.....	3	5	8	36	28	64
Over 80 years.....	4	1	5	16	11	27
Unknown.....				1	3	4
Total.....	39	31	70	449	306	755

TABLE XXIII.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED, FROM BEGINNING.

	FROM ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Under 1 month.....	42	34	76	6	11	17
1 to 2 months.....	42	16	58	4	5	9
2 to 3 months.....	24	13	37	11	7	18
3 to 6 months.....	48	29	77	18	13	31
6 to 9 months.....	38	22	60	27	11	38
9 to 12 months.....	25	12	37	18	6	24
12 to 18 months.....	52	31	83	40	21	61
18 to 24 months.....	35	17	52	33	11	44
2 to 3 years.....	53	24	77	55	27	82
3 to 5 years.....	44	43	87	65	37	102
5 to 10 years.....	39	48	87	67	52	119
10 to 15 years.....	7	17	24	25	31	56
15 to 20 years.....				15	15	30
20 to 25 years.....				9	11	20
Over 25 years.....				12	18	30
Unknown.....				44	30	74
Total ..	449	306	755	449	306	755

TABLE XXIV.

REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Under 15 years of age.....	1	1	2
15 to 20 years.....	4	3	7
20 to 25 years.....	25	13	38
25 to 30 years.....	65	28	93
30 to 35 years.....	70	35	105
35 to 40 years.....	68	68	136
40 to 45 years.....	51	61	112
45 to 50 years.....	58	57	115
50 to 60 years.....	84	83	167
60 to 70 years.....	42	52	94
70 to 80 years.....	14	16	30
80 to 90 years.....	1	2	3
Over 90 years.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	1	5	6
Total.....	484	425	909

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE REMAINING AT THE
END OF THE YEAR.

	SINCE ENTERING THE HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's	Total.	Males.	Fem's	Total.
Under 1 month.....	11	3	14	.....	1	1
1 to 2 months.....	11	9	20	.....	1	1
2 to 3 months.....	9	2	11	3	3	6
3 to 6 months.....	22	22	44	13	9	22
6 to 12 months.....	32	37	69	27	15	42
12 to 18 months.....	40	23	63	19	14	33
18 to 24 months.....	37	16	53	18	15	33
2 to 3 years.....	64	52	116	58	30	88
3 to 5 years.....	57	37	94	64	46	110
5 to 10 years.....	99	92	191	89	79	168
10 to 15 years.....	102	132	234	79	85	164
15 to 20 years.....	.....	.....	.....	36	44	80
20 to 25 years.....	.....	.....	.....	18	33	51
25 to 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....	14	11	25
Over 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	28
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	32	25	57
Total.....	484	425	909	484	425	909





Report of Treasurer.

*To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, Warren,
Penn'a :*

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending with November 30, 1895 :

RECEIPTS.		
Superintendent's orders outstanding.....	\$ 7,426 76	
From State appropriations for support for the year ending with November 30, 1895.....	66,979 67	
From Counties and Townships for board of patients.....	72,875 34	
From private individuals.....	15,791 20	
Transferred from special appropriation... ..	575 32	
From other sources.....	1,638 31	
		\$165,286 60
PAYMENTS.		
Superintendent's orders outstanding for pre- vious year.....	\$ 7,426 76	
Superintendent's orders.....	151,869 60	
Superintendent's orders outstanding Decem- ber 1, 1895.....	5,990 24	
Balance in Treasury, none.....	00	
		\$165,286 60

Very Respectfully,

F. E. HERTZEL,
Treasurer.



Steward's Annual Report.

Expenditures of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a., for the year ending with November 30, 1895:

HOUSEHOLD.

\$94,027 83

Beef and lamb, 168,894 lbs.....	\$11,931	52
Milk, 311,885 quarts.....	10,520	03
Fuel gas.....	8,856	46
Butter, 29,742 lbs.....	6,204	73
Canned fruits and vegetables	4,734	00
Flour, 1,402 ³ / ₄ bbls.....	4,189	25
Material for clothing.....	3,481	59
Clothing.....	3,880	86
Sugar, 51,781 lbs.....	2,166	55
Hams, 21,890 lbs.....	2,074	29
Drugs and disinfectants.....	2,289	24
Small fruits and oysters.....	2,104	57
Laundry machinery.....	1,517	81
Eggs, 11,421 dozens.....	1,953	40
Hardware.....	1,575	91
Fresh fish, 20,200 lbs.....	1,087	50
Freight.....	1,940	52
Coffee, 7,840 lbs.....	1,655	85
Boots and shoes.....	1,662	64
Undertaking.....	1,100	25
Blankets.....	1,254	00
Carpet, rugs and carpet lining.....	1,082	06
Soap, toilet, carbolic and sand.....	928	09
Stationery and postage.....	823	50
Whiskey, wine and alcohol	688	80
Oat meal.....	561	00
Poultry.....	613	40
Vegetables.....	769	07
Cheese, 5,596 lbs.....	570	54
Tobacco.....	572	54
Table linen and toweling.....	550	65

Sheeting.....	\$ 552 36
Beans and rice.....	505 67
Trustees' traveling expenses.....	467 44
Lard, 7,992 lbs.....	409 57
Hair for mattresses and pillows.....	450 00
Crockery	488 17
Rubber blankets.....	339 79
Counterpanes.....	308 00
Brooms, brushes and mop handles.....	327 70
Printing.....	385 00
Bed sacks.....	307 00
Spices and extracts.....	261 64
Roach exterminator.....	270 00
Starch	200 62
Syrup, 1,108½ gallons.....	200 63
Tea, 1,022 lbs.....	289 01
Apples, 344¼ bushels.....	213 89
Plates for annual reports.....	271 50
Hot water boiler, pipe and fittings.....	246 40
Mattress making.....	113 38
Expenses incident with eloped patients.....	122 26
Telephone rental and messages.....	176 70
Premium on insurance.....	175 00
Crackers	111 50
Yeast.....	168 20
Traveling expenses, "Hospital".....	133 28
Shrubs and flower seeds.....	145 09
Money advanced patients.....	187 05
Entertainment of patients.....	115 09
Curtain material and window shades.....	162 25
Sewing machines and repairs.....	170 31
Periodicals.....	141 00
Library and medical works.....	134 81
Telegrams.....	90 43
Ticking.....	92 72
Linoleum.....	99 99
Civil engineer's services and drawings "Annual Report".....	86 60
Tuning and regulating pianos and organs.....	84 35
Salt.....	80 00
Matches and wax tapers.....	83 66
Vinegar.....	71 47
Lubricating and illuminating oils.....	72 50
Photographic supplies.....	74 71
Spectacles and jewelers repairs.....	79 60
Gas fixtures and globes.....	77 08
Caustic soda.....	70 99
Mangle covers.....	66 05
Buckwheat flour.....	50 45
Lumber.....	56 55
Sal soda.....	54 00
Water motor.....	58 00
Gas ranges.....	55 50
Potatoes, 88 bushels.....	56 70
Canary birds and cage cups.....	42 75

Legal services.....	\$ 41 20
Bed casters.....	45 30
Salt fish.....	40 42
Glassware.....	46 83
Packing for engines.....	45 59
Newspapers.....	36 08
Thermometers.....	35 50
Surgical instruments.....	22 90
Electrical supplies.....	21 20
Livery hire.....	32 50
Caps for attendants.....	33 24
Chair bottoms.....	23 22
Lawn grass seed.....	29 25
Spittoons.....	20 82
Limes for magic lantern.....	19 91
Blueing	15 00
Rubber stair pads.....	19 03
Air pillows and rubber aprons.....	12 85
Mending bed straps.....	12 00
Table oil cloth.....	11 50
Musical supplies.....	1 05
Corn meal.....	3 60
Piano stool.....	3 00
Wages	7 50
Saw dust..	5 00
Dentistry	9 50
Tapioca.....	6 86
Office stool.....	5 25
Money refunded patients.....	4 00
Wood tank for laundry.....	7 50
Candles.....	6 35
Bird seed.....	3 00
Labels.....	2 35
Mail pouch.....	3 50

WAGES AND SALARIES.

\$50,609 78

Wages.....	\$38,932 00
Salaries.....	11,677 78

FARM.

\$ 7,086 79

Wages.....	\$ 4,637 84
Feed.....	981 16
Phosphate and lime.....	292 13
Seeds.....	200 34
Cows, 6.....	182 00
Straw.....	149 45
Sewer pipe.....	106 00
Fuel gas.....	90 25
Freight.....	75 84
Shoeing.....	56 30
Wagon, 1.....	56 00
Rent of Critchlow Farm, 6 months.....	75 00
Threshing oats.....	33 85
Plow and points.....	35 00
Premium on insurance, "Farm House".....	20 50

REPORT OF STEWARD.

67

Manure.....	\$	26	00
Paris green.....		26	38
Harness repairs.....		12	15
Stone.....		6	60
Wheelbarrows.....		9	00
Trees.....		5	50
Wagon, use of.....		5	00
Wagon repairs.....		4	50

COACH HOUSE.

\$ 2,126 29

Wages.....	\$	1,455	02
Horse, 1.....		140	00
Carriage repairs.....		123	95
Shoeing.....		89	90
Horse and buggy, use of.....		72	25
Blankets and robes.....		66	50
Peat moss.....		57	42
Harness repairs.....		52	87
Fuel gas for light.....		24	50
Veterinary services.....		11	00
Fuel gas.....		12	50
Sleighs for baggage wagon.....		12	00
Lumber.....		8	38



GAS AND WATER.

\$ 3,363 46

GAS: Coal and freight on same.....	\$	760	77	\$	1,436	77
Wages.....		600	00			
Lime.....		76	00			
GAS REPAIRS: Gas retorts.....	\$	141	00		153	50
Fire brick and clay.....		12	50			
WATER: Fuel gas.....	\$	1,213	40		1,773	19
Wages.....		446	09			
Boiler & castings for same.....		113	70			

REPAIRS.

\$ 7,144 76

Wages.....	\$	2,913	45
Lead, oil and painters' materials.....		1,217	95

Cast and wrought iron pipe and fittings.....	\$ 734 98
Pipe covering.....	580 69
Lumber.....	432 81
Cement.....	287 75
Castings for elevators.....	255 82
Radiators.....	250 79
Vegetable kettles.....	168 10
Sewer pipe.....	79 16
Stone and labor.....	62 38
Hardware.....	44 72
Lead.....	33 77
Glass.....	23 75
Lime.....	12 75
Cast iron sink.....	15 78
Repairs to slate roof.....	12 11
Blacksmith coal.....	5 00
Sand.....	8 00
Earthen pedestal.....	5 00

BATH BUILDING, "NORTH."

Wages.....	\$ 654 47	\$ 673 97
Stuffed specimens for museum.....	19 50	

FURNITURE.

Rockers, settees and chairs.....	\$ 352 17	\$ 896 20
Wages.....	205 62	
Pictures.....	185 65	
Hardware.....	63 74	
Wardrobes, stands and bureaus	36 50	
Lumber.....	19 60	
Varnish and oil.....	19 00	
Mirror plates.....	10 80	
Glass.....	3 12	

CASH.

Received from Commonwealth, "Maintenance".	\$66,979 67
" " counties and townships.....	72,875 34
" " private individuals.....	15,791 20
" " Commonwealth, special appro-	
priation for land.....	9,297 39
Received from Commonwealth, special appro-	
priation for Eckert Memorial Building.....	10,000 00
Received from Emily T. Eckert estate for Mem-	
orial Building	5,000 00
Received from other sources	1,638 31
	<hr/> \$181,581 91
Disbursed on account of current expenditures...	157,284 52
" for purchase of land.....	9,297 39
" for account of Eckert Mem. Bldg.....	15,000 00
	<hr/> \$181,581 91

RECAPITULATION.

Household.....	\$94,027 83
Wages and salaries.....	50,609 78
Farm.....	7,886 79
Coach house.....	2,126 29

Gas and water.....	\$ 3,363 46
Repairs	7,144 76
Bath building, " North ".....	673 97
Furniture	896 20
	<hr/> \$165,929 08

F. M. BETTIS,
Steward.

Produce Raised

For the year ending with November 30, 1895:

FARM. \$5,572 78

106,957 quarts Milk, 3½c.....	\$3,743 48
5,470 bu. Potatoes, 15c.....	820 50
44 tons Hay, \$12.00.....	528 00
1,354 bu. Oats, 20c.....	270 80
35 tons Oat Straw, \$6.00.....	210 00

GREEN HOUSE. \$ 24 43

5 bu. Tomatoes, \$1.00..	\$ 5 00
485 doz. Radishes, 1c.....	4 85
32 bu. Lettuce, 15c.....	4 80
403 doz. Green Onions, 1c.....	4 03
4 bu. New Potatoes, \$1.00.....	4 00
5 bu. Parsley, 20c.....	1 00
1½ bu. String Beans, 50c.....	75

GARDEN. \$1,097 99

14,198 heads Cabbage, 3c.....	\$ 425 94
366 doz. Celery, 30c.....	109 80
701 bu. Ruta Bagas, 15c.....	105 15
50 bu. Vegetable Oysters, \$1.00.....	50 00
141 bu. Peas, 30c.....	42 30
143½ bu. Onions, 50c.....	71 75
43½ bu. Cucumbers, 80c.....	34 80
204 bu. Beets, 15c.....	30 60
190 bu. Green Corn, 15c.....	28 50
104 bu. String Beans, 15c.....	20 80
8 bu. Onion Setts, \$3.00.....	24 00
63½ bu. Tomatoes, 33c.....	20 96
80 bu. Parsnips, 25c.....	20 00
86 bu. Rhubarb, 20c.....	17 20
68 bu. Carrots, 25c.....	17 00
107 bu. Summer Squash, 15c.....	16 05
31 bu. Winter Squash, 50c.....	15 50
103 bu. White Turnips, 15c.....	10 30
1,047 doz. Radishes, 1c.....	10 47
1,042 doz. Green Onions, 1c.....	10 42
61½ bu. Lettuce, 15c.....	9 22
723 heads Cauliflower, 1c.....	7 23

\$1,695 20

F. M. BETTIS, Steward.

Work Done by Male Patients.

WARD WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	7725	184
January, 1895.....	8025½	187
February.....	6815½	177
March.....	7738½	178
April.....	7065	183
May.....	7053	182
June.....	6904½	169
July.....	6999	179
August.....	6813½	176
September.....	6674½	174
October.....	6768	180
November.....	6234	164
Total hours.....	84816	

FARM WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	371	20
January, 1895.....	1132	12
February.....	616	11
March.....	900	18
April.....	1910½	24
May.....	2750	27
June.....	3905	31
July.....	3469	34
August.....	4051	47
September.....	2721	46
October.....	5281	50
November.....	2604	23
Total hours.....	29710½	

WORK IN CENTER BUILDING.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	156	1
January, 1895.....	162	1
February.....	146	3
March.....	185	1
April.....	156	1
May.....	162	1
June.....	150	1
July.....	162	1
August.....	162	1
September.....	150	1
October.....	162	1
November.....	156	1
Total hours.....	1909	

KITCHEN WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	851	23
January, 1895.....	657½	20
February.....	598	21
March.....	708	20
April.....	734	22
May.....	598	22
June.....	548½	14
July.....	638	18
August.....	500	13
September.....	652	16
October.....	566	18
November.....	1089	28
Total hours.....	8140	

BOILER HOUSE WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	200	1
January, 1895.....	216	1
February.....	192	1
March.....	208	1
April.....	208	1
May.....	216	1
June.....	240	1
July.....	216	1
August.....	208	1
September.....	200	1
October.....	56	1
November.....	32	1
Total hours.....	2192	

MACHINE SHOP WORK

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	156	1
January, 1895.....	162	1
February.....	144	1
March.....	180	1
April.....	156	1
May.....	162	1
June.....	150	1
July.....	162	1
August.....	162	1
September.....	150	1
October.....	162	1
November.....	156	1
Total hours.....	1902	

PHOTOGRAPHY.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	15	1
January, 1895.....	60	1
February.....	35	1
March.....	20	1
Total hours.....	130	

CLEANING YARDS.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	677	31
January, 1895.....	387	17
February.....	470	16
March.....	262	13
April.....	227½	20
May.....	647	26
June.....	592½	29
July.....	939	24
August.....	781	21
September.....	298	14
October.....	989	66
November.....	1094	76
Total hours.....	7364	

BARN WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	568	11
May, 1895.....	34	1
June.....	200	1
July.....	212	6
August.....	216	1
September.....	216	5
October.....	204	1
November.....	260	9
Total hours.....	1910	

WORK ON IMPROVEMENTS.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	172	6
September, 1895..	38½	4
October.....	80	7
Total hours.....	290½	

BUTCHERING WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
January, 1895.....	20	5

SAND AND GRAVEL BANK WORK

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	108	7
August, 1895.....	212	6
September.....	200	11
October.....	540	9
Total hours.....	1060	

CARPENTER SHOP WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
October, 1895.....	160	1
November.....	176	1
Total hours.....	336	

HOUSE CLEANING, CENTRE.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	56	6
January, 1895.....	30	7
February.....	51	8
March.....	66	8
April.....	60	10
May.....	3	1
June.....	81	8
July.....	16	4
October.....	15	5
November.....	52	9
Total hours.....	430	

ICE HOUSE WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
January, 1895.....	240	9
February.....	536	10
August.....	32	4
Total hours.....	808	

GARDEN WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
April, 1895.....	184	10
May.....	88	1
June.....	143	1
July.....	538	29
August.....	550	19
September.....	148	15
October.....	24	6
Total hours.....	1675	

SCROLL SAW WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
January, 1895.....	2	1
March.....	66	1
April.....	61	1
May.....	37	1
Total hours.....	166	

COACH HOUSE WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
July, 1895.....	6	1
August.....	77	1
September.....	57	1
October.....	216	1
November.....	56	1
Total hours.....	412	

LAUNDRY WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	376	2
January, 1895.....	400	2
February.....	352	2
March.....	400	2
April.....	816	4
May.....	1196	22
June.....	1280	10
July.....	1271	7
August.....	1553	14
September.....	1354	8
October.....	1376	7
November.....	1321	8
Total hours.....	11695	

STORE ROOM WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	184	1
January, 1895.....	216	1
February.....	192	1
March.....	192	1
April.....	208	1
May.....	215	1
June.....	200	1
July.....	208	1
August.....	216	1
September.....	200	1
October.....	216	1
November.....	208	1
Total hours.....	2455	

BAKERY WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
May, 1895.....	25½	7
June.....	3	1
July.....	12	3
August.....	32	5
November.....	29	8
Total hours.....	101½	

GAS HOUSE WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
January. 1895.....	348	16
July.....	16	1
November.....	120	5
Total hours.....	484	

CELLAR WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
January, 1895.....	320	9
February.....	120	5
March.....	104	5
August.....	152	8
September.....	16	4
November.....	128	10
Total hours.....	840	

PAINTING.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	192	1
January, 1895.....	152	1
February.....	36	1
March.....	16	1
April.....	18	1
May.....	51	2
June.....	76	1
July.....	124	1
August.....	192	1
September.....	100	1
October.....	12	1
Total hours.....	969	

ICE WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
January, 1895.....	408	11
February.....	744	10
Total hours.....	1152	

PICKING FELT.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	1319	21
March, 1895.....	849	20
April.....	688	23
May	47	11
July.....	172	9
August.....	686 $\frac{1}{2}$	28
September.....	628	17
October.....	444	12
November.....	848	28
Total hours.....	5681 $\frac{1}{2}$	

ROAD MAKING.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	512	8
April, 1895.....	748	8
May.....	1460	8
June.....	276	8
July.....	1000	8
August.....	1216	8
September.....	1360	9
October.....	1460	12
November.....	1160	9
Total hours.....	9192	

WORK IN CEMETERY.

	Hours.	Men.
July, 1895.....	32	4

CLEARING LAND.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1894...	1242	22
January, 1895.....	236	7
March.....	1676	18
April.....	472	19
July.....	424	6
September.....	1016	15
October.....	160	5
November.....	352	9
Total hours.....	5578	

DRAWING.

	Hours.	Men.
May, 1895.....	46	1
June.....	160	1
July.....	40	1
Total hours	246	

MECHANICAL WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
March, 1895.....	70	1
April.....	96	1
May.....	90	1
Total hours.....	256	

WORK AT HYGEIA HALL.

	Hours.	Men.
April, 1895.....	18	3

Total Work Done by Male Patients During the Year Ending Nov. 30, 1895.

	HOURS.		HOURS.
Ward work.....	84816	Sand, gravel bank work.	1060
Farm work.....	29710 ¹ / ₂	Work on improvements	290 ¹ / ₂
Work in center buildg..	1909	Butchering work.....	20
Scroll saw work.....	166	Carpenter shop work...	336
Kitchen work.....	8140	Picking felt.....	5681 ¹ / ₂
Boiler house work.....	2192	House cleaning, center..	430
Coach house work.....	412	Ice work.....	1152
Machine shop work.....	1902	Ice house work.....	808
Photography.....	130	Garden work.....	1675
Laundry work.....	11695	Road making.....	9192
Store room work.....	2455	Clearing land.....	5578
Bakery work.....	101 ¹ / ₂	Drawing.....	246
Gas house work.....	484	Mechanical work.....	256
Painting.....	969	Work at Hygeia Hall...	18
Cellar work.....	840	Work in cemetery.....	32
Cleaning yards.....	7364		
Barn work.....	1910	Total hours	181971

Articles Made by Female Patients During the Year Ending Nov. 30, 1895.

Sheets.....	1225	Throws.....	4
Pillow cases.....	1032	Carpet sewed, yds.....	780
Counterpanes.....	220	Handkerchiefs.....	47
Towels.....	1964	Handkerchiefs, tatting.....	4
Tea towels.....	107	Pillow shams.....	11
Table cloths.....	91	Tray covers.....	2
Napkins.....	54	Doilies.....	36
Curtains, prs.....	61	Coats.....	2
Screen curtains.....	24	Toilet sets.....	22
Quilts.....	14	Head rests.....	2
Nightgowns.....	283	Stand covers.....	4
Skirts.....	632	Table covers, embroidered.	2
Chemise.....	494	Button holes in dresses.....	4290
Drawers, prs.....	417	Tidies, tatting.....	2
Aprons.....	401	Tidies, crocheted.....	11
Spencers.....	47	Babies sacques, chro.....	3
Dresses.....	210	Babies boots, " prs....	22
Dress skirts....	97	Fascinators, "	16
Basques.....	17	Hoods, "	15
Shirt waists.....	66	Shawls, "	8
Dress sleeves, prs.....	196	Lace, " yds....	145 ³ / ₄
Shirt sleeves, prs.....	297	Lace, knit, yds.....	73
Neckties.....	146	Hose, " prs.....	23
Bureau scarfs.....	40	Half hose, " "	32
Dresses finished.....	195	Mittens, " "	25
Dolls dressed.....	8	Slippers, " "	28
Baby dresses.....	8	Capes, "	11
Clothes-sacks.....	12	Skirts, "	3
Sofa pillows.....	1	Pulse warmers, knit, prs...	4
Cushions.....	21	Tatting, yds.....	56 ¹ / ₄
Hats trimmed.....	35	Carpet rags sewed, balls...	18
Pen-wipers.....	3		



Admission of Patients.

1. The admission of patients is governed by law, and the attention of applicants is directed to the following provision of the Act of Assembly, approved May 8, 1883, to wit:

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians, resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately, the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a Hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the Hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person.

The certificate above provided for shall be made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a Judge or Magistrate of this Commonwealth and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures, and to the standing and to the good repute

of the signers, and any person falsely certifying as aforesaid shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and also liable, civilly, to the party aggrieved.

No person alleged to be insane shall be received into any house for treatment or detention, unless at the time of such reception the person or persons at whose instance the person is received shall by writing signed, state that the person is being removed and is to be detained at his or her request under belief that such detention is necessary and for the benefit of the insane person.

There shall also be delivered to the person or persons having supervision or charge of the house a written statement of the following facts relative to the person to be detained, signed by the person or persons at whose instance the insane person is being removed and detained, or if the facts be not known it shall be so stated:

- (1). The name.
- (2). Age.
- (3). Residence for the past year, or for so much thereof as is known.
- (4). Occupation, trade or employment.
- (5). Parents, if living.
- (6). Husband or wife.
- (7). Children.
- (8). Brothers and sisters and the residence of each of these persons.
- (9). If not more than one of these classes is known, the names and residences of such of the next degree of relatives that are known.
- (10). A statement of the time at which the insanity has been supposed to exist, and the circumstances that induce the belief that insanity exists.
- (11). Name and address of all medical attendants of the patient during the last two years."

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any Court, Justice, Judge, Directors of the Poor of a county, or the Overseers of the Poor of a township or poor district, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

3. All insane persons, residing in the district, who apply for admission with proper papers, and are willing and able to pay their expenses, shall be admitted and furnished accommodations. Payment of board for thirteen weeks in advance shall be made for such patient when brought to the Hospital, and if taken away uncured within that period, against the advice and consent of the Superintendent, no part of said payment shall be refunded.

4. Each patient before admission shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

5. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

6. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

7. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases, the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives and like property should be left at home.

8. A written history should be sent with the patient and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him or her to the Hospital, from whom minute but often essential particulars may be learned.

9. The price of boarding, including washing, mending and attention for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be the amount required by law. For private patients hereafter admitted, the price for board, attendance and treatment will vary from three dollars and fifty cents a week and upwards, according to the trouble and expense incurred. For patients sent by the public authorities, payment will be required at the end of each quarter.

10. In all cases of private patients, one quarterly payment for board and expense must be made in advance and a bond given with approved security, conditioned for the payment of future quarterly installments in like manner, and also for the removal of the patients when discharged, which bond shall be delivered by the Superintendent to the Secretary of the Board. In the absence of such quarterly payment in advance and the accompanying bond as aforesaid, the patient shall not be received into the hospital; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to see that the collection of said bonds, according to their conditions, is strictly enforced.

11. In case of death, the parties responsible for the expenses of the patient will be notified by letter or telegraph, and if no response is received the patient will be buried in the cemetery belonging to the Hospital.

“Persons voluntarily placing themselves” in the Hospital “and who may be suffering from nervous diseases, threatening mental disorder, may “(under the Act of May 10, 1893,)” be received for a period of one month or less, by an agreement, which shall also specify the time, signed by them at the time of admission, and they may renew said agreement at the end of one month, but no agreement shall be deemed to authorize their remaining, unless signed in the presence of some adult person attending as a friend of the person applying in the presence of and also by the medical attendant.”

FORMS FOR ADMISSION.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.

We, the undersigned, residents of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that we have within one week prior to the respective dates hereinafter mentioned, at*.....
in the county of.....
 separately examined..... of†.....
 and do verily believe that the said.....

is insane, and the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that the person shall be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment.

We further certify that we have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, and that we are not related by blood or marriage to the said.....nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the Hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place the aforesaid.

Signed.....M. D.

Residence.....

Dated this.....day of.....one thousand eight hundred and ninety

Signed.....M. D.

Residence.....

Dated this,day of.....one thousand eight hundred and ninety

*Here insert the street and number of the house (if any) or like particulars.

†Insert residence and profession or occupation (if any.)

CERTIFICATE OF A MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER.

(The certificate of a Prothonotary or Notary Public cannot be accepted)

I,.....a.....
of.....County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do
certify that the foregoing certificate was duly sworn or affirmed to be-
fore me by the above named.....
....., on the.....day of.....189 , that
the signatures thereto are genuine and that the signers are physicians
of good standing and repute.

ORDER FOR THE RECEPTION OF A PATIENT.

I,.....the undersigned, hereby request
you to receive.....an insane person, as a patient into the
State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Pennsylvania, at the expense
of.....believing that such detention is necessary for.....
benefit.

Subjoined is a statement respecting the said.....

Signed.....

Occupation.....

Degree of relationship (if any) or other circumstance of.....con-
nection with the patient

Dated this.....day of.....one thousand eight hundred and ninety

To the Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane
at Warren, Penna.

STATEMENT.

(If any particulars in this statement be not known, the fact to be so stated)

1. Name of patient with Christian name at length.

.....

2. Sex, age and nativity.

.....

3. Residence for the past year, or so much thereof as is known.
.....
4. Occupation, trade or employment.
.....
5. Names of parents if living.
.....
6. Name of husband or wife.
.....
7. Name of children.
.....
8. Names of brothers and sisters and the residences of each of these persons
.....
9. If not more than one of these classes is known, the names and residences of such of the next degree of relation as are known.
.....
10. Name and address of all medical attendants of the patient during the last two years.
.....
11. A statement of the time at which the insanity has been supposed to exist, and the circumstances that induce the belief that insanity exists.
.....

Signed name.....

When the person who signs the statement is not the person who signs the order, the following particulars concerning the person signing the statement are to be added :

Occupation, if any,.....

Residence

Degree of relationship, if any,.....

Or other circumstances of connection with the patient.....
.....

BOND FOR THE ADMISSION OF PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Know all men by these presents, That we,.....
and....., of..... in the County of
..... and State of Pennsylvania, are held and firmly
bound unto the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, at
Warren, Pennsylvania, and their successors in office, in the sum of
five hundred dollars, for the payment of which we, and each of us, do
bind ourselves, our and each of our executors and administrators
firmly by these presents: Sealed with our Seals, and Dated the
.....day of.....189...

WHEREAS, Application is herewith filed in behalf of.....
....., of..... in the County of.....
and State aforesaid, who is insane, for admission as a patient to the
hospital at Warren, Pennsylvania, which is under the management of
the said obligees :

Now, THEREFORE, The condition of this obligation is such that so
long as said lunatic shall continue in said hospital, if admitted thereto,
and until discharged therefrom, if the said obligors shall pay to said
obligees, or their successors in office, the proper weekly rate or charge
of said obligees on account of said lunatic, together with such extra
rate or charge, if any, as may be occasioned by extraordinary care and

attention, in such amount or amounts and at such stated time or times as said payment may be required, and shall provide suitable clothing, and pay said obligees in like manner, as aforesaid, for all other necessary articles of clothing by them provided for said lunatic, as well as all reasonable funeral expenses of said lunatic in case of death, and shall remove said lunatic from said hospital whenever by the Superintendent thereof so required to do, then this obligation to be void, else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

.....[SEAL.]
.....[SEAL.]

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of
.....
.....







WETHERILL, M. D., Phila.,
Secretary.

Board of Public Charities.

1224
OFFICE, 1400 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

June 9th 1896. 18

Dr. John Spencer, Superintendent
State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Pa.
My dear Sir;

The Committee on Library recently acknowledged, with
many thanks, the receipt from you of a handsomely bound copy of
the Annual Reports of the Warren State Hospital for the Insane,
from 1881 to 1895. We have placed it in our library of reference.
With kind regards, I remain

Yours very respectfully,
Henry M. Wetherill, M.D.
Secretary.

